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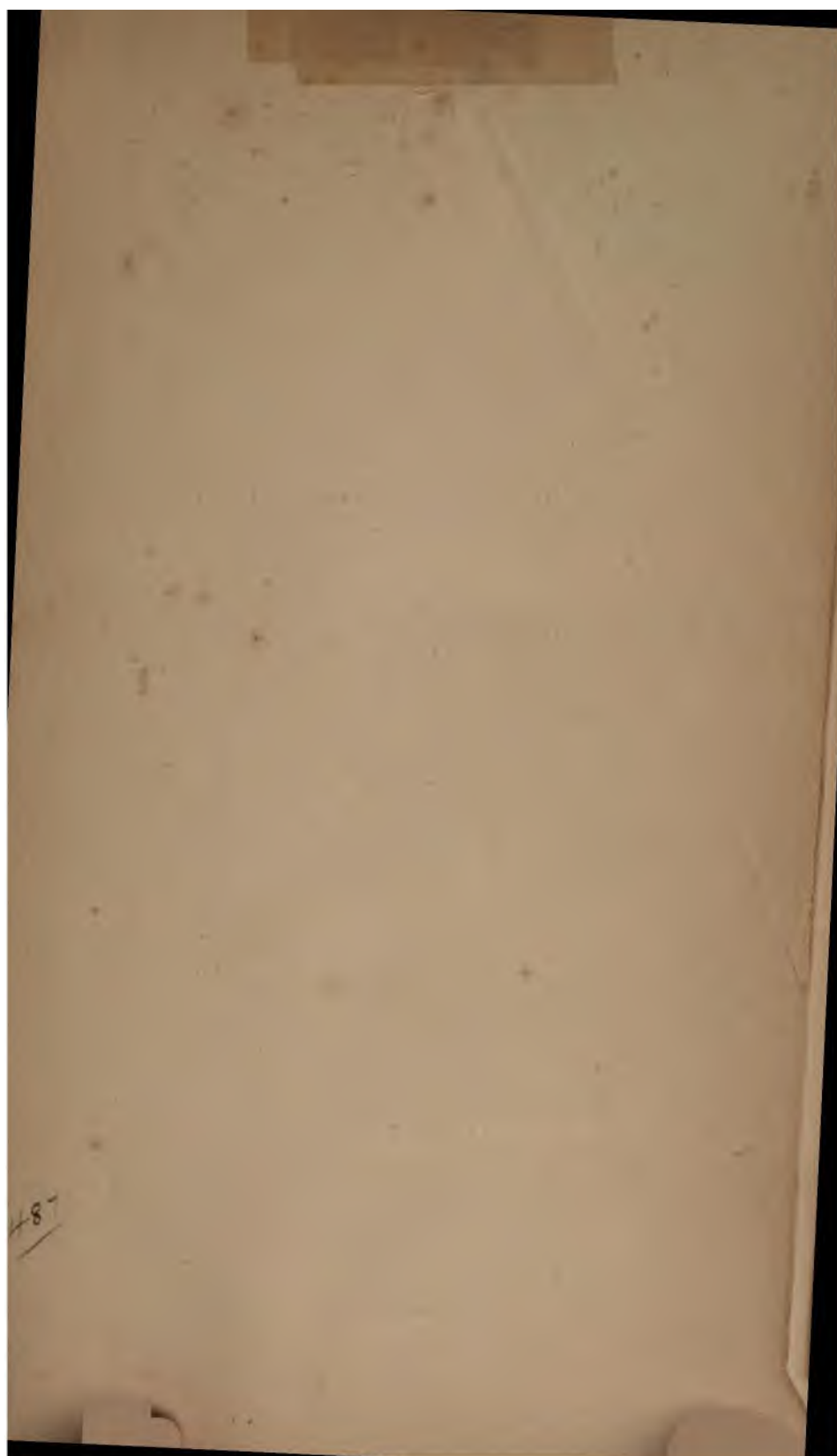


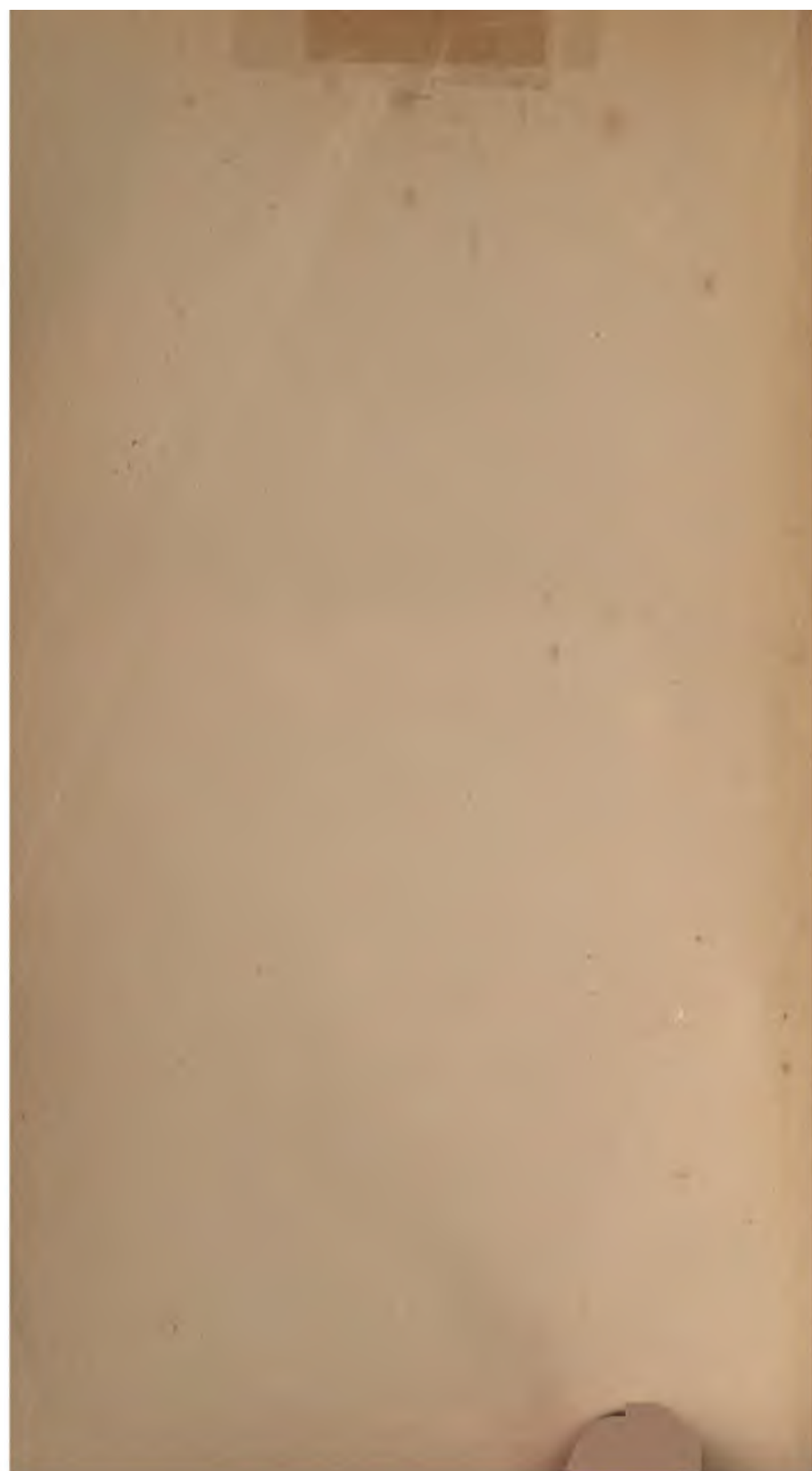


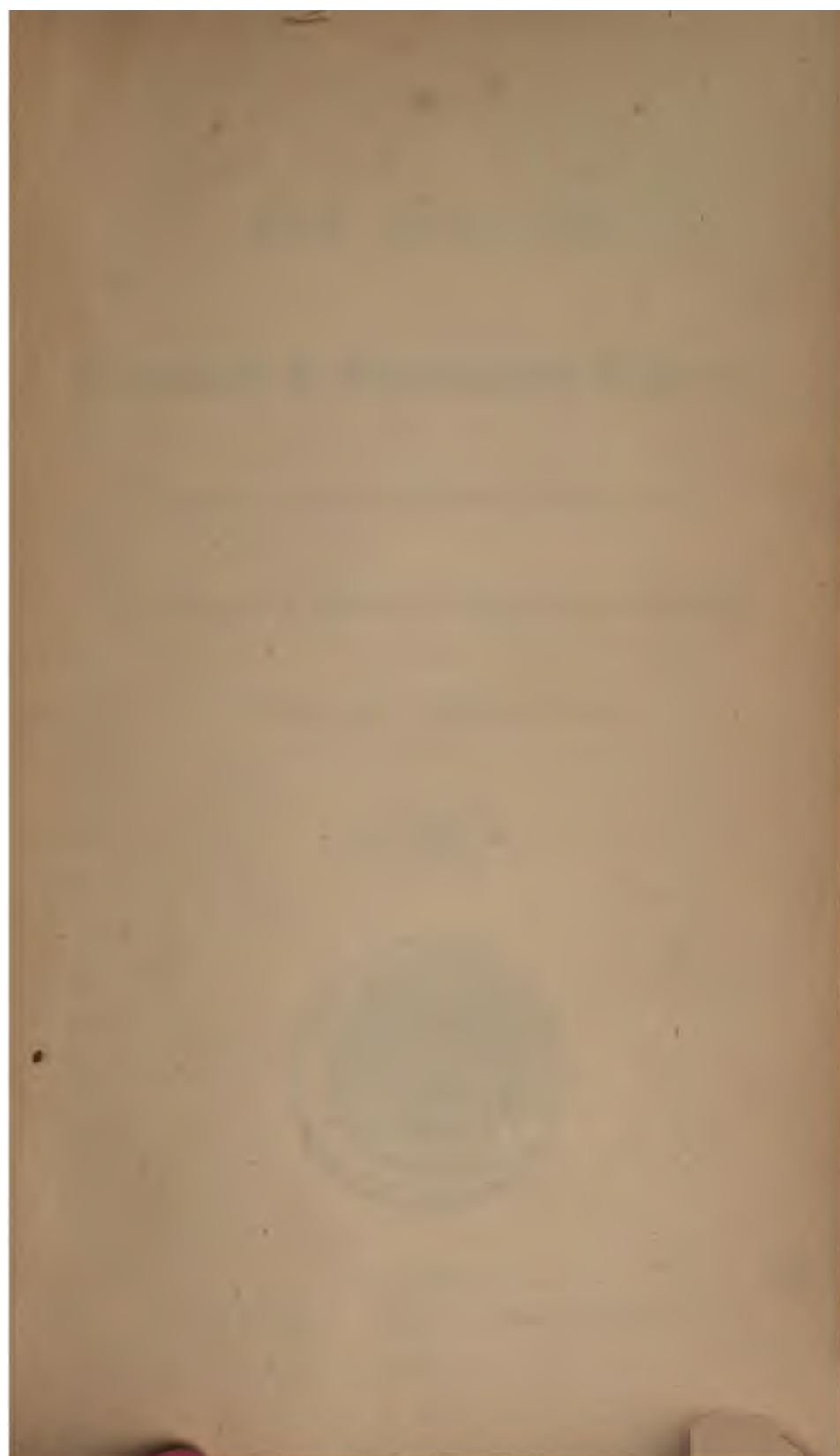
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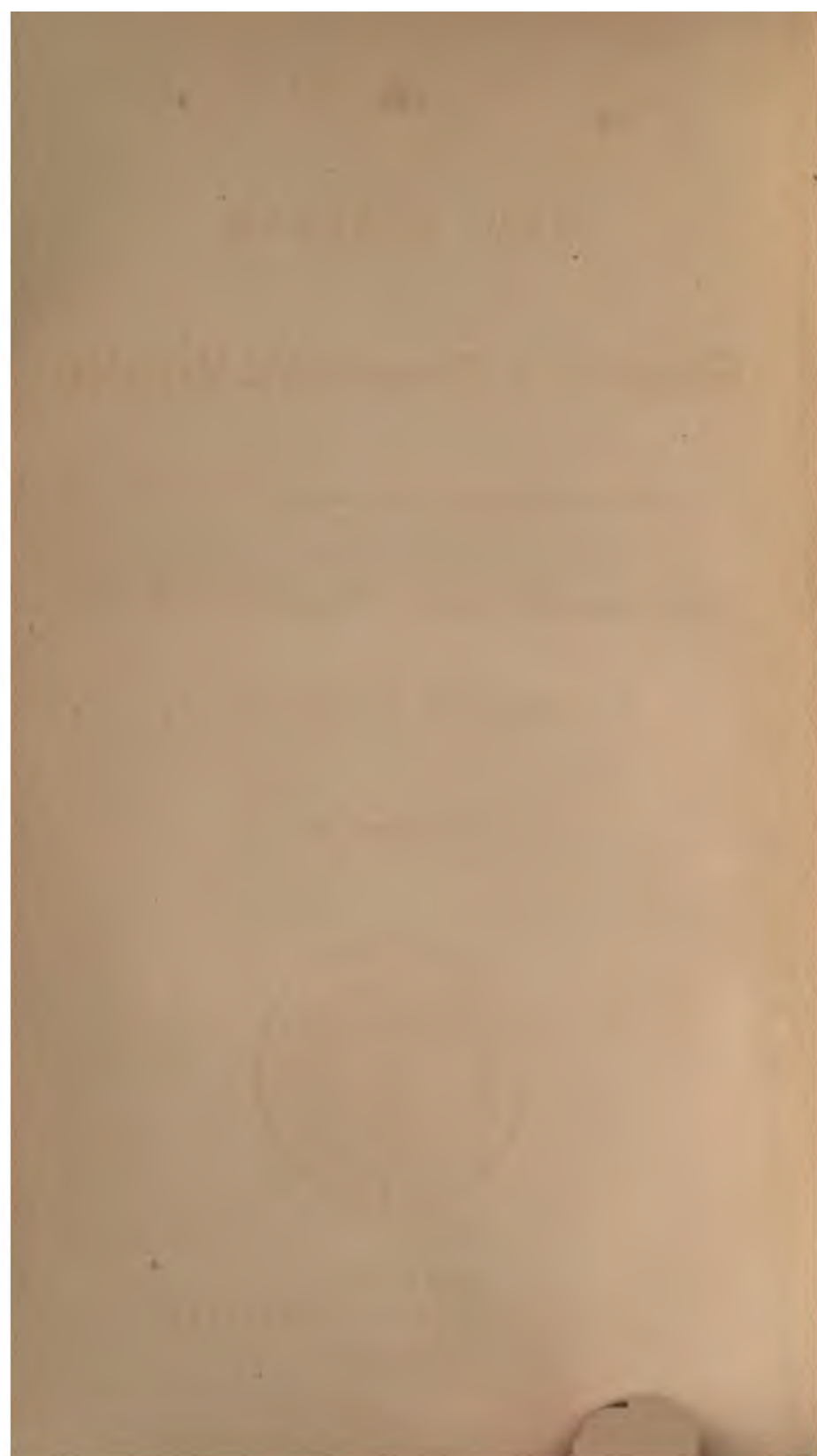
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THE  
NEW ENGLAND  
Historical & Genealogical Register,

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE

New England Historic, Genealogical Society.

FOR THE YEAR 1848.

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VOLUME II

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BOSTON:  
SAMUEL G. DRAKE, PUBLISHER,  
1848.

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## OUR WORK.

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A second year is now brought to a close, with this second volume of the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register and Antiquarian Journal." With whatever of ability it has been conducted, there has been required, on the part of the publisher, great industry; and whatever may be the opinions of some, we have had numerous expressions of the most flattering kind from those whose opinions we most highly value, of their full and entire satisfaction with the work.

It is now on a foundation to be continued, though not without very great care and attention, on the part of the Publisher, and the warm coöperation of the friends of the cause. The Publisher hoped, when he embarked in the undertaking, that it would derive great benefit from the members of the Genealogical Society. In this he was not mistaken; a very large proportion of them being his personal friends, as well as friends to the cause, came forward at an early day, and pledged themselves as perpetual patrons. Many of these have used their endeavors to influence others to become subscribers; in this way a large accession of names has been added. It would be gratifying to the publisher were he able here to give a list of the names of such gentlemen, but his space will not allow of it; they will be duly remembered elsewhere.

It is usual in prefaces for the Editor or Publisher to say much about the difficulties of his undertaking, and the discouragements he has encountered; whether we have or have not reason to tell a story about those matters, our readers shall not be afflicted by any from us. We have in another place said "we had put our hands to the plow," &c.

Similar undertakings to this of ours have been many times commenced, and as many times failed, with but few exceptions; they have failed from several causes, causes which we have not time to point out; they are well understood by all publishers of periodicals. Our old and early friend, JOHN FARMER, Esq., of Concord, N. H., had confidence in the success of a periodical of this kind, as long ago as 1822; it resulted in three volumes of curious and valuable biographical, genealogical and antiquarian information. About the same time (1826) two others of his valued and intimate friends, both since deceased, CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS BALDWIN, Esq., (he always wrote his name out in full,) and WILLIAM LINCOLN, Esq., both of Worcester, Ms., commenced another. It was called the Worcester Magazine, and reached a second volume only.

Since those periodicals were undertaken there has been a great and sensible change in the public mind about antiquarian and kindred subjects.



People begin seriously to think that there is *no* reason why they should *not know* something about their progenitors ; while on the other hand they begin to think there is a *good deal* of reason why they should be informed upon the subject. In short, other orders of animals *have no reason* for not being informed in these matters ; *we* have a *reason* for *them* — but none for *ourselves*.

In regard to articles of genealogy, what names should be admitted, and to what extent they should be published, we hear much from all quarters. In answer to which we would say, that we intend gradually to fall into more uniformity, and not carry families out in so great detail, in late generations ; and that we know no preferences in names, as who should be first or last admitted ; but must in this be directed by such considerations and circumstances as may from time to time arise. A moment's reflection will convince any one, or ought to convince him, that a conductor of a work like the present must have a mind of his own ; he cannot run from A to B, and so on to the last letter of the alphabet to find out how he must do this or that ; our experience teaches us that in doing this to please every body we should be pretty sure to please nobody. We shall exercise what ability and judgment we have, and hope thereby to please our patrons and co-workers. If we succeed, it will go a good way towards making up for the intended embarrassments some have attempted to throw in our way ; and for the anxiety we have had, and the no small exertions and sacrifices we have made to bring the work to its present state and condition.

We have intimated in another place that our materials for carrying on the work are abundant ; it is so, and they daily increase. Five and twenty years labor in the antiquarian field has not been wholly lost by us ; we have, during that period, laid in a store not soon to be exhausted ; a store we hesitate not to say, as rich in material for the edifice we are building as can be found possessed by any single individual, at least by any within our knowledge.

Respecting the articles in the present volume of our work to which no contributors' names appear, and about whose authorship or editorship some inquiries have been made, we will here explain. In *one* of DR. COTTON MATHER's *three hundred and eighty-two* publications, but which, is not remembered, his name does not appear in its title-page ; but at the close of a preface or introduction to the volume, he tells the reader that if he cannot find any body else "to lay it to," he may "lay it to COTTON MATHER." Now, there may be and are a few exceptions, but our readers "may," in all such dilemmas, charge the matters to their very sincere friend and humble servant, the Publisher,

Sam<sup>l</sup> D. Drake

# GENERAL INDEX.

[It seemed necessary to make some distinction between genealogies and pedigrees. Under the former, elaborate accounts are intended to be included, while under the latter, single lines of descent, or lines of a few individuals are comprehended.]

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## DONATIONS TO THE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.


Donations have been received during the last quarter from the following gentlemen:

WILLIAM INGALLS, M. D., of Boston,  
REV. RICHARD M. CHIPMAN of Athol, Ma.,  
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MR. W. S. BARTON of Worcester,  
J. WINGATE THORNTON, Esq., of Boston,  
SAMUEL F. TRAIN, Esq., of Boston.

The above are all the names of donors that have come to the Publisher's knowledge. There may have been other contributions irregularly made, and hence could not be acknowledged. If there be any such they shall be recorded as soon as known.

Gentlemen of the society, authors especially, are respectfully requested to forward any thing they may have for its library.

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 GENEALOGIES accumulate on our hands out of proportion to other matter of a more general interest; it is therefore concluded that those who expect their memoirs of that class to be inserted in our work, will furnish an *Engraving* of some prominent individual of the family whose Genealogy is to be inserted. This has already been done in some instances, and we shall give the preference to those furnishing engravings, hereafter. A few individuals of a name would be required to contribute but a trifle each to procure a fine engraving.



## NOTICES AND CORRECTIONS.

**OUR PORTRAIT.**—Down to a very late date in the quarter ending October 1st, we had no other expectation than to accompany the present number of our work with a portrait and memoir of EDWARD RAWSON, the early secretary of Massachusetts. At that late date we received information, that, though the engraving would be ready, the memoir *could not* be got ready; the publisher was therefore obliged to take that now presented, which was originally intended to accompany a more elaborate memoir of the Indian chief in the Register. Yet we doubt not it will be acceptable to our patrons, especially as we can assure them, that it is a fac simile of that engraved from the painting procured by the celebrated BOSWELL. The original engraving, from which ours is an exact copy, was executed immediately from the painting, and was done in London, in 1776.

As with documents, so with pictures, we always desire *copies* of originals, not *compositions*, which are neither the one nor the other. A highly finished engraving, unless the likeness be preserved, is but a deception; and a fac simile of an old print is much to be preferred to any other representation of it, for truly historical or antiquarian purposes.

**BARNSTABLE.**—Mr. Hamblen would be greatly obliged to any one who will aid him in perfecting the records of that early settled town, as they are very defective in many names and dates.

**EASTHAM.**—He would add the same concerning the records of this town. Having, with much labor, copied all the births, marriages and deaths recorded, he hopes there may be some who may have interest enough in the subject to forward him whatever they can find, not recorded, that they may be printed as perfect as possible. [P] Mr. H. would feel very grateful to any one who may be able to furnish him with an autograph of his ancestor, JAMES HAMBLÉN.

**A GREAT AND VALUABLE WORK.**—Henry Stevens, Esq. proposes to compile "Bibliographia Americana: A Bibliographical Account of the Sources of Early American History; comprising a description of books relating to America, printed prior to the year 1700, and of all books printed in America from 1543 to 1700, together with notices of many of the more important unpublished manuscripts. To be published under the direction of the SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION at Washington.

**WICKES FAMILY.**—Dr. S. Wickes of Troy, N. Y., is very desirous to collect information about this family, and will thankfully receive such from those who may possess any.

NOTICES of several new publications are deferred for want of room.

## ERRATA.

Page 253, line 2 from top, the marriage of "John Andruce & Patience Nichols" should be 1685. He was b. 1658.—Page 249, line 2 from top, "Daniell Smith" should stand against Rehoboth instead of Marshfield.—Page 250, No. 7 of "First settlers of Hingham" should be *David Phippeny*. This way of writing the name was, however, erroneous; he wrote his own name *Phippen*, as do his descendants now. "Joseph Phippeny," on p. 251, was son of *David*. G. D. P.—Page 24, line 7, for "Be" read "Being."—Page 34, line 3 from bottom, for "Gounor" read "Gonnor." Page 39, note \*, read "Camocks." Page 52, *dele* note \*.—Same page, read "John Burchly," and for "John Ston" read *John Stow*; read *Edw'd Sheffield*. Insert in the same list "*John Levins* 16 goats and 8 kids." Read *Giles Ferson*.—Page 53, after "Gowin Anderson" insert "Chr. Peake. 3 04 18 00."—Page 54, for "*John Weld*" read "*Joseph Weld*."—Page 102, for "Richard Eles" read "Richard Hills."—P. 146, line 12, for 1704 read 1764.—Page 175, line 13 from foot, read "Curt Bridge," and on the next p., line 21, make the same correction.—Page 177, line 5, for "impossibly" read "improbably."—Page 194, for "Trustram Hall" read "Trustram Hull." For this correction we are indebted to a lineal descendant, OLIVER HULL, Esq. of New York. He informs us our TRUSTRAM HULL was the father of Capt. JOHN HULL, who sailed a ship between Newport and London; and that *Charles Wager*, afterwards the celebrated and well known SIX CHARLES WAGER, was his apprentice. Capt. Hull removed to Rhode Island, where some of his descendants are still living.—Page *ibid*, line 2, 2d paragraph, for a 46 read a 48.—Page 195, line 1, last paragraph, for 1680 read 1686.—Page 197, line 5, 2d paragraph, Benjamin only died at the time mentioned.—Page 228, line 13 from foot, read "Marvin."—Page 336, read Portledge.—Pages 336 and 339, read Aston. The name of Rev. Wm. Cogswell should have stood at the head of the Biography of "Dr. Increase Mather."





INCREASE MATHER.

Engr<sup>d</sup> for the New Eng. Hist<sup>l</sup> & Gen<sup>l</sup> Reg<sup>r</sup>

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## EFFECT OF ANIONIC GENERATORS ON THE POLYMERIZATION OF VINYL MONOMERS. I.

DISCUSSION

THE END OF THE LINE, by J. J. O'NEILL

The fourth volume of the series, *Mathematical Methods in the Physical Sciences*, is a collection of papers by leading mathematicians and physicists. It covers a wide range of topics, including quantum mechanics, statistical mechanics, and the theory of fluids. The book is written in a clear and concise style, making it accessible to a broad range of readers. It is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the mathematical foundations of the physical sciences.

the fact that the *Journal of the American Medical Association* has been the only journal to publish a study of the effect of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* on the medical profession. The study, published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* in 1968, found that the *Journal of the American Medical Association* had a significant effect on the medical profession, particularly in the area of medical education. The study found that the *Journal of the American Medical Association* was the most influential journal in the field of medicine, and that it had a significant effect on the medical profession, particularly in the area of medical education. The study found that the *Journal of the American Medical Association* was the most influential journal in the field of medicine, and that it had a significant effect on the medical profession, particularly in the area of medical education.





INCREASE BATTISON

Printed for the New York State Hall & Court House

NEW ENGLAND  
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

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VOL. II.

JANUARY, 1848.

NO. I.

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MEMOIR OF THE REV. INCREASE MATHER, D. D.

THE Mather Family has been one of distinguished respect in New England. The first individual of the name who came to this country, was the Rev. Richard Mather, a brief notice of whom may not be an inappropriate introduction to this memoir. He was the son of Thomas Mather, and was born in 1596 in the town of Lowton, Lancashire County, England. Having received a suitable education, he was settled as a minister of the Episcopal church fifteen years at Tosteth, and, for his nonconformity to the unrighteous exactions of that church, was deposed from the ministry in 1633. To avoid further persecution, he came in 1635 to Massachusetts Bay. His were the feelings of the Psalmist, when he exclaimed, "O that I had wings like a dove, for then would I fly away and be at rest. Lo, then would I wander far off, and remain in the wilderness." The reasons assigned for his coming to this country, recorded by himself, and which were the reasons that induced the First Fathers of New England generally, to cross the Atlantic, were, as transmitted to us by Dr. Cotton Mather, in his *Magnalia*;

- ✓"1. A removal from a corrupt church, to a purer.
- "2. A removal from a place, where the truth and the professors of it are persecuted, unto a place of more quiet and safety.
- "3. A removal from a place, where all the ordinances of God cannot be enjoyed, unto a place where they may.
- "4. A removal from a church, where this discipline of the Lord Jesus Christ is wanting, unto a church where it may be practised.
- "5. A removal from a place, where the ministers of God are unjustly inhibited from the execution of their functions, to a place where they may more freely execute the same.
- "6. A removal from a place, where there are fearful signs of coming desolations, to a place where one may have a well grounded hope of God's protection."

The settlement of New England was primarily and chiefly a religious enterprise, undertaken for the enjoyment and advancement of religion and the glory of God. And, in the success of it, we have a remarkable illustration of that declaration of the Psalmist, "Surely the wrath of man shall praise thee." During the twelve years of Archbishop Laud's administration, not less than four thousand emigrants became planters in America. Neal, in his History of the Puritans, "informs us, that he had a list of seventy-seven divines ordained in the church of England, who became pastors of churches in America before the year 1640."\*

Of the above named pastors, the Rev. Richard Mather was one. He set sail from Bristol, Eng., for New England, and arrived at Boston, Aug. 17, 1635. He settled, the next year, Aug. 23, 1636, over the church in Dorchester, Ms., where he spent the remainder of his life, and died in the peace of a Christian, April 22, 1669, aged 73 years. His first wife was Catharine, a daughter of Edmund Holt, Esq., of Bury, Lancashire County, whom he married, Sept. 29, 1624, soon after his settlement at Toxteth; and his second wife was the widow of the distinguished John Cotton, pastor of the First Church in Boston. By his first wife, he had six sons, four of whom, Samuel, Nathaniel, Eleazar, and Increase, entered the ministry. The last mentioned is the particular subject of this Memoir.

Dr. Increase Mather, of whom one of his successors † in the ministerial office, said, "Whether you consider the extraordinary honors that attended him while living, or the general sentiment which has followed his memory, or consult the writings he has left behind him, you will pronounce him a man richly endowed by nature, richly furnished by education, and deservedly numbered with the most pious, learned, and useful men of New England,"—was born at Dorchester, Ms., June 21, 1639, and received his name from the circumstance of "the never-to-be-forgotten *increase* of every sort wherewith God favored the country about the time of his nativity."

While yet a child, his pious mother told him, "that she desired of the glorious God only two things on his behalf,—the one was the *grace* to fear and love God, and the other was the *learning* that might accomplish him to do service for God; both of which, it was her strong persuasion, she told him, that God would bestow upon him. "*Child*," said she, "*if God make thee a good Christian, and a good scholar, thou hast all that ever thy mother asked for thee.*" In her instructions, she inculcated the duty of *diligence*, "and often put him in mind of

\* Dr. Pond.

† Rev. Henry Ware, Jr., D. D.

that word, 'Seest thou a man diligent in his business; he shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men.' " \* ✓

Young Mather entered Harvard College at the early age of twelve years, and graduated in 1656. The next year he commenced preaching, and, being invited by his brother Samuel to visit Dublin in Ireland, he sailed from Boston, July 3, 1657, and, in five weeks, arrived at England. By the advice of his brother, he entered his name as a student at Dublin University or Trinity College, and, June 24, 1658, when only nineteen years of age, proceeded Master of Arts in that Institution, performing first the exercises required on such occasions by its statutes. Having spent about four years abroad, and the greater part of the time as a preacher of the Gospel, he felt it his duty to return to New England, though he had received various offers of settlement in the ministry. Accordingly he sailed from Weymouth, June 29, 1661, and landed in Boston about the first of September following. He was immediately invited to preach at the North Church in Boston, though he was not ordained there till May 27, 1664.† He continued with that church till Aug. 23, 1723, having been a preacher sixty-six years, sixty-two of which were passed in the ministry in Boston.

March 6, 1662, Dr. Mather married Maria, a daughter of the celebrated Rev. John Cotton of Boston, by whom he had ten children — three sons and seven daughters. His first son was Cotton Mather, who received for his Christian name the surname of his maternal grandfather. He was considered the most learned man in New England, and was the author of three hundred and eighty-two distinct publications, many of which were of considerable magnitude. His second son was Nathaniel Mather, who died at the age of nineteen, — a person of uncommon attainments in religion and erudition. He graduated when only sixteen years of age. At this time he had accurately read through the Old Testament in Hebrew and the New Testament in Greek, and was able to converse familiarly in Latin. He was also distinguished for his attainments in mathematics, philosophy, history, theology, and rabbinical learning. The third son of Dr. Mather was Samuel Mather, who became "a faithful and useful minister of the gospel at Witney, in Oxfordshire, and wrote several valuable treatises, among which," says Cotton Mather, "his Vindication of the Doctrine of the Trinity, and his Vindication of the Deity of the Holy Spirit, and his Vindication of the Sacred Scriptures, do shine with a particular lustre, and challenge a room and a name for him, among the blessings of the age."

\* This remark of Solomon was remarkably fulfilled in Dr. Mather. He was emphatically diligent in business, and he did literally stand before kings.

† See Dr. Cotton Mather's *Memoirs of his father*.



The seven daughters of Dr. Mather, with the exception of one who died in infancy, lived to be settled in life, to have families, and to exhibit evidence of true piety. Their names were Maria, Elizabeth, Sarah, Abigail, Hannah, and Jerusha. Sarah married the Rev. Nehemiah Walter, of Roxbury, and Abigail, the Rev. John White, of Gloucester.

\* To show the way in which Dr. Mather spent his time, and in which he accomplished so much for the glory of God and the benefit of mankind, we will here introduce some of his general rules of living. He says, "My purpose (by thy help, O Lord!) is to spend my time every day as followeth:

"1 Day of the Week. Besides my public labors, attend Catechizing, and personal Instruction in my Family.

"2. A. M. Read Comments. Study Sermon. P. M. Read some Authors. Study Sermon.

"3. A. M. Read Comments. Study Sermon. P. M. Endeavour to Instruct Personally some or other; (at least in the Summer Time.) Read Authors.

"4. A. M. Read Comments. Study Sermon. P. M. Read Authors. Sermon.

"5. A. M. Read Comments. Study Sermon. After Lecture\* Endeavour among the Ministers to Promote what shall be of Public Advantage.

"6. A. M. Read Comments. Study Sermon. P. M. Read Authors. Sermon.

"7. Read Comments. Prepare for Sabbath: [Committing Sermons to Memory.]

"Only Allowance must be given for Visitations, and Necessary Avocations, which cannot be foreseen.

"I am not willing to allow myself above Seven Hours in Four and Twenty for sleep; but would spend the rest of my time in attending to the duties of my personal or general calling."

This method of employing his time was adopted in early life, and, with a few modifications, was continued through his ministry.

When the controversy respecting the subject of baptism was agitated, Dr. Mather opposed the results of the Synod, held at Boston in 1662; but, being convinced of his error by the arguments of Mr. Mitchell of Cambridge, he afterwards defended the Synodical propositions. "The two questions referred to the decision of the Synod, and concerning

\* Probably the united Thursday Lecture established by the ministers in Boston.

which the country was much divided in sentiment, were these: 1. Who are subjects of baptism. 2. Whether according to the Word of God there ought to be a Consociation of Churches, and what should be the manner of it.”\*

Dr. Mather was a member of the Reforming Synod of 1679 and 1680; and drew up the result, which was unanimously adopted.

After the death of President Oakes, which occurred July 25, 1681, Dr. Mather was invited to take charge of the college, and, at the succeeding commencement, presided at the Masters' disputations, and conferred the degrees. But, as his church refused to relinquish him, he only made weekly visits to Cambridge until the appointment, in the following year, of President Rogers. In 1684, Mr. Rogers died, and Dr. Mather was again honored by an election to that office, and accepted it on certain conditions, by which he could comply with the request of the Corporation and satisfy the objections of his own church. He was allowed to preach every Sabbath in Boston, and to attend to his duties as President of the college on week days. His great industry and application to business enabled him to do this. As he excelled in extemporaneous performances, his ministerial duties were rendered more easy. He governed the college with great reputation till the year 1701, when he resigned his office in consequence of an act of the General Court, requiring the President to reside at Cambridge. While head of the college, he was presented by the Corporation and Overseers with a diploma of Doctor in Divinity. This was the first instance of conferring such a degree in British America; and no other person received a Doctorate from Harvard College till seventy-nine years afterwards, when the same degree was conferred on the Rev. Nathaniel Appleton of Cambridge. ✓

From the time Charles II. came to the throne of England, there was an unhappy understanding between him and the people of Massachusetts. He preferred claims, and made encroachments, which they resisted. The causes of irritation, both on the part of the king and the colonists, continually increased, until the latter end of the year 1683, when it was formally announced to the people, that unless “they would make a full submission and entire resignation of their charter to his pleasure, a *Quo Warranto* ~~against~~ it should be prosecuted. The question was offered unto Mr. Mather, whether the country could, without a plain trespass against Heaven, do what was demanded of them; and in his elaborate answer to it, he demonstrated, that they would act neither the part of good Christians, nor of true Englishmen, if, by any ✓

\* Hutchinson's *History of Massachusetts*, Vol. I. p. 205.

act of theirs, they should be accessory to the plot then managing to produce a general shipwreck of liberties. Communicating his answer to several of the magistrates, the copies thereof came into many hands, and with so much efficacy, that the country was preserved from a mean compliance with the vile proposal. Great was the rage of adversaries on this occasion, and Mr. Mather was by them called and spited as the Mahomet of New England. He felt it; but yet so satisfied in the good work, that when the freemen of Boston met on January 23, that they might give instructions to their Deputies for the General Court, and the Deputies with others desired him to be present, and give them his thoughts on the case of conscience before them, he made a short speech in the town house, and this was it:

‘As the question is now stated, Whether you will make a full submission and entire resignation of your charter and the privileges of it, unto his Majesties pleasure, I verily believe we shall sin against the God of heaven, if we vote an affirmative unto it. The Scripture teacheth us otherwise. We know what Jephthah said, *That which the Lord our God has given us, shall we not possess it?* And though Naboth ran a great hazard by the refusal, yet he said, *God forbid that I should give away the inheritance of my fathers.* Nor would it be wisdom for us to comply. We know David made a wise choice, when he chose to fall into the hands of God rather than into the hands of men. If we make a full and entire resignation to pleasure, we fall into the hands of men immediately. But if we do it not, we still keep ourselves in the hands of God; we trust ourselves with his Providence, and who knows what God may do for us? There are examples before our eyes, the consideration whereof should be of weight with us. Our brethren\* hard by us, what have they gained by being so ready to part with their liberties, but an acceleration of their miseries? And we hear from London, that when it came to that, the loyal citizens would not make a full submission and entire resignation to pleasure, lest their posterity should curse them for it. And shall we then do such a thing? I hope there is not one *freeman* in *Boston* that can be guilty of it! However I have discharged my conscience in what I have thus declared unto you.’

“Upon this pungent speech many of the freemen fell into tears; and there was a general acclamation, *We thank you, sir! We thank you, sir!* The question was upon the vote carried in the negative, *nemine contradicente*; and the act of Boston had a great influence upon all the country.” †

\* The people of Plymouth Colony, no doubt, were intended.

† Dr. Cotton Mather's Remarkables of Dr. Increase Mather.

December 19, 1686, Sir Edmund Andros arrived at Nantasket in the *Kingfisher*, a fifty gun ship, with commissions from King James II. for the government of New England. He was dreaded less than Kirk,\* but he was known to be of an arbitrary disposition.

Says Hutchinson, "One of the first acts of power, after the change of government, was the restraint of the press. Randolph was the licenser. There was not so much room to complain of this proceeding, as if the press had been at liberty before. It only changed its keeper, having been long under restraint during the former administration. A restraint upon marriages was more grievous. None were allowed to marry except they entered into bonds with sureties to the Governor, to be forfeited in case there should afterwards appear to have been any unlawful impediment. Magistrates still continued to join people in matrimony. Other provision could not immediately be made. There was but one Episcopal minister in the country; his name was Ratcliffe. Sir Edmund considered the Congregational ministers as mere laymen. Randolph wrote to the Bishop of London, 'I press for able and sober ministers, and we will contribute largely to their maintenance; but one thing will mainly help, when no marriages shall hereafter be allowed lawful, but such as are made by the ministers of the church of England.'

"There had been very few instances of even occasional assemblies for religious worship according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England for more than fifty years. When the commissioners from King Charles were at Boston in 1665, they had a chaplain with them, but there was no house for public worship. Most of the inhabitants who were upon the stage in 1686 had never seen a church of England assembly.

"Swearing by the book, which had never been practised, was now introduced, and such as scrupled it were fined and imprisoned." Fasts and thanksgivings, appointed by the churches, were suppressed by the Governor, who at this time was Andros.

Under the new administration, fees to all officers were exorbitant. Taxation was oppressively augmented. The rights and privileges of the people were trampled under foot. For remonstrating against grievances, "John Gold of Topsfield was tried and convicted by verdict of a jury, of treasonable words, and fined fifty pounds; Mr. Appleton

\* The notorious Col. Kirk, whose ferocious and detestable cruelty has secured him an immortality of infamy in the history of Old England, was appointed Governor of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, and New Plymouth; and it was determined that no representative assembly of the Colonists should be permitted to exist, but that all the functions of municipal authority should be vested in the Governor and a Council appointed during the Royal pleasure. — Grahame's *History of the United States*.



of Ipswich, who had been an assistant, and Mr. Wise, the minister of that town, were imprisoned."

The validity of the existing land titles was questioned; the government pretending that the rights acquired under the sanction of the old charter were tainted with its vices and obnoxious to its fate. New grants or patents from the Governor, it was announced, were requisite to mend the defective titles to land; and writs of intrusion were issued against all who refused to apply for such patents and to pay the exorbitant fees that were charged for them. The above facts have been mentioned as expressive of the oppressions of the people, and as causes of their resistance of authority.

Dr. Mather who had been active in opposition, did not escape with impunity. The agents of the Court became his inveterate enemies. Base arts were practised to harass and injure him. A long letter, containing sentiments offensive to persons in power, was even forged in his name for that purpose, and directed to a person in Amsterdam. This letter being intercepted, was read before the King and Council; and it was proposed to have him brought to England for trial and punishment; but a suspicion that the letter was forged, or some other cause, saved him from this peril. Sir Lionel Jenkins, who was reflected upon in the letter, appears to have taken no further notice of it, than to ask contemptuously, "whether the star-gazer wrote it," alluding to a discourse which Dr. Mather had written upon comets.

The oppressions of the people became so intolerable, that the principal gentlemen of the Province determined to send an agent to England and lay their grievances before the King himself. Dr. Mather was selected as a suitable person for that office. As soon as this was known it gave great alarm to the officers of government; and they determined, if possible, to prevent it. Dr. Mather had expressed a suspicion that the notorious Edward Randolph was author of the *forged letter*. Randolph took this opportunity to prosecute him for defamation; but in spite of all his artifices, Mather was acquitted. Not deterred by this failure, Randolph sent an officer to arrest him again, upon the same charge; but Dr. Mather being apprized of it, kept upon his guard, changed his dress, when he went from his house; and at length with no little management, was conveyed on board a ship, which carried him as an Agent to England, in the spring of 1688. Before leaving, (it ought to be stated,) the subject was proposed to his church, with the declaration on the part of the Pastor, If you say to me, Stay, I will stay; but if you say to me, Go, I will cast myself on the providence of God, and, in his name, I will go. I know not how to discern the mind of

God but by your inclinations. He set sail, April 7, 1688, on board the President, and, after a quick voyage, landed at Weymouth, Eng., May 6, and on May 30, had an interview with the King at Whitehall. "Offering to kneel, the King forbade that Posture to him. Whereupon presenting the Address, he said, Syr, your Majesties most Loyal Subjects in New England, with all possible Veneration, Present this Address to your Majesty, for your most gracious Declaration of Indulgence unto them and their Brethren. The King replied, Read it, Syr; which he did, and added the Number of the Ministers who had subscribed it, in the Name of their several Congregations. The King then received it out of his hand, and said, I am glad my Subjects in New England are sensible of any ease and benefit by my Declaration, and it shall Continue. I hope by a Parliament to obtain a Magna Charta for Liberty of Conscience. He then Presented an Address to the King from Plymouth; to which his Majesty replied, I kindly accept of this Address also, and I say again, as I said before, you shall have a Magna Charta for Liberty of Conscience."

"Two days after this, Mr. Mather was Admitted into the Kings Closet, and there said unto him, Syr, your Majesties most Loyal Subjects in New England, think, they can never be Sufficiently thankful to God, and to your Majesty, for the benefit they have received by your most Gracious Declaration of Indulgence. The King replied, I am sure, they that are truly Conscientious are pleased with my Declaration. As for those that are not satisfied with it, they are Men that have little Designs of their own; and their tricks are well known to the world. I was for Liberty of Conscience before I was King; and I thank God, that since I was King I have been able in that matter to give some ease unto my subjects. He then said unto the King, Syr, your Subjects in New England are a people that were persecuted thither on the meer Account of Religion. Inasmuch as your Majesty has Delivered them from the fear of future Persecution, they are Transported with joy, and there are great Numbers, desirous that I should report Dutiful Affection unto your Majesty. The King thereupon asked him, whether Sr. Edmund Andros gave good Satisfaction to his Subjects there.

"The Dialogue went on in these terms.

"**MATHER.** Syr, if he would but duly attend to your Majesty's Declaration, the people there would be better Satisfied.

"**KING.** Does he not do that?

"**MATHER.** There have been some of your Subjects Fined and Imprisoned, because from a Tenderness of Conscience they Scrupled,

Swearing by the Book. I brought an Address of Thanks to your Majesty from a Number of our Congregations. I believe all the Congregations in the Country would have Concurred in the Address had not the Ministers been Discouraged by Syr Edmund Andros, who in a menacing way, bid them, have a Care what they did. And one of the Council with him there told us, we should make no Addresses to the King without their Leave. The Ministers of Boston proposed unto their Congregations, that they might keep a Day of Thanksgiving to Bless God for what they have enjoyed by your Majesties Declaration. But he sent for them and bid them keep the Day at their Peril, and assured them, that if they did, he would clap a Guard on their Persons and their Churches too; so that the intended Thanksgiving was Diverted.

“KING. I wonder at it; For in other Plantations, the Governors themselves have sent me Thanks for my Declaration.

“MATHER. All the Hope under God, that your Subjects in New England have, is in your Majesty. They cannot but hope that the Great God, in whose Hand is the Heart of Kings, will incline your Royal Heart to relieve them, when once you shall truly and fully be informed how it is with them.

“KING. [*Who seemed Pleased.*] No Man shall be more ready to relieve them than I will be. Do you, therefore, bring to me in Writing, the things which trouble you.

“Upon this, Mr. Mather kneeled, and the King offering his hand unto him, he Kissed it; and for this time took his leave.”

Dr. Mather immediately prepared a Memorial of the grievances, which filled New England with the cry of the oppressed, and also a Petition for a redress of them. These he presented to the King, with whom he had five interviews in about six months; but all terminated in good words and fair speeches. Nothing more was done. During all the time the King was deluding him with promises, saying, “What you desire, Syr, is reasonable; it shall be done,” it is probable, that he was actually plotting, as he admitted in one of his letters to the Pope, “to set up the Roman Catholic religion in the English Provinces of North America.”

But the intrigues, the deceptions, and usurpations of James were of short continuance. In November of this same year, (1688,) the happy revolution commenced which exiled the reigning monarch, and placed William and Mary on the throne.

“This revolution in the mother country was immediately followed by the overthrow of Andros’s government in Massachusetts. The people



rose *en masse* ; took possession of an armed frigate, which had been stationed in Boston harbor, with a view to overawe them ; seized Andros, Dudley, Randolph, and forty or fifty others of their oppressors, and committed them to prison ; established a temporary government, according to the provisions of the Old Charter to be continued until advices should be received from England ; replaced the venerable Governor Bradstreet, and the other magistrates in the several offices, from which they had been driven ; and revived throughout, so far as they were able, the former civil condition of the Colony. Never was a revolution more complete and satisfactory ; and all accomplished without violence — without the shedding of one drop of blood."

The Prince of Orange having declared that the restoration of Charters was one intention of his coming to England, Dr. Mather immediately used his most vigorous endeavours, that the Charters of New England might be restored as well as those of England. Lord Wharton introduced him to the King at St. James's, Jan. 9th, when he presented a petition to His Highness. At this interview Lord Wharton, in his zeal for the cause, said to His Majesty, " That if he were sure to die the next day, he would, as he now did this day, appear on behalf of New England, and solicit his favor for that religious country." He said, " That they were a godly conscientious people and that there were proportionably more good men in New England than in any other part of the world." He also said, " That they did not petition for money, nor for soldiers, nor for any other succours under their heavy difficulties ; but for their ancient privileges." His Highness replied, " That his purpose was to take the best care he could about it ; and he would give order to his Secretary concerning it."

" March 14, 1689, Lord Wharton again introduced Dr. Mather to King William ; and he, knowing that the King desired none but very short speeches, only said, I congratulate your Majesties happy accession to the crown, and I humbly implore your favor to New England.

" KING. You may rest assured, that I will show them all the favor which it is my power to do.

" MATHER. I may humbly and freely speak it ; the very prayers of that people will be of some service to your Majesty. They are a good and a praying people.

" KING. I believe they are a good people ; but I doubt there have been irregularities in their government.

" MATHER. I durst engage, that they shall at the first word reform any irregularities they shall be advised of.

“**LORD WHARTON.** And I will be their guarantee, and here is Mr. Mather, the Rector of the College there, shall be another. We two will stand bound for New England, that they shall act regularly for the future.

“**KING.** I will forthwith give order, that Sir Edmund Andros shall be removed from the government of New England, and be called unto an account for his mal-administration. And I will direct, that the present King and Queen shall be proclaimed by their former magistrates.

“**MATHER.** Sir, they will do it with the joyfullest hearts in the world.”

About this time two additional agents, Messrs. Elisha Cook and Thomas Oakes were deputed by the Colony to join Dr. Mather in England, and endeavour with him to promote the interests of the country.

July 4, 1689, Dr. Mather had another interview with the King at Hampton Court, and said :

“**MATHER.** I presume your Majesty has been informed of the great service, which your subjects in New England have done for your Majesty, and for this nation, and for the Protestant interest in securing that territory for King William.

“**KING.** I have seen some letters that speak of it, and I kindly accept of what they have done.

“**MATHER.** If your Majesty would please to command, that your kind acceptance of what they have done shall be signified unto them, it will be a great encouragement.

“**KING.** I will give order to the Secretary of State, that a Letter be written to them, to let them understand, that what they have done is acceptable to me.

“**MATHER.** Your Majesty may by the assistance of New England whenever you please, become the Emperor of America. I durst engage that your subjects there will readily venture their lives and estates in your service. All that is humbly desired on their behalf is only that they may enjoy their ancient rights and privileges.

“**KING.** I do assure you I will do all that it is in my power to do, that it may be so.”

Dr. Mather contrived to introduce a bill into Parliament which actually passed the House of Commons ; but before it could pass the Upper House, Parliament was prorogued, to his disappointment and grief.

It was soon evident from the disposition of the next Parliament, that no favor was to be expected from it for New England. Dr. Mather's

next attempt was "to bring, by a writ of error in judgment, the case relating to the Massachusetts Colony out of the court in Chancery unto the King's Bench;" but here also he was defeated and disappointed. ✓

All hope of obtaining the restoration of the old Charter having been abandoned, nothing could be done but to have recourse to Royal favor in procuring a new Charter. To effect this, the three agents of the Colony signed a petition to the King. In accomplishing this object, much assistance was afforded by Archbishop Tillotson, Bishop Burnet, the Earl of Monmouth, Lord Wharton, and others.

During the King's absence in Holland, Dr. Mather, April 9, 1691, was introduced to the Queen by Madam Lockhart, with whom he had a free and interesting conversation in respect to the grievances of New England.

At length, after great labor, and frequent disappointments, the New Charter of Massachusetts was obtained, (the best that could be obtained,) and Dr. Mather was entrusted with the nomination of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and the Board of Council, who were to be appointed by the King. March 29, 1692, Dr. Mather in company with the new Governor, Sir William Phipps, embarked at Plymouth for New England, and arrived at Boston the 14th of May. Soon after, the first General Assembly of the Province was convened, when "the Speaker in the name of the House of Representatives returned him (Dr. Mather) thanks for his faithful, painful, and indefatigable endeavors to serve the country." "The great and General Assembly appointed also a day of solemn Thanksgiving to Almighty God through the Province, for granting a safe return to His Excellency the Governor, and the Rev. Increase Mather, who have industriously endeavored the service of this people, and brought over with them a settlement of government, in which their Majesties have graciously given us distinguishing marks of their Royal favor and goodness." ✓

Though Dr. Mather was a believer in witchcraft, he did not approve of condemning accused persons on what was called *spectre-evidence*, being of opinion, that an evil spirit might for wise purposes, be sometimes permitted to assume the appearance of an innocent man. He accordingly opposed the horrible proceedings of the memorable year 1692; and published a treatise which is said to have aided in putting a stop to them. Had he been in this country when the difficulties commenced, it is probable they never would have proceeded to such a tragical conclusion. He and a very small number of others in and around Boston, by resisting the infatuation, may be regarded as superior to the age, and should be admired for their wisdom and courage.

In reference to Dr. Mather as a man, a Minister, President of the College, and Agent in procuring the New Charter, we add the following testimony :

Mr. Peirce, in his History of Harvard College, says, Dr. Mather's mental endowments were of a superior order ; his learning was extensive ; his affections were lively and strong ; he excelled as a preacher, possessed an ardent spirit of devotion ; and was diligent, active, and resolute in the discharge of the various and important duties, which Providence from time to time assigned to him. He was a benevolent man ; one tenth, at least, of his income being applied to objects of charity. He was a friend to toleration, especially in the latter part of his life. His manners were those of a gentleman, and there was a remarkable gravity in his deportment which commanded the reverence of those who approached him.

Dr. Eliot in his biography of him says, As a Pastor of a church, he was highly esteemed by all classes of people. His gifts, his preaching, and his writings were accounted excellent. He was the father of the New England Clergy, and his name and character were held in veneration, not only by those who knew him, but by succeeding generations.\*

Mr. Peirce says, Dr. Mather's services at the college were assiduous and faithful. The moral and religious instruction of the students had his particular attention. The college appears to have been in a flourishing condition, while he was at its head. Its numbers increased, and it was enriched in no small degree, by the hand of munificence.†

President Quincy also says, That Dr. Mather was well qualified for the office of President, and had conducted himself in it faithfully and laboriously, is attested by the history of the college, the language of the legislature, and the acknowledgment of his cotemporaries. — His conduct in this great crisis of his country, (when the New Charter was obtained,) entitles him to unqualified approbation. It is scarcely possible for a public Agent to be placed in circumstances more trying and critical, nor could any one have exhibited more sagacity and devotedness to the true interests of his constituents. By his wisdom and firmness in acceding to the New Charter, and thus assuming a responsibility of the weightiest kind, in opposition to his colleagues in the agency, he saved his country, apparently, from a rebellion, or a revolution, or having a constitution imposed by the will of the transatlantic sovereign, and possibly at the point of the bayonet.‡

\* *Biographical Dictionary.*

† *History of Harvard College*, p. 64.

‡ *History of Harvard University*, Vol. I., pp. 116, 123.



As a memorial of his industry, piety, and patriotism, we record the following chronological catalogue of his printed works ; namely,

1669, *The Mystery of Israel's Salvation*.—1670, *The Life and Death of Mr. Richard Mather*.—1673, *Wo to Drunkards*.—1674, *The Day of Trouble near ; Important Truths about Conversion*.—1675, *The First Principles of New England ; A Discourse concerning Baptism, and the Consociation of Churches ; The Wicked Man's Portion ; The Times of Men in the Hands of God*.—1676, *The History of the War with the Indians ; with an Exhortation to the Inhabitants*.—1677, *A Relation of Troubles of New England from the Indians, from the Beginning ; A Historical Discourse, on the Prevalency of Prayer ; Renewal of Covenant, the Duty of Decaying and Distressed Churches*.—1678, *Pray for the Rising Generation*.—1679, *A Call to the Rising Generation*.—1680, *The Divine Right of Infant Baptism ; The great Concernment of a Covenant People ; Heaven's Alarm to the World*.—1682, *Diatriba de Signo Filii Hominis ; Practical Truths ; The Church, a Subject of Persecution*.—1683, *Cometographia ; or a Discourse concerning Comets*.—1684, *Remarkable Providences ; The Doctrine of Divine Providence*.—1685, *An Arrow against Profane and Promiscuous Dances*.—1686, *The Mystery of Christ ; The Greatest of Sinners Exhorted ; A Sermon on the Execution of a poor Man for Murder*.—1687, *A Testimony against Superstitions*.—1688, *De Successu Evangelii apud Indos ; Epistola*.—1689, *The Unlawfulness of Using Common Prayer, and of Swearing on the Book*.—1690, *Several Papers relating to the State of New England ; A Relation of the State of New England ; The Revolution Justified*. 1693, *The Blessing of Primitive Counsellours ; Cases of Conscience concerning Witchcraft ; An Essay on the Power of a Pastor for the Administration of Sacraments*. 1695, *On the Case whether a Man may Marry his Wife's own Sister ; Solemn Advice to Young Men*.—1696, *Angelographia—A Treatise of Angels*.—1697, *A Discourse on Man's not knowing his Time ; The Case of Conscience concerning the Eating of Blood*.—1698, *David Serving his Generation—A Funeral Sermon for the Rev. John Bailey*.—1699, *The Surest Way to the Highest Honor ; A Discourse on Hardness of Heart ; The Folly of Sinning*.—1700, *The Order of the Gospel Vindicated*.—1701, *The Blessed Hope*.—1702, *Remarks on a Sermon of George Keith ; Ichabod, or the Glory Departing ; The Excellency of a Public Spirit ; The Christian Religion, the only true Religion*.—1703, *The Duty of Parents to Pray for their Children ; Soul-Saving Gospel Truths*.—1704, *The Voice of God in Stormy Winds ; Practical Truths to Promote Holiness*.



—1705, Meditations on the Glory of Christ.—1706, A Discourse concerning Earthquakes; a Testimony against Sacrilege; A Dissertation concerning Right to Sacraments.—1707, Meditations on Death; A Disquisition concerning the State of Souls Departed.—1709, A Dissertation concerning the Future Conversion of the Jews, confuting Dr. Lightfoot and Mr. Baxter.—1710, A Discourse concerning Faith and Prayer for the Kingdom of Christ; A Sermon on Be very Courageous, at the Artillery-Election; Awakening Truths Tending to Conversion.—1711, Meditations on the Glory of the Heavenly World; A Discourse concerning the Death of the Righteous; The Duty of the Children of Godly Parents.—1712, Burnings Bewayled; Remarks upon an Answer to a Book against the Common Prayer; Meditations on Sanctification of the Lord's Day.—1713, A plain Discourse, showing who shall, and who shall not enter into Heaven; The Believer's gain by Death—a Funeral Sermon for his Daughter-in-Law.—1714, Resignation to the Will of God—on the Death of his Consort.—1715, Jesus Christ a Mighty Saviour, and other Subjects.—1716, A Disquisition concerning Ecclesiastical Councils; There is a God in Heaven; The Duty and Dignity of Aged Servants of God.—1718, The Duty of Praying for Ministers; A Sermon at the Ordination of his Grandson; Sermons on the Beatitudes; Practical Truths plainly delivered, with an Ordination Sermon.—1719, Five Sermons on Several Subjects. One of them on the Author's Birth-day.—1720, Seasonable Testimony to the Order of the Churches.—1721, Advice to Children of Godly Ancestors: A Sermon concluding the Boston Lectures on Early Piety; Several small Sheets on Inoculation for the Small Pox.—1722, A Dying Pastor's Legacy; Elijah's Mantle.

Besides the above *ninety-two* publications, Dr. Mather wrote many "learned and useful Prefaces" to books, as well as fugitive pieces, published from time to time.

In preparing the above Memoir, we have had access to what are termed the Mather Papers, in the Library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and to the Memoirs of Remarkables in the Life and Death of Dr. Increase Mather—a work now very rare and little known, from which we have made free extracts, some of which have never, to our knowledge, been published in any other notice of him, and which we supposed would be new and interesting to most of our readers.

The following is a facsimile of the autograph of Dr. Mather:

*Confucius Mather*

## THE ROLL OF BATTLE ABBEY.

All things hasten to decay; all fall; all perish; all come to an end. Man dieth, iron consumeth, wood decayeth; towers crumble, strong walls fall down, the rose withereth away; the war-horse waxeth feeble, gay trappings grow old; all the works of men's hands perish. Thus we are taught that all die, both clerk and lay; and short would be the fame of any after death, if their history did not endure by being written in the book of the clerk.—*Master Wace, his Chronicle of the Norman Conquest. Taylor's translation.*

We are not aware that this famous and much-talked-of document of antiquity has ever been printed on this side of the Atlantic; at any rate, we cannot call to mind any impression of it printed in America. It was thought it would be highly gratifying to American antiquaries, to possess copies of so curious a thing, even if it should be deemed by them of no other value than a relic of the fathers of a numerous race, at this time occupying places in our midst; in fact, it would be difficult to say where the descendants of that world-renowned band *are not* to be found. Much might be said here why we should preserve in our work this famous ROLL, but on casting our eye over the authors we had resolved to set up as our authority, we found that we were so well anticipated in what we must say, that we at once resolved to call them to our aid, and say as little as possible ourself. And when we assure the reader that "HONEST JOHN STOW," "GREVE AND GODLY FOX," "FAMOUS THOMAS FULLER," and "OLD HOLINSHED," had all been summoned for the occasion, and were actually in attendance, and ready for the undertaking, we thought we could step out unobserved, and leave them to tell the story about the document in question.

That it has never appeared in an American work to this day, will seem strange hereafter, when it is obvious that without it no English history can be considered complete; and it is equally obvious that without it no American history can be complete; because all English history is but an introduction to that of American. But as this article will be somewhat long, and as we have promised to let our old chroniclers speak for us in the principal matter, we bring forward Stow, who discourses thus, by way of introduction:

After England was conquered by the Norman invader, "he brought the Iewes from Rhoane to inhabite here. He received homage, oath of fidelity, and pledges of the Nobles, and commanded that in euery towne and village a bell should be rung euery night at eight of the clocke, and that all people should then put forth [out] theire fire and candle and goe to bed, which order was obserued through this realme, during his raigne, and the raigne of WILLIAM his son. Thus were the Englishmen forced to imitate the Normans in habit of apparell, shauing off their beards, seruice at the Table, and in all other outward gestures.

"The historiographers of that time accounted y<sup>e</sup> yeare to begin at Christmas, after which account then began the yeare 1067; but after the accompt of England now obserued, y<sup>e</sup> yeere beginneth not till the 25 of March following.

"And now because those houses may not be vntremembered, vnto whom King W. disposed y<sup>e</sup> lands and possessions of this realme for

their good service, I have thought good to publish y<sup>e</sup> names of them as heretofore I haue done, out of the chronicles of Normandy, gathered by *William Taylour*\* of Rhoane."

Before producing the *ROLL*, it may be important to produce what is known relative to its preservation, and the place where it was preserved. According to our author, whom all, or nearly all, I believe, implicitly follow, the battle of Hastings was fought in Sussex, on the 14th of October, being Saturday, in the year 1066. The scene of that terrible conflict, (in which "there was slaine of Englishmen 67,974, saith *I. de Tailor* in his history of Normandy, or 47,944, after other; and of the Normans 6,013, besides such as were drowned,")<sup>†</sup> is 56 miles from London. It bears the name of *Battel*‡ or *Battle*, to this day, and is a parish and market-town in the hundred of Battle, rape§ of Hastings. And though the memorable conflict, which conferred the name of "*Battel*" on this spot, is usually known in history as the Battle of Hastings, the battle was fought nine miles from the latter place. Near the town, is Beacon Hill, (or, as some call it, Standard Hill,) where the flag of the Conqueror was first planted, after his great victory.

The next year after the battle of Hastings, the Conqueror began to build a vast abbey on that part of the battle-field where the conflict had been the most bloody and severe; "causing the high altar to be raised on the spot where the body of the opposing king, Harold, was found." The abbey he dedicated to St. Martin, and endowed it with extraordinary privileges, nay, almost regal. The existing ruins bear ample testimony of its ancient magnificence, being about a mile in circumference. After the dissolution of abbeys, its manor came into the possession of Sir Anthony Browne. It is at this time in the archdeaconry of Lewes, and diocese of Chichester, and under the patronage of Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart., whose ancestor, Sir Thomas Webster, having purchased it from the Montagues,|| and made it his residence.¶

*The Roll* is supposed by some to have remained in the abbey until the dissolution of abbeys by Henry VIII.; while we are much more inclined to think it was a *Roll*. But that *any* *Roll* at all was preserved, even purporting to be original, till 1793, when Cowdray House was burnt, with its contents, as suggested by Mr. Lower, is not exactly within the range of our antiquarian notions of probabilities. One of

\* In our old Black-letter copy of Stow, we first read *Tayleur*, but afterwards thought the *e* to be an *o*, and so we let it stand; but Verstegan wrote *Tayleur*, and so does Stow, in another place.

† Stow, *Chronicle*, edition of 1631, Fol.

‡ Its name before the Conquest was *Epiton*.

§ Certain divisions of the county of Sussex, being six in number. It answers to a *Wapentake* in Kent.—*Old Dictionary*.

|| "Anthony Viscount Montague built himself a beautiful house here about the year 1600, and established or removed the market-day to Thursday, as it now continues." [1730.]—*Magna Britannia*, v. 498.

¶ "About the Abbey there soon grew up a town of the same name, consisting of 115 houses, to which more have been added since. In the town, 'tis said, there is a place, which, after a shower, seems to have a dye of red like blood, which is probable; there being a loomy soil in many places, which, having a mixture of oker, will appear of a blood-like colour; but William of Newburge says, 'tis real fresh blood, which cries to God for vengeance."—*Magna Britannia*, 16. See also Gibson's *Camden in Sussex*.



Stow's catalogues, he says, "he took out of a table sometime in Battle Abbey;" but where he found it or left it, he does not tell us. It may have been that used by Leland, and by him said to be the original. Stow and Leland were cotemporary, and, if the original existed, we doubt not Stow saw and used it.

As Dr. Thomas Fuller seems to have been at more pains, and to have made a larger collection of Battle Abbey names than any other writer, ancient or modern; and as he seems not only to have been more thorough in that matter, as well in collecting what was to be found in his day, but in his criticisms he has shown that little or nothing new can be advanced, that is new, we shall, in the next place, introduce him. And in regard to Fuller, as much may be said in relation to our subject, as he has so aptly said of one of his authorities, namely, that "clean through this work, I have with implicate faith followed him, setting my watch by his dial, knowing his dial to be set by the sun." He says,\* in his dedication of his account of the Roll to Sir Simon Archer:

*"Some report that the toad, before her death, sucks up (if not prevented with suddain surprisall) the precious stone (as yet but a jelly) in her head, grudging Mankind the good thereof. Such generally the envy of Antiquaries, preferring that their rarities should die with them, and be buried in their graves, rather than others receive any benefit thereby. You cross the current of common corruption; it being questionable whether you be more skilfull in knowing, careful in keeping, or courteous in communicating your curious collections in that kind. Justly therefore have I dedicated these severall copiest of Battel-Abbey Roll unto you; first, because I have received one of the most authentic of them from your own hand: secondly, because your ancient name chargeth through and through most of these catalogues. Yea, as the Archers came over vwith the Conqueror, so the Conqueror may be said to come over with the Archers, (therefore placed in a list by themselves,) because their valour atchieved the greatest part of his victory.*

"Waving what may be said of the beginning of Names, we shall digest what we conceive necessary for our present purpose, into the following propositions:

"The first is, surnames were fixed in families in England, at or about the conquest. I say, *fixed*. Formerly, though men had surnames, yet their sons did not, as I may, *follow suit* with their fathers; the name descended not hereditarily on the family. *At or about*. Forty years under or over will break no squares. It began somewhat sooner, in the Confessours time, [1041 — 1063] fetch'd out of France, but not universally settled till some hundred years after. When men therefore tell us how their surnames have been fastened on their families, some centuries of years before the conquest, *we hear them say so*. His chronology was no better than his heraldry, who boasted that his ancestours had given the *three gun holes* [port-holes] (which indeed were the *three annulets*) for their armes these thousand years, when guns themselves have not been extant three hundred years in Europe. The same solécisme in effect is

\* "The Church-History of Britain," original (1645) edition, Fol. p. 151, &c.

† His work contains eight copies.

committed by such, who pretend to the antiquity of surnames, before the same were settled *in rerum natura*.

"The second; *kings had fixed surnames later than common people*. Our four first Norman kings had no surnames, Henry the second being the first of the Plantagenists. Wonder not that a gentle fashion should come later into the court, then into the country, and last to the crown itself. For names being made to distinguish men, they were more necessary for common people, whose *obscurities* would be lost in a multitude, were they not found out by the signe of their surnames, having no other eminency whereby they might be differenced. But princes (being comparatively few in respect of private persons) are sufficiently discovered by their own lustre, and *sovereignty may be said to be a surname to itself*; and therefore kings, not of necessity, but mere pleasure, have accepted additions to their Christian names.

"The third; *many who came over out of Normandy, were noble in their native country*. Especially such who are stiled from their places, as *le Sire de Soteville, le Sire de Margneville, le Sire de Tancarville, &c.*, whereby we understand them Lords and owners of such mannours, towns, and castles from whence they took their denomination. However, this particle *de* such a place (when without *le Sire* going before it), doth not always give *livery and seisin*, and presently put the person so named into possession of the place; sometimes barely importing that he was born there and no owner thereof.

"The fourth; all that came over with the Conquerour, were not Gentlemen until they came over with the Conquerour. For, instantly upon their victory, their flesh was refined; blood clarified, spirits elevated to an higher purity and perfection. Many a peasant in Normandy commenced *monsieur* by coming over into England, where they quickly got goods to their gentry, lands to their goods, and those of the most honorable tenure in *capite* itself. What Richard III. said, no less spitefully than falsely, of the Woodviles, (brethren to the wife of his brother King Edward IV., by whom they were advanced,) that *many were made noble who formerly were not worth a noble*, was most true of some of the Norman souldiery, suddenly starting up honorable from mean originals. These cruelly insulted over the Saxon ancient gentry, whom they found in England. Thus, on the new casting of a die, when *ace* is on the top, *size* must needs be at the bottom.

"The fifth; besides native Normans, many of the neighbouring countries ingaged in England's invasion. As Flemings, which Baldwin, earle of Flanders, and father-in-law unto the Conquerour, sent to aid him: Walloons, with many from Picardy, Britain, Anjou, and the very heart of France. Thus, *when a fair of honour and profit is proclaimed*, chapmen will flock from all parts unto it. Some will wonder, that any would be such wilfull losers, as to exchange France for England, a *garden for a field*. Was not this degrading of their soules in point of pleasure, going backward from *wine* to *ale*, from *wheat* to *oates*, then the generall bread-corn of England? Besides, coming northward they left the sun on their backs; the sun who is a comfortable vsher to go before, but bad train-bearer to come behind one. But let such know, that England in it self is an excellent country (too good for the unthankfull people which live therein), and such forreiners, who seemingly slight, secretly love, and like the plenty and profit thereof. But, grant England far short of France in goodnesse, yet such adventurers hoped to atchieve to themselves a *better condition* in a *worse country*. Many a younger brother came over hither in hope here to find an elder brother-ship, and accordingly procured an inheritance to him,

and his posterity. As for the great French nobility, *store was no sore* unto them; such pluralists retained still their old patrimonies in France, with the additions of their new possessions in England.

"The sixth; names coming over with the conquest, beginning with W, were not out of France, but the vicinage thereof. As the Britans disclaim X, the Latins Y; (save when the badge of a Greek word Latinized :) so the French disown W. When we find it therefore the initial of a name (whereof many occur in the ensuing catalogue), it argueth the same Walloon, or Almain. Yea, I am credibly informed, that some of the English here, wearied with Harold's usurpation, fled over into Normandy to fetch in the Conquerour; so that when king William entered, they returned into England. And this particularly hath been avouched of the noble family of the Wakes, who were here before the conquest, yet found among the Norman invaders.

"The seventh; Battel-Abbey Roll is the best extant catalogue of Norman gentry, if a true copy thereof could be procured.

1. Battel-Abbey Roll. Because hung up in that Abbey, as fixt to the freehold thereof, where the names of such as came over with the conquest were recorded.
2. Best extant. Otherwise industry, with honesty, leisure, and liberty to peruse DOOMS-DAY-BOOK, might collect one more perfect, out of impartial records, which neither fear nor flatter. Such a catalogue were to be believed *on its word*, before Battel Roll *on its oath*.
3. Yet that Abbey Roll deserved credit, if a true copy might be procured. One asked, 'Which was the best St. Augustine?' to whom this answer was given, (generally true of all ancient authors,) 'Even that Augustine which is least corrected.' For corrections commonly are corruptive, as following the fancy and humour of the correctour.

"Battl-Abbey Roll hath been practiced upon with all the figures of Diction, *prothesis*, *apharesis*, &c.; some names therein being augmented, subtracted, extended, contracted, lengthened, curtailed. The same scruple, therefore, which troubleth sophisters, 'whether Jason's weatherbeaten ship, so often clouted and patched with new boards, were the same numerically with the first,' may be propounded to Battel-Abbey Roll. Whether that extant with us, after so many alterations, be individually the same with the original? See what a deadly gash our great antiquary\* gives to the credit thereof. 'Whosoever considereth it well, shall find it to be forged, and those names to be inserted, which the time in every age favoured, and were never mentioned in that authentically record.'

"*Objection.* If such be the depraving of Battl-Abbey Roll, then no credit at all is due unto it. Let it be pilloried for a mere cheat, and be suffered no longer to go about to deceive the honest reader thereof. Seeing we cannot hear the *tone* of names therein, monks have *so set them to the tune* of their present benefactors, and minions of the age they lived in.

"*Answered.* Though there be much adulteration therein, yet I conceive the main bulk and body thereof uncorrupted. As they therefore over value this Roll, who make it the *grammer* of the French gentry, the *Heraulds Institutes*, and of canonical credit amongst them; so, such too much decry the same, who deny all trust thereunto. Yea, we may confidently rely on this Roll, where we find a concurrence of ancient English

\* Camden in his *Remains*, 152, edition, 4to., London, 1637. "But great antiquaries are sometimes subject to fits of sullenness, and will not see what they do see, when resolved to take no notice thereof."—Fuller, B. i. 169.

historians therewith; and this will appear in the generality of names which that Roll presenteth unto us.

"We find in our English chroniclers two printed copies, (a manuscript thereof worth mentioning, I have not met with,) of Battel-Abbey Roll, wherein such *various lections*, they agree neither in number, order, nor spelling of the names; which though generally digested in an alphabetical way, are neither of them exactly ordered according to the same."

In respect to the antiquity and credibility of this famous document, as before observed, all has been said by Fuller, or nearly all, that can throw light upon it. As to the original, no one that has credibly written since, presumes to affirm having ever seen it. It is quite probable that a copy (not to say successive copies) has passed for the original, age after age. And, perhaps, even the original may have been destroyed to prevent a detection of the interpolations perpetrated by those entrusted with it. But after all that has or can be said, a fictitious importance has been attached to this Roll; we say fictitious, because we doubt not a much better, or at least as good a list of the followers of Duke William may be made from that indisputably authentic record, *Dooms-Day-Book*, as even the original *Battel-Roll* ever contained; and it is very surprising, that to this day, there should have arisen no English antiquary who would undertake to edit such a list of names as might be gathered therefrom. In mentioning *Dooms-Day-Book*, it will be recollected what Fuller says of it; namely, "that it will be believed on its word, before *Battel-Roll* on its oath;" it will also be remembered, that Fuller wrote near 200 years ago, that *Dooms-Day-Book* was then in manuscript, and difficult of access to but few, and that, of that few, few indeed could have opportunity to learn its chirography or study its obsolete characters and abbreviations. This was the situation of it till near 150 years after the time of Fuller.\* While it lay in manuscript, there was some excuse why it should not be dealt with agreeably to our author's recommendation; but that excuse has ceased to be valid almost fifty years — the work having been printed and deposited in numerous public libraries all over Europe and America.†

Although Fuller had not seen any "manuscript of *Battel-Roll* worth mentioning," that was not the case with Fox and Stow. They both saw very ancient manuscripts. The former says, he took one of his lists "out of the annals of Normandie in French, whereof one verie ancient written booke in parchment remaineth in the custodie of the writer hereof." Fox mentions no date of his manuscript, and it probably contained none. He wrote in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and I use his old *Black-Letter Martyrology*, printed about 250 years ago. And concerning Stow's manuscript, he himself says, at the head of one of his lists, "Here followeth the surnames of the chiefe Noblemen, and Gentlemen, which came into England with William the Conqueror, ac-

\* About a hundred years after Fuller, Bailey says "it is still preserv'd in the exchequer, and is fair and legible, and consists of two volumes, a greater or less."—*Dict. Britannicum*.

† We are aware that Dr. Brady (Introduction to Old English History) has given an abstract of *Dooms-Day-Book*, in his controversy with Petyt, &c., and perhaps he has given all the names therein contained, but we have not the leisure to enter into a comparison.

ording as I found them set downe in a very anncient Role, which Role I received of Maister THOMAS SCRIVEN, Esquire, in whose hands it remained at the publication of this Booke."

Of "Maister Thomas Scriven," Stow tells us nothing, but Fuller speaks of him, owing to his being mentioned by Stow, and says, "I confesse, *quantus author, tanta fides*; and the gentleman long since dead, being generally unknown, some will question the authority thereof. But know he was a good *Promus-condus* of ancient records; *condus* in keeping them faithfully himself, and *promus*, in imparting them freely to others." But as we have not space at present for but a single copy of Battle-Abbey Roll, it is unnecessary to go into any defence or account of the *eight* copies in our possession, separately; and as we have left it to "Famous Fuller" to say which Roll is the best, we shall for the present abide by his judgment, which is pronounced in these words:

At the end of his sixth Roll, he says: "To these six catalogues, let me adde one more; not that I am an affecter of a *septenarie* number, but because confident it is the best and most authentick of all the rest. I find it in M<sup>r</sup> Fox, but surely collected by some (more skilfull than himself in this kind) out of severall ancient chronicles. It containeth such persons, who after the Battel were advanced to seignories in this land. It presenteth us onely with the initial letters of their christian names, save for the first seven therein. And although hereby we are left at an uncertainty, as whether G. signifieth *George* or *Gilbert*, I. *James* or *John*, yet more than a conjecture may be made by observing what christian name was predominant in their posterity."

Having pronounced this judgment, and produced all his eight catalogues, Fuller continues, "I could wish a good herauld would make a *mono-ogdoon*, that is, one *out of eight*, and alphabetically digest the same; also note what names are extant, and which, how, and when extinct."

The Roll of Fox, which we now propose to give, is thus introduced by the venerable antiquary:

"The daie after the battell verie earlie in the morning, Odo bishop of Baieux soong masse for those that were departed. The duke after that desirous to know the estate of his battell, and what people he had therein lost and were slaine, he caused to come vnto him a clerke that had written their names when they were imbarked at S. Valeries, and commanded him to call them all by their names, who called them that had beene at the battell, and had passed the seas with duke William."

\*Odo, bishop of Baieux.

Baudwin de Buillon,

Robert, conte de Mortaign. These two were brethren vnto duke William by their mother.

Roger, conte de Beaumont, surnamed with the beard, of whom descended the line of Meullent.

\* In extracting or copying this list from Fox, Fuller has reduced it to the orthography of his time, but we have followed Fox literally. Thus Fuller renders *Baieux*; *Bulleux*; *Buillon*, &c. No doubt Fuller's transcript would be better understood by readers in general, but we do not feel warranted in varying from our old authors, however much they may have varied from themselves.



Guillaume Malet,\*  
 Le sire † de Monfort, sur Rille,  
 Guill. de Viexpont,  
 Neel de S. Saueur le Viconte,‡  
 Le Sire de Fougiers,  
 Henrie Seigneur de Ferieres,  
 Le Sire Daubemare,  
 Guillaume Sire de Romare,  
 Le Sire de Lithehare,  
 Le Sire de Touque,\$  
 Le Sire de la Mare,  
 Le Sire de Neauhau,  
 Le Sire de Pirou,  
 Rob. Sire de Beaufou,  
 Le Sire Danou,||  
 Le Sire de Sotouille,  
 Le Sire de Margneuville,  
 Le Sire de Tancarville,  
 Eustace Dambleuille,  
 Le Sire de Mangneuville,  
 Le Sire de Grâtnesnil,¶  
 Guillaume Crespin,  
 Le Sire de S. Martin,  
 Guill. de Moulins,  
 Le Sire de Puîs,  
 Geoffreie sire de Maienne,  
 Auffroy de Bohon,  
 Auffroy & Maugier de Cartrait,  
 Guill. de Garennes,  
 Hue de Gournay, Sire de Bray,\*\*

Le conte Hue de Gournay,  
 Euguemont de l'aigle,††  
 Le viconte de Touars,  
 Rich. Danuerrenchin,‡‡  
 Le Sire de Biars,§§  
 Le Sire de Solligny,  
 Le Bouteiller Daubigny,  
 Le Sire de Maire,  
 Le sire de Vitty,  
 Le sire de Lacy,  
 Le sire du val Dary,  
 Le Sire de Tracy,  
 Hue sire de Montfort,|||  
 Le sire de Piquegny,  
 Hamon de Kaieu,  
 Le sire Despinay,  
 Le sire de Port,  
 Le sire de Torcy,  
 Le sire de Iort,  
 Le sire de Riuiers,  
 Guillaume Moyonne,  
 Raoul Tesson de Tingleleiz  
 Roger Marmion,  
 Raoul de Guel,  
 Auenel des Byars,  
 Paennel du Monstier Hubert,  
 Rob. Bertramle Tort,  
 Le sire de Seulle,  
 Le sire de Dorial,  
 Le sire de Breual,

\* \* Guillaume, whom they call Mallet, also threw himself boldly into the fray, and with his glittering sword created great alarm among the English. But they pierced his shield and killed his horse under him, and he would have been slain himself, had not the Sire, de Montfort and Dane, William de Vez-pont, come up with their strong force and bravely rescued him, though with the loss of many of their people, and mounted him on a fresh horse.—Wace's *Chronicle*, 207.

† In Holinshed's copy *sire* is rendered *seigniour* throughout. Either answers to *lord*.

‡ Much doubt is thrown about this name, by the various commentators, both as to the identity of the individual, and his being in the expedition. See Wace's *Chron.* 207, n.

§ In Stow's copy *Touque*, but evidently a misspelling, u being taken for n. In another list Stow has it *Toc*, in a third, *Tuchet*. Leland has *Tuk*. Holinshed is *Tbouke*. Descendants of this patriarch are traced down to the present day in an unbroken descent. They are found on this side of the Atlantic, in considerable numbers. In Vol. I., 247, is some notice of a few of them. The name has had the misfortune of being spelt all manner of ways, and is yet unsettled. Seventeen variations are counted in one county in England. *Tbke, Tboke, Tboke, Tbok, Tuks, Tbuk, Tbka, Tblka, Tbuc, Tbuka, Tbuck, Tbuck*.

Le Sire de Touke, says Wace, in connection with several others, was in the battle; "and there was not one of them that did not render great aid."

|| Perhaps, since, *Deane, Dane, &c.*

¶ Grantmesnil.

\*\* Whether the *Sire de Bray* be the same with *Hue de Gournay*, authors are not agreed.

†† Le seig. de Laigle.—Holinshed. L'Aigle.—Fuller. Gugerran de l'Aigle.—Wace.

‡‡ Donnemchin.—Stow. D'Avreincin of Wace, perhaps.

§§ Beers, probably, afterwards.

||| Hugh de Montfort was born at Montfort-sur-Rille, near Brionne. Four barons of this district having successively been called Hugh, it is difficult to determine which of them fought at Hastings. Le Provost thinks he was the second of the name, son of Hughes à-la-Barbe, and corrects an error in Collins' Peerage, where he is confounded with his father. It was the son who received one hundred lordships from the royal munificence, dispersed over different counties.—Duncan's *Dukes of Normandy*, 371.

Le sire de S. Iehan,	Raoul de Morimont,
Le sire de Bris,	Pierre de Bailleul, sire de Fiscamp,
Le sire du Homme,*	Le sire de Beausault,
Le sire de Sauchhoy,	Le sire de Tillieres,
Le sire de Cailly,†	Le sire de Pacy,
Le sire de Semilly,	Le seneschal de Torcy,
Le sire de Tilly,	Le sire de Gacy,
Le sire de Romelly,	Le sire Douilly,
Mar. de Basqueville,‡	Le sire de Sacy,
Le sire de Preaulx,	Le sire de Vacy,
Le sire de Gonis,	Le sire de Tourneur,
Le sire de Sainceaulx,	Le sire de Praeres,
Le sire de Mouloy,	Guillaume de Coulombieres,
Le sire de Monceaulx.	Hue sire de Bollebec,
(The archers du val du Reul, and of Rich. sire Dorbeck,	
Bretheul, and of many other places.) Le sire de Bonneboz,	
Le sire de S. Saen, i. de S. Sydonio,	Le sire de Tresgoz,
Le sire de la Riviere,§	Le sire de Montfiquet,
Le sire de Salnaruille,	Hue le Bigot ¶ de Maletot,
Le sire de Rony,	Le sire de la Hay,
Eude de Beaugieu,	Le sire de Mombray,
Le sire de Oblie,	Le sire de Say,
Le sire de Sacie,	Le Sire de la Ferte
Le sire de Nassie,	Bouteuillain,
Le Visquaius de Chymes,	Troussebout,
Le sire du Sap,	Guillaume Patric de la Laund,
Le sire de Glos,	Hue de Mortemer,
Le sire de Mine,	Le sire Danuillers,
Le sire de Glanuille,	Le sire Donnebaut,
Le sire de Breencon,	Le Sire de S. Cler, [leans,††
Le Vidam de Partay,	Rob. le filz ** Herneys duc de Or-

\* Many French names have doubled in number, from the circumstance of their being known in one place in a translation, and in another in the original.

† Kelly or Kelley; a name perhaps in quite as many spellings as one just alluded to.

‡ Baskerville, sometimes Baskfield. Ancestor of an existing family, distinguished in its whole line of descent. General Sir Thomas Baskerville was sent against Panama in South America, in 1595, but the expedition miscarried.

§ Le Sire de la Rimer in Stow, who is probably correct. Names with *k* or *w* in them are not to be thought to have been Normans, but of those gentlemen of Flanders which Baldwin the earl of that country, and father-in-law unto the Conquerour did send to ayde him.—Verstegan, 305. London Edition, 4to. 1634.

|| Tourneur in Stow and Holinshed, and Turner, with its variations, in later times.

¶ A name very much abused and sinned against, and "learned Camden" is found chief of the sinners. His story of the origin of the name (*Remains*, 123) is absolutely silly; if it originated as he says, there would probably have been no other name among the whole tribe of Normans. He says, "(For so the French men called the Normans, because at every other word they would swear By God:)" In Stow it stands *Hue le Vigot*, alias *Bigot*; in Scriven, *Bogod*; in Dooms-Day, *Bigot*; 12 of John, *Picot*, &c.; all which had doubtless the same origin, and so forth, down to him of 1775 at Bunker Hill; a name Camden himself finds no difficulty in translating *speckled*, 140 years before it was imported to New England.

\*\* Persons having *filz* or *fitz* superadded to their names are supposed by Verstegan to have been Netherlanders; "very many of their surnames end in *son*, as Johnson, Williamson, Philipson, and the like, and such officers among the Normans as registered the names of those that were in that service, could not make other of such surnames, writing them in French, than *Fitz John*, *Fitz William*, *Fitz Philip*, and the like, which if their orthography had been good, should have been *Fitz* and not *Fitz*."

†† Robert Fitz Erneis fixed his lance, took his shield, and galloping towards the standard

Le sire de Harecourt,  
 Le sire de Creuecœur,  
 Le sire de Deincourt,  
 Le sire de Brimetot,  
 Le sire de Combray,  
 Le sire Daunay,  
 Le sire de Fontenay,  
 Le conte Deureux,  
 Le sire de Rebelchil,  
 Alain Fergant conte de Britaigne,  
 Le sire de S. Vallery,  
 Le conte Deu,  
 Gaultier Giffard côte de Longeuille,

Le Sire Destouteuille,  
 Le conte Thomas Daubmalle,  
 Guill. conte de Hoymes and Darques,  
 Le sire de Bereuille,  
 Le sire de Breante,  
 Le sire de Freanuille,  
 Le sire de Pauilly,  
 Le Sire de Clere,  
 Toustan du Bec,  
 Le sire de Maigny,  
 Roger de Montgomery,  
 Amauri de Touars.

"Ouer and besides the great number of knights and esquires that were vnder them. In the same battell betweene the said William the bastard, duke of Normandie on the one part, and king Harold on the other part, there were slaine on King Harold's side of Englishmen, 66654. And on duke William's side there were slaine 6013 men, as it is to be found in the chronicles of S. Peter of Westminster, besides those that were drowned in the riuer of Thames.

"When as the aboue named and manie other great lords were so called, some of them appeared, other some did not, for some of them were slaine there in the field, others so wounded, that they could not come forth to show themselves. Then gave the duke commandement, that the dead should be buried; and those that were sick comforted and eased the best that might be, &c.

"Out of the ancient chronicles of England, touching the names of other Normans, which seemed to remaine aliuie after the battell, and to be aduanced in the seigniories of this land.

John de Maunde-	B. de Kneuuile,	W. Bailbeof,	C. Cappan,
uile,	Hugo de Moruile,	S. de Baleyn,	W. de Camuile,
Adam Vndeuille,	R. de Coleuille,	H. de Marreys,	I. de Cameyes,
Barnard de Fre-	A. de Waruile,	I. Aguleyne,	R de Rotes,
uille,	C. de Karuile,	G. Agilon,	R. de Boys,
Rich de Rochuille,	R. de Roteuille,	R. Chamburlayne,	W. de Warren,*
Gil. de Frankuille,	S. de Stoteuille,	N. de Vendres,	T. de Wardboys,
Hugo de Douille,	H. Bonum,	H. de Verdon,	R. de Boys,
Symond de Rote-	I. Monum,	H. de Verto,	W. de Audeley,
uille,	K. de Vispount,	C. de Vernon,	K. Dynham,
R. de Euile,	W. de Vignoum,	H. Hardul,	R. de Vaures,

with his keen-edged sword, struck an Englishman who was in front, killing him, and then drawing back his sword, attacked many others, and pushed straight for the standard, trying to beat it down; but the English surrounded it, and killed him with their bills. He was found on the spot, when they afterwards sought for him, dead, and lying at the standard's foot. — *Wace*, 241.

\* Upon *Warrane* in Leland's copy, Mr. Lower makes this note. "Some families bearing this name are unquestionably of English origin; from the first persons bearing the name having resided near a rabbit-warren." But why any more from a *rabbit-warren* than any other kind of a *warren*?

"William de Warenne, the first of that name, related to Duke William on the side of his mother, who was niece to the Duchess Gounor, took his name from the fief of Varenne or Warenne, in the district of Saint-Aubin-le-Cauf. He received from the Conqueror 298 manors, and in 1073 he was adjoined to Richard de Bienfaite, as grand justiciary of

G. Vargenteyn,	I. de Geneuyle,	N. Meyuel,	T. de Cantlow,
I. de Hastings,	H. Gyffard,	I. de Berners,	R. Breaunce,
G. de Hastank,	I. de Say,	S. de Chumly,	T. de Broxeboof,
L. de Burgee,	T. Gilbard,†	E. de Chareres,	S. de Bolebec,
R. de Butuileyn,	R. de Chalons,	I. de Grey,	B. Mol de Boef,¶
H. de Malebranch,	S. de Chauward,	W. de Grangers,	I. de Muelis,
S. de Malemain,	H. Feret,	S. de Grangers,	R. de Brus,
G. de Hauteuile,	Hugo Pepard,	S. Baubenyn,	S. de Brewes,
H. Hauteyn,	I. de Harecourt,	H. Vangers,	I. de Lille,
R. de Morteyn,*	H. de Haunsard,	E. Bertram,	T. de Bellile,
R. de Mortimer,	I. de Lamare,	R. Bygot,	I. de Wateruile,
G. de Kanouile,	P. de Mautreuers,	S. Treoly,	G. de Neuile,
E. de Columb,	G. de Ferron,	I. Trigos,	R. de Neuburgh,
W. Paynel,	R. de Ferrers,	G. de Feues,	H. de Burgoyne,
C. Panner,	I. de Desty,	H. Filiot,	G. de Bourgh,
H. Pontrel,	W. de Werders,	R. Taperyn,	S. de Lymoges,
I. de Riuers,	H. de Borneuile,	S. Talbot,	L. de Lyben,
T. Reuile,	I. de Saintenys,	H. Santsauer,	W. de Helyounn,
W. de Beauchamp,	S. de Sencler,§	T. de Samford,	H. de Hildrebron,
R. de Beaupale,	R. de Gorges,	G. de Vandien,	R. de Loges,
E. de Ou,	E. de Gemere,	C. de Vautort,	S. de Saintlow,
F. Louel,†	W. de Feus,	G. de Mountague,	I. de Maubank,
S. de Troys,	S. de Filberd,	Tho. de Chamber-	P. de Saint Ma-
I. de Artel,	H. de Turberuile,	non,	low,
Iohn de Monte-	R. Troblenuer,	S. de Montfort,	R. de Leoferne,
brugge,	A. de Angon,	R. de Ferneaulx,	I. de Louotot,
H. de Mounteserel,	T. de Morer,	W. de Valence,	G. de Dabbeuile,
W. Trussebut,	T. de Rotelet,	T. Clarel,	H. de Appetot,
W. Trussel,	H. de Spencer,	S. de Cleruaus,	W. de Percy,
H. Byset,	R. de Saintpuen-	P. de Aubemarle,	H. de Lacy,
R. Basset,	ten,	H. de saint Ar-	G. de Quincy,
R. Molet,	I. de Saint Mar-	uant,	E. Tracy,
H. Malouile,	tin,	E. de Auganuteys,	R. de la Souche,
G. Bonet,	G. de Custan,	S. de Gant,	V. de Somery,
P. de Bonuile,	Saint Constantin,	G. de Malcarbe,	I. de Saint John,
S. de Rouile,	Saint Leger and	H. Mandut,	T. de Saint Gory,
N. de Norbeck,	saint Med,	W. de Chesun,	P. de Boyly,
I. de Corneux,	M. de Cronu and	L. de Chandut,	R. de Saint Valery,
P. de Corbet,	de S. Viger,	R. Filzvs.¶	P. de Pinkeny,
W. de Mountague,	S. de Crayel,	B. vicent de Low,	S. de Pauely,
S. de Mountfychet,	R. de Crenker,	G. de Cantemere,	G. de Monthaut,

England. Created Earl of Surrey by William Rufus in 1089, died shortly afterwards and was buried in the abbey of Lewes in Sussex, which he had founded, &c. — Duncan's *Dukes of Normandy*.

\* Morton?

† Lovell, Lovewell, &c.

‡ Gilbert.

§ Sinkler, St. Clair, &c.

¶ *Urs*, *Ures*, and perhaps other variations. The initial B. instead of R. in Mr. Lower's work, is an error.

¶ Perhaps the same as the *Front de Boef* of Holinshed. There is in Thierry's Norman Conquest an *Ancient List* "published by André Duchesne, from a Charter in Battle Abbey," who cites for its authority, "*Apud Script. rer. Normann.*, p. 1023." On comparing it with that of Holinshed, we cannot doubt their *original* identity, although they *now* differ. There is no name in Duchesne to correspond to *Front de Boef*, unless it be that of *Braybuf*.

T. de Mountchesy,	V. de Cresty,	R. de Courtenay,	I. Pouchardon,
R. de Lymozy,	F. de Courcy,*	P. de Gourney,	R. de la Pomercy,
G. de Lucy,	T. de Lamar,	R. de Cony,†	I. de Pountz,
I. de Artois,	H. de Lymastz,	I. de la Huse,	R. de Pontlarge,
N. de Arty,	I. de Moubray,	R. de la Huse,	R. Estrange,
P. de Grenuile,	G. de Morley,	V. de Longeuile,	Tho. Sauage.‡
I. de Greys,	S. de Gorney,	P. Longespy,	

Here end the labors of "Graue and Godly Fox," in this matter. As before mentioned, we cannot give the various lists from various authors, but hope that some person who may find leisure will compare the whole, and produce one from them all, which shall contain the whole, duly edited, with notes and commentaries. That the thing is practicable there can be no question, although one of our respected cotemporaries § is of a different opinion.

So much attention has been paid to Norman archæology in our time, that at present, if one would take the trouble to collect the various works upon the subject, there is enough brought to light to make a very satisfactory list of the prominent followers of the Conqueror. It is difficult to make the proper collection in this country, as it would require much time and great expense; while, in England, the task would not be difficult to perform. Indications of the sources for such an undertaking may be seen in the able work of THIERRY, new edition, translated by Hazlitt.

We cannot take leave of our present subject without producing another extract from Fuller. Having placed Holinshed and Stow's alphabetical lists side by side, (the former containing 629 names, and the latter but 407,) he remarks: "Besides this Roll of Battel Abbey, there is another || extant, not as this, alphabetically modelled, (the work of some Monk well at leisure,) but loose, without any literal order. An argument, in my opinion, of the more native purity thereof, (lesse soiled with partiall fingers,) as not so much tampered with by art and industry. It is reputed by many to be the muster-roll of such principal souldiers as embarqued with Duke William at St. Valerics; and it is said that after the fight ended, this list was called over, and all persons solemnly summoned, to answer to their names therein; though many made no *vous-avez*, as either sick of their wounds, or slain outright amongst the six thousand and odd, which lost their lives on the place. Were we assured hereof, we would preferre this before the former Roll, believing a French muster-master, rather than any English Monk, (though the abbot of Battel himself,) as not so subject to the suspicion of flattery herein. This catalogue is taken out of Guillaime

\* Claimed as ancestor of the Churchills, "who, (according to Lediard,) were of the best blood of France, and renowned long before the Norman Conquest." John, son of Sir Winston Churchill, was one of the ablest generals England ever had, and attained its greatest honors, as duke of Marlboro', Prince of the Empire, &c. &c. The late Earl Spencer was descended from the Duke in the female line.

† A name in New England at this day.

‡ Very probably added long after the original Roll was made up. It is on the list of John of Brompton, however.

§ Mr. Lower, in his essay on "English Surnames."

|| That we have given above, from Fox.

Tayleur, a Norman chronicler of good credit. But the worst is, we want Tayleur's French original,\* and I fear it hath passed through some botcher's hands before it came to us. For there be three editions thereof in our English historians,† which, like the feet of a badger, fall out of unequal length; so different the number of names therein.‡

### FIRST SETTLERS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Perhaps we cannot do better than to preface the important documents now for the first time printed, with some historical matters from the *Rev. Mr. Hubbard's* History of New England. We say the following documents are "now for the first time printed," which is believed to be the fact, although *Mr. Adams* has, in his "*Annals of Portsmouth*," given the names of the early planters sent out by *Captain Mason*, but, as is seen, with several evident and important mistakes, taking it for granted that our copy (which is a very old one) is correct. Whether *Mr. Adams* used originals or copies, we have no means of knowing. *Dr. Belknap* does not appear to have known of the existence of these papers, and *Mr. Farmer*, his excellent editor, knew them only from the *Annals of Portsmouth*.

We have no certain knowledge of the exact time of the arrival of the people, a list of whose names we give, but there can be little doubt that many of them were among the first who commenced the settlements at the mouth of the Pascataqua. We will now hear what *Mr. Hubbard* says, in his quaint and pleasing style, upon the early beginnings at Pascataqua:

"Some merchants and other gentlemen in the West of England, belonging to the cities of Exeter, Bristol, Shrewsbury, and towns of Plymouth, Dorchester, &c., incited no doubt by the fame of the plantation begun at New Plymouth in the year 1620, having obtained patents for several parts of the country of New England, from the grand council established at Plymouth, (into whose hands that whole country was committed,) made some attempt of beginning a plantation in some place about Pascataqua river, about the year 1623. For being encouraged by the report of divers mariners that came to make fishing voyages upon that coast, as well as by the aforementioned occasion, they sent over that year one *Mr. David Thompson*, with *Mr. Edward Hilton*, and his brother, *Mr. William Hilton*, who had been fishmongers in London, with some others, that came along with them, furnished with necessaries for carrying

\* But Stow, whose list he also gives, did not want Taylor's "original," for he assures us that he had it.

† Contained in Stow, Holinshed, and Fox, respectively. Fuller gives them all three in parallel columns.

‡ There is not so much difference in the three Rolls as one might be led to suppose from Fuller's comparison. He sometimes stretches the truth in his eagerness to get off a conceit, though a highly creditable author, and one of the best writers of his time. We know we shall be borne out in this statement, notwithstanding he did, as Carlyle says, "in an evil hour" let his name go to a book which he did not write.

on a plantation there. Possibly others might be sent after them in the years following, 1624 and 1625 ; some of whom first in probability, seized on a place called the Little Harbour, on the west side of Pascataqua river, toward, or at the mouth thereof ; the Hiltons in the mean while setting up their stages higher up the river, toward the northwest, at or about a place since called Dover. But at that place called the Little Harbour, it is supposed was the first house set up, that ever was built in those parts ; the chimney, and some part of the stone wall are standing at this day, and certainly was it, which was called then, or soon after, Mason Hall, because to it was annexed three or four thousand acres of land, with intention to erect a manor, or lordship there, according to the custom of England ; for by consent of the rest of the undertakers, in some after division, that parcel of land fell to his share ; and it is mentioned as his propriety, in his last will and testament, by the name of Mason Hall. Sir Ferdinando Gorges and Capt. John Mason might have a principal hand in carrying on that design, but were not the sole proprietors therein ; there being several other gentlemen that were concerned therein, and till after the year 1631, there seems to have been not many other buildings considerable erected in any other place about Pascataqua river, all which is evident by an indenture yet extant [1680 ?] in the hands of some gentlemen now living at Portsmouth, a town seated down near the mouth of the said river."

The "indenture" above referred to, bears date 3 Nov., 1631, from which it is evident that many persons had some time before settled at Pascataqua ; for in naming the property sold, "an house" is mentioned, "wherein Capt. Neal and the colony with him do or lately did reside." Notwithstanding this statement, *Mr. Adams* has introduced his list of settlers under 1631, as though they all had arrived in that year, which gives a wrong impression.

The contracting parties were "the President and Council of New England on the one part, and Sir Ferdinando Georges, Capt. John Mason, John Cotton, Henry Gardner, George Griffith, Edwin Guy, Thomas Wannerton, Thomas Eyre, and Eleazer Eyre, on the other part." Then follows, "as the forementioned have by their agents there, taken great pains, and spent much time in the discovery of the country, all which hath cost them, (as we are credibly informed,) £ 3000, and upwards, which hitherto they are wholly out of purse for, upon hope of doing good for time to come, to the public, and for other sufficient causes," have sold, &c.

We must draw a few sentences more from *Mr. Hubbard*, who, it will be remembered, was living and wrote while many of the first settlers were alive, and who evidently communicated with them upon their beginnings at Pascataqua. He writes, "and whereas there is mention in this indenture of *Capt. Neal*, and the colony with him, there residing in the said house, it must be understood, that the agents of *Sir Ferdinando Gorges* and *Capt. Mason*, with the rest, had by their order built an house, and done something about saltworks, sometime before the year 1630 ; in which year *Capt. Neal*, with three other gentlemen, came over to Pascataqua, in the bark *Warwick*. He was said to be sent as governor for *Sir Ferdinando Gorges* and the



rest; and to superintend their affairs there. Another occasion of their sending over, was said to be searching, or making a more full discovery of an imaginary province, supposed to be up higher into the country, called Laconia. But after three years spent in labor and travel for that end, or other fruitless endeavors, and expense of too much estate, they returned back to England with a *non est inventa provincia*. Nor is there anything memorable recorded as done by him, or his company, during the time of his three years stay, unless it were a contest between him and *Capt. Wiggans*, employed in like manner to begin a plantation higher up the river, for some of Shrewsbury, who being forbidden by him the said *Neal*, to come upon a point of land, that lieth in the midway betwixt Dover and Exeter, *Capt. Wiggans* intended to have defended his right by the sword; but it seems both the litigants had so much wit in their anger, as to wave the battle, each accounting himself to have done very manfully in what was threatened; so as in respect, not of what did, but what might have fallen out. The place to this day retains the formidable name of BLOODY POINT." The following are the documents:

*The Names of Stewards and Servants sent by JOHN MASON, Esq., into this Province of New Hampshire.*

Walter Neal, <i>Steward</i> ,	William Chadborn,	Thomas Canney,
Ambrose Gibbins,	francis Matthews,	John Symonds,
<i>Steward</i> ,	Humphrey Chadborn,	John Peverly,
Thomas Comock,*	William Chadborn, Jun <sup>r</sup> ,	William Seavy,
William Raymond,	francis Rand,	Henry Langstaff,
Francis Williams,	James Johnson,	William Berry,
George Vaughan,	Ant. Ellins,	Jeremy Wolford, ¶
Thomas Wornerton, †	Henry Baldwin,	James Wall,
<i>Steward</i> ,	Thomas Spencer,	William Brookin,**
Hinry Jocelyn, <i>St.</i> ,	Thomas Furrall,	Thomas Walford,
Francis Norton, <i>Steward</i> ,	Thomas Herd,	Thomas Moor,
Sampson Lane, <i>Steward</i> ,	Thomas Chatherton,	Joseph Beal,
Reginald Fernald, ‡	John Crowther,	Hugh James,
<i>Chirurgion</i> ,	John Williams,	Alexander Jones,
Ralph Gee, §	Roger Knight,	John Anlt, ††
Henry Gee, §	Henry Sherburn,	William Bracket,
William Cooper,	John Goddard,	James Newt,
	Thomas Farnold,	<i>Eight Danes,</i>
	Thomas Withers,	<i>Twenty Two Women.</i>

\* Carnocks in Adams.

† Wornerton, ib.

‡ Renald Fernald, ib.

§ This name is perfectly plain in our MS., but in *Adams's Annals of Portsmouth*, it is *Goe*. Which is right remains to be discovered. We feel quite sure of the present spelling.

|| Sherburn, ib.

¶ Jeremiah Walford, ib.

\*\* Also perfectly plain on our copy, but in *Adams's Annals* it is rendered *Brakin*. The name of John Brookin occurs in the early conveyances, in Suffolk Deeds, Boston, where he owned a house and land, 1672. One error causes many more. Farmer was misled by this.

†† John Ault, ib.



AN ENVENTORY OF THE GOODS AND IMPLEMENTS BELONGING TO  
THE PLANTATIONS AT PASCATAWAY AND NEWICHEWANOCK IN  
NEW ENGLAND, JULY, 1635.

AT PASCATAWAY.

*Arms and Ammunition.*

3 Sakers,\* 3 Minions,† 2 ffaulcons,‡ 2 Rabenets,§ 4 Murthers,|| 2 Chambers,¶ 22 Harquebusses,\*\* 49 Musketts, 46 Fowling-peices, 67 Carbins, 6 Pair of Pistols, 61 Swords and Belts, 15 Hallberds, 31 Heed-peices, 82 Beaver Speers, 50 flasks, [blank] pair of Bandleers, 13 wt. Powder, [blank] Iron Bullets, 2 firkins of Lead Bullets, 2 Hogshd. Match, 955 lbs. of small Shot, 2 Drums, 15 Recorders†† and Hoyboys.

*Stores.*

50 Cloth Cassocks & breeches, 153 Canvas Cassocks and breeches, 40 Shott Casces & Breeches, 80 Shirts, 58 Hats, 40 doz. Course Hose, 130 pair Shoes, 204 pair Stockins, 79 Monmouth Caps, 149 pair small Hose, 27 lined Coats, 4 Rugs, 15 papous Coates, 23 Red cloth Wast Coats, 16 Moose Coats, 9 ps. Red Bays, 375 yds. of Saile Cloth, 12 Botts of Convas, 12 Hides of Shoe Leather, 17 ct. wt. Lead, 14 Iron Pots, 23 Iron Kettles, 1276 lb. wrought Pewter, 504 lb. wrought Brass, 5 Bll. Nails. 1 Barl. Spikes, 146 Barrs Iron, 23 Barrs Steel, Quantities of all sorts of Smiths, Coopers, Masons Tools, 19 Bll. Pitch, 16 Bll. Tar, 5 Quoils of Rope of 2 1-2 inches, 3 Quoils Rope 3 1-2 inch, 10 Cables of 4 inches, 12 Herring Netts, 6 Seans, 70 Codlines, 67 Mackrill lines, 11 Gang Cod Hook, 30 doz. Mackril hooks, 10 Squid lines, 70 Knots Twine, 1500 Boards, 1151 pine Planks.

*Provisions.*

140 Bushels Corn, 8 Bar. Oate meal, 32 Bar. meal, 15 Butts Malt, 29 Bar. Pease, 153 lb. Candles, 610 lb. Sugar, 1512 lb. Tobacco, 6 Pipes of Wine, 170 Galls. Aquavita, 2 Chirurgeon's Chests.

*Cattle.*

31 Cows, 3 Bulls, 15 Steers & Heifers, 12 Calves, 63 Sheep, 29 Lambs, 52 Goats, 67 Hogs, old & young, 19 Mares, Horses & Colts.

*Fishing Trade.*

6 Great Shallops, 5 Fishingboats with Sails, Anchors & Cables. 13 Skiffes.

\* Sakers were of two sorts, 'extraordinary and ordinary.' The former having a bore 4 inches in diameter, 10 feet long, weight 1800 pounds. The latter 3 3-4 inches bore, 9 feet long, weight 1500 pounds.—Phillips and Kersey's *New World of Words*.

† A piece of ordnance of 3 1-4 inches diameter bore, 8 feet long, 1000 pounds weight. This is the largest kind of *Minion*.—Phillips and Kersey, *ib*.

‡ A piece of ordnance 2 3-4 inches diameter bore, 7 feet long, 750 pounds.—P. and K. *ib*. *Baily* gives very different dimensions to the *Falcon*.

§ The smallest piece or ordnance but one, being 1 1-2 inches bore, 5 1-2 feet long, 300 pounds weight.—P. and K., *ib*.

|| Small cannon, either brass or iron, having a chamber on charge, consisting of nails, old iron, &c., put in at their breech.—*Ib*.

¶ Part of a piece of ordnance.—*Ib*.

\*\* A sort of hand-gun, or snap-hance.—*Ib*.

†† Answering probably to the modern life.

*For Religious Use.*

- 1 Great Bible, 12 Service Books, 1 Pewter flaggon, 1 Communion Cup & Cover of Silver, 2 fine Table-Cloths, 2 Napkins.

## AT NEWICHEWANOCK.

*Arms and Ammunition.*

- 2 Robenets, 2 Murthers, 2 Chambers, 9 Harquebusses, 47 Musketts & Bandleers, 28 fflowling pieces, 33 Carbines, 4 Case Pistols, 36 Swords & Belts, 6 Bar. Powder, 57 Bullets, 1 firkin lead Bullett, Bar. Match, 1 Drum, 504 Small shot.

*Stores.*

- 31 Cloth Cassocks & breeches, 35 Canvas Cassocks, 55 Stuff Coats & Breeches, 67 Shirts, 43 Hats, 191 pr. Shoes, 152 pair of Stockins, 28 Monmouth Caps, 43 lined Coats, 32 Red West Coats, 6 ps Bays, 4 Bolts Canvas, 14 ct wt Lead, 798 pewter, 594 ct Brass, 482 of Copper, 3 Bar Nails, 90 Bars Iron, 15 Bars Steal, all sorts of Smiths, Carpenters, Masons, Coopers Tools, 2 Seans, 344 pine planks, 1073 Boards.

*Provisions.*

- 192 Bushells Corn, 5 Bar. Oatemeal, 15 Bar. Meal, 12 Butts Malt, 9 Bar Pease, 97° Candles, 390 Tobacco, 370° Sugar, 2 Pipes Wine, 240 Galls. Aqua vita, 1 Chirurgeons Chest.

*Cattle.*

- 24 Cows, 2 Bulls, 22 Steers & heifers, 10 Calves, 92 Sheep & lambs, 27 Goats, 64 Hogs, old & young, 13 Mares & horses, 9 Colts.

This is a true Inventory of the goods left by Capt. Walter Neal to be deliuered to Henry Jocelyn, Esq., by command of Capt. John Mason, & receiued by us.

AMBROSE GIBBINS,  
THOMAS WENERTON.

*Vera Copia, Teste,*  
R. CHAMBLAIN.

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THE CELEBRATED GLOSSARY OF SIR HENRY  
SPELMAN.

[In Dr. Brady's "*Animadversions upon a Book, called Jani Anglorum facies Nova*," he gives the following interesting facts about the Glossary.]

But to return to the Glossary, the first part whereof to the letter N. was published in the year 1626, the whole being then finished, and offered by *Sir Henry Spelman* to *Mr. Bill*, the King's printer, for the value of £5.—in books only: but he refusing to give him that small rate for the copy, he ventured to print the first part of it at his own charge, and most of the books lay upon his hands until the latter end of the year 1637, when *Mr. Stephens* and *Mr. Meredith*, booksellers

in St. Paul's Churchyard, took them off. The next year, viz., 1638, *Sir William Dugdale* being with *Sir Henry Spelman*, and telling him, that many learned men were very desirous to see the remaining part of the work, *Sir Henry* then told him what is here related, and produced both parts of the Glossary, the first whereof was printed, and interleaved with blank paper, as also was the second, which was manuscript, wherein he had added and altered much.

After his majesties restauration, the earl of *Clarendon*, then lord chancellor, and *Dr. Sheldon*, then bishop of London, inquired of *Sir William Dugdale* what was become of the remaining part of the Glossary, or whether ever it was finished? He told them it was finished, and in the hands of *Mr. Charles Spelman*, grand-child to *Sir Henry*, and youngest son to *Sir John*. Whereupon they desired *Sir William* to move him to print it, which he did; but finding that the booksellers would give nothing for the copy, and that he was not able to print it at his own charge, and returning this answer to the Lord Chancellor and bishop of London, they contributed liberally themselves, and procuring many subscriptions to that purpose, desired *Sir William Dugdale* to receive the money, and deal with a printer to perform the work, which he did, and caused it to be printed as he received it, all under the proper handwriting of *Sir Henry Spelman*, without alteration or addition. And had it not been for the dreadful fire in London, wherein both the copy and the greatest part of the impression were consumed, it might at this day have been produced to have confirmed what is here reported. For the truth whereof *Sir William Dugdale*, a person of great learning, worth, and integrity, and now a living testimony without exception, may be consulted, if any man doubts what is here deliv'ered.—*An Introduction to the Old English History*. By ROBERT BRADY, Doctor in Physick. Folio, London, 1684.

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### A LOOKING-GLASS FOR SOME OF US.

[In a pretty much forgotten little book, entitled "Sketches from Nature," &c., by George Keate, Esq., among many excellent observations and reflections, we find the following paragraphs, which we cannot doubt will amuse our readers, if they do not instruct them.]

I have known a mere *collector* of books return in great spirits from an auction with some choice volume, which, when purchased, he knew not in what part of his library to place—being *chart. max.* it would not readily range with smaller brother quartos—among folios it lost its consequence;—'tis tried on this shelf—then on that;—here it is not sufficiently conspicuous—there its binding does not properly contrast—a whole line of long-established authors must fall to the ground to make room for the stranger,—and as much time is often bestowed to procure the poor book a settlement, as it originally took to be printed.—Indeed, when this labor of whim is over, it frequently remains ever after undisturbed by the owner, and keeps its station till

the next heir sends it, with all its companions, to the CHRISTIE\* of the day, to experience a similar fate from some other literary virtuoso.

Now life is much too short to be passed in trifling arrangements. Those who possess little, readily find a corner to lay it down;—and as all my movables lie in a narrow compass, and having been an itinerant myself through the world from the age of twenty, I am as perfectly settled and at home whatever place I go to, in three hours, as I am when I have remained in it many months. 'Tis but unstrapping my chaise trunk, laying out my odds and ends, and the affair is over.

This temper of mind is to be acquired by a resolution to be contented with things as they turn out, and an endeavor to deduce some pleasure from every object one meets.

Without this disposition I would counsel no man to set out on his travels. He had better be arrested for debt, and seek no bail, than get into a post-chaise on such a design. Hence half our voyage-writers, viewing the world in ill humor, have seen and described it ten times worse than it really is.

A splenetic acquaintance of mine, to vary a scene of idle life, resolved to make an extensive tour on the continent, and set out with an intention to visit half the globe. The crossing from Dover *naturally* made him sick,—the vessel reached Calais at low water, so that the harbor was *naturally* dry,—the boatmen who took him to shore *naturally* imposed on him in their demand,—the officers of the customs gave him *naturally* some little trouble.—The room he was put into at the inn had no carpet,—he conceited he should catch cold,—and this occasioned Monsieur Dessein's *fricassée* to be intolerably ill drest. "I wish I was at home again!" said he,—and so would have wished all thy friends, had they seen thy melancholy plight. On he would go, though imaginarily ill,—and of course everything went on ill with him: The French roads were abominable,—the great Gothic Church at Amiens was nothing to Rochester Cathedral,—the 'Capital scarce bigger than Westminster—and the *Hotel des Invalides* not to be compared to the Horse-Guards at Whitehall.

If thine eye so perversely considers all it vieweth,—if so many disappointments cross thy little pilgrimage to Paris, how wilt thou ever in peace reach Jerusalem?

Why he never did, nor went one step further;—disgusted with everything,—because disgusted with himself, he turned back to pester his friends with his grievances, after fretting himself into a bilious complaint which Bath waters cannot wash away,—the cause being too remote for their operation.

\* A very noted auctioneer in London, about the end of the last century.



## THE INDIAN POWOW, OR DECEPTION REWARDED.

[In the margin of an old folio copy of Mather's *Magnalia*, is the following curious MS. note, in an old hand. We have no clue to the owner of the copy of the *Magnalia* at the time it was written; but it was probably possessed by some minister in Connecticut, as it came into our hands from that State.]

M<sup>r</sup>. Jos: Noyes\* of Newhaven informed that sometime after the English lived at Stonington, there came an Indian (of that place) to M<sup>r</sup>. Stanton (who had the Indian tongue) and told M<sup>r</sup>. Stanton, there was an Indian (of that place) that had a quarrel with him, and had sent for a greater powaw from Long Island, who had undertaken to revenge the quarrel; and thereupon shewed a greater feare; whereupon M<sup>r</sup>. Stanton sent for the powaw, and desired him to desist, telling him that Indian was his particular friend, but the powaw refused without so greater a reward might be given, that the Indian could not be able to give, and the Indian powaw grew still more high and positive in his language, until he told M<sup>r</sup>. Stanton he could immediately tare his house in pieces, and himself flye out at the top of the chimney; and grew at length to be so daring that he raised the old gentlemen's Temper, so that he started out of his greater chaire and layed hold of the powaw, and by main strength took him, and with a halter tyed his hands, and raised him up to a hook in the Joyse, and whipped him untill he promised to desist and go home, which he did and the poorer fearefull Indian had no harm from the powaw; there were many Indians without the house, who came as neare as they dare, and saw the discipline, and expected the house to be tore in pieces (as they said), who, when they saw the matter so concluded went away much Surprised. This relation M<sup>r</sup>. Noyes told me was an undoubted truth, his author being the daughter of s<sup>d</sup>. Mr. Stanton.

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 PETITION OF SARAH GOSSE.

To y<sup>e</sup> Worshipfull the Governor and Deputy Governor w<sup>th</sup> the rest of y<sup>e</sup> officers,

Humble sheweth: That whereas the husbando of yo<sup>r</sup> poorer petitioner, Sarah Gosse, beinge convened before yo<sup>r</sup> worshipps for abuse of his tounge, in euill speeches, whereunto he is subiect by reason of some distemper of spiritt at some times, and wherevpon he was fined Twenty pounds, which beinge exacted, would be very prejudiciall vnto my selfe and children, if not to the vndoing. My humble request therefore vnto this worshipfull Assemblie is, that they would so farre consider o<sup>r</sup> condition,

\*Probably the Rev. Joseph Noyes, who was a minister at New Haven 45 years. He died there 14 June, 1761, a. 72. He was son of Rev. Moses N., of Lyme, Ct., grandson of Rev. James, of Stonington, Ct., great-grandson of James N., one of the first ministers of Newbury, Ms., who came from Wiltshire, Eng., in 1634. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Joseph Brown, of Southampton, England. — *Farmer. Allen.*

as to discharge vs frō paimente of the fine aforesaid, and we shall for euer pray for yo<sup>r</sup> worships prosperitie.

SARAH GOSSE and her children.

Wee whose names are hereto subscribed doe ioyne humble petitioner<sup>y<sup>th</sup></sup> her vnto this honored court on her behalfe.

GEORGE PHILLIPS,  
WILLIAM JENISON,  
RICHARD BROWNE.

EDWARD HOW,  
THO: MAYHEW,  
THOMAS HASTINGS.

Vpon this y<sup>e</sup> petition exhibited at the court, 7: 2—40 [7 April, 1640,] 20<sup>th</sup> of the 20<sup>th</sup> was remitted.

## MEMORANDUM CONCERNING ABRAHAM BROWNE, OF BOSTON.

COMMUNICATED BY CHARLES BROWNE, ESQ., OF BOSTON.

[Introduction to a manuscript volume lent to me by Geo. M. Browne, Esq.—C. B.]

A Book of Remembrance of God's Provydences towards me, A. B., throughout the cours of my Life, written for my own medytacō in New eng<sup>t</sup>

To his honnered father in law, M<sup>r</sup>. Hezykiah Vsher, Seg<sup>r</sup>. marchent in Boston, N. E.

Honnered S<sup>r</sup> whatever afflicons hath befallne me in the wholl cours of my life, whether in body, minde, estate, or name, I know my sin to be the procuring caws. Jere. 4: 18. I medle not with God's decrees, tho I believe our stations, situations, and ends limitted by God. What I was unwilling to do while living, I have left to be presented to you after my decease, viz., a few lines of my life and *experiences*, which, when you have perused it, I desiro my child, Hezykiah Browne, may have it. I pray God make it of use to him, that he may not trust to worldly enjoyments of any kinde, but in Christ Jesus, to live unto him, to be forever blest of him. This Booke is, as it weare, of two parts;—The second part I bequeath unto my dafter, Elizabeth Browne, the original of which I write in captivity, and once intended for my friends in England. I am sorry my condicon will admitt of no other portion (as you have been there friend) soe I hope the Lord will be their portion.—F<sup>r</sup> your kindness to them I have own'd and shall own with all dew thankfulness to my dying hower.—

Your obliged Sonn in Law

ABRAHAM BROWNE.

Abraham Browne, born at Plymouth, England,—arrived in New England as a factor or supercargo, 20 June, 1650,—returned to England 1654, and was taken by a Salee Rover, 1655, was ransomed and returned to England the same year, in December. Sailed for



Cape de Verds and New-england, 22 May, 1656, — married in Boston, 1<sup>st</sup> May, 1660.

A. B., the father of the first clergyman of Queen's Chapel, N. H., Son of the clergyman, was member of Parliament — name Arthur.\*

## LIST OF EARLY SETTLERS

OF READING AND SOUTH READING, MASS., FROM 1640 TO 1700.

William Arnold,	Abraham Belknap,
Nicholas Brown, son of Edward	Thomas Chandler,
Brown, of England, died 1673,	Thomas Clark, died 1693,
Capt. John Brown, Esq., died 1717,	Adam Colson, died 1687,
age 82,	Dea William Cowdrey, died 1687,
John Brown, 2d.,	William Cowdrey, Jr.,
Cornelius Brown,	Nathaniel Cowdrey,
Josiah Brown,	Samuel Cowdrey,
Joseph Brown,	Nathaniel Cutler,
Edward Brown,	Thomas Cutler,
Isaac Burnap, died 1667,	Edward Cutler,
Robert Burnap, died 1689,	John Cutler,
Robert Burnap, Jr.,	Perley Clark,
John Burnap,	Samuel Chadwick,
Thomas Burnap,	John Cole,
Joseph Burnap,	Dea. John Damon, died 1708,
John Batchelder, died 1705,	John Damon, Jr.,
Samuel Batchelder,	Samuel Damon,
David Batchelder,	Thomas Damon,
— Dea. Thomas Bancroft,	George Davis, 1667,
— Thomas Bancroft, Jr.,	Joseph Davis,
Henry Bellflower,	Joshua Davis,
Bery Bellflower,	Thomas Davis,
John Buttery,	Robert Dunton,
Boniface Burton,	Samuel Dunton, died 1683,
James Boutwell,	John Dunton,
Thomas Boutwell,	Nathaniel Dunton,
John Boutwell,	Josiah Dustin, died 1671,
Abraham Bryant,	Thomas Dutton,
Thomas Bryant,	Joseph Dutton,
William Bryant,	Ralph Dix, died 1688,
Kendall Bryant,	John Dix,
Rev. John Brock, died June 18,	Samuel Dix,
1688,	John Dickerman,
James Barrett,	Nathaniel Evans, died 1710,
Thomas Burt,	Jonas Eaton, died 1674,

\* Arthur Browne, of Portsmouth, N. H., an Episcopal clergyman — was educated at Trinity Coll. Dublin — ordained by the Bishop of London and assumed the charge of a society at Providence, R. I. In 1736, he removed to Portsmouth, and became the first minister of the Episcopal Church of that town, and continued his connexion until his decease. He died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1773, aged 73. — *Sabine's Biographical Sketches of American Loyalists.* Boston, 1847.

- John Eaton ("of the *Playne*"), died 1691,  
 John Eaton ("of the *Hill*"), died 1695,  
 William Eaton, died 1673,  
 Daniel Eaton,  
 Joshua Eaton,  
 Jonathan Eaton,  
 William Eaton, Jr.,  
 Peter Emerson, son of Joseph Emerson, of Mendon, died 1751, aged 78 years,  
 Ebenezer Emerson,  
 Matthew Edwards, died 1683,  
 Francis Everett,  
 Gilbert Endicott,  
 Walter Fairfield,  
 Dea. Zackariah Fitch, died 1662,  
 Dea. Benjamin Fitch, died 1713,  
 Joseph Fitch, died 1694,  
 Samuel Fitch,  
 Henry Felch, died 1699,  
 John Felch,  
 Joseph Felch,  
 George Flint,  
 Stephen Francis,  
 Stephen Fisk,  
 Maj. — Green,  
 Rev. Henry Green, died 1648,  
 John Gould,  
 Daniel Gould,  
 Matthew Grover,  
 Thomas Grover,  
 Nathaniel Goodwin,  
 John Goodwin,  
 Richard Harnden,  
 John Harnden,  
 Benja. Harnden,  
 William Harnden,  
 Isaac Hart,  
 Thomas Hartshorn,  
 David Hartshorn,  
 Benj. Hartshorn,  
 Joseph Hartshorn,  
 Timothy Hartshorn,  
 Rev. Samuel Haugh, died 1662,  
 Capt. John Herbert, died 1712,  
 William Hooper, died 1678,  
 William Hooper, Jr., died 1692,  
 William Haley,  
 William Hussey,  
 Thomas Hodgman,  
 Josiah Hodgman,  
 Thomas Hawes,  
 Daniel Hitchings,  
 James Hay,  
 William Hodgkins,  
 Francis Hutchinson, died 1702,  
 Thomas Jackson,  
 Dea. Thomas Kendall, died 1681,  
 Edward Kidder,  
 Thomas Kelson,  
 Robert Ken,  
 Samuel Lamson, died 1692,  
 Samuel Lamson, Jr.,  
 William Laukin,  
 George Lilley, died 1691,  
 Samuel Lilley,  
 Samuel Leaman,  
 Thomas Marshall,  
 Edward Marshall,  
 Henry Merrow, died 1685,  
 John Merrow,  
 Samuel Merrow,  
 Humphrey Miller (or Millard),  
 William Marlin,  
 Philip McIntier,  
 Richard Nichols, died 1674,  
 John Nichols,  
 Dea. Thomas Nichols,  
 James Nichols,  
 Samuel Nichols,  
 John Poole, died 1667,  
 Capt. Jonathan Poole, died 1678,  
 Samuel Poole,  
 Thomas Poole,  
 Dea. Thomas Parker, died 1683,  
 Hananiah Parker,  
 John Parker,  
 Nathaniel Parker,  
 Samuel Parker,  
 Kendall Parker, Esq.,  
 Ebenezer Parker,  
 Jonathan Parker,  
 Peter Palfrey, died 1663,  
 John Pearson, died 1679,  
 John Pearson, Jr.,  
 James Pike, died 1699,  
 Jeremiah Pike,  
 John Polly,  
 Edward Polly,  
 Rev. Jonathan Pierpont, died 1709,  
 John Pratt,  
 John Phipps,  
 William Rogers,  
 Nicholas Rice,  
 William Robbins,  
 Abraham Roberts,

William Russell,  
 John Smith,  
 Francis Smith, Sen., died 1650,  
 Dea. Francis Smith, died 1744,  
 Benja. Smith, died 1691,  
 Matthew Smith,  
 Dr. James Stimpson,  
 Jeremiah Swayne, died 1658,  
 Maj. Jeremiah Swayne, died 1710,  
 Benja. Swayne,  
 John Squier,  
 Richard Sutton,  
 Capt. Ephraim Savage,  
 Isaac Southwick,  
 William Sawyer,  
 Seabred Taylor,  
 Edward Taylor, died 1694,  
 James Taylor, died 1703,  
 Thomas Taylor, died 1690,  
 George Thompson, died 1674,  
 John Thompson,  
 Thomas Tower, died 1684,  
 George Townsend,

John Townsend,  
 John Tony, died 1691,  
 Richard Temple,  
 Ezekiel Upton,  
 Joseph Upton,  
 John Upton, died 1699,  
 Joseph Underwood,  
 Capt. Richard Walker,  
 Samuel Walker,  
 Shubael Walker,  
 George Walker,  
 Obadiah Walker,  
 John Weston,  
 Thomas Weston,  
 Stephen Weston,  
 Samuel Weston,  
 John Wiley,  
 Timothy Wiley,  
 Josias Webber,  
 Samuel Walton,  
 John Woodward,  
 Thomas Williams.

Collected from the old Town Records, by

LILLEY EATON,

Town Clerk of South Reading.

South Reading, July, 1847

### LETTER OF EZRA BADLAM.

Albany, September 28th, 1777.

DEAR SIR, —

I have a few leisure minutes which I gladly embrace, thankfully acknowledging your last favor by the hand of Mr. Hayward the Post. Hoping these lines will find you and your family in good health, tho' I am at present unwell with the Fever and Ague, but am much better than I have been. The siege at Fort Stanwix has been the cause of my being sick, but the fall is now coming on and I hope to get well soon and go to camp. I have no news extraordinary at present but will give you a sketch of our affairs in this Northern Department. Our army which was in the greatest confusion when commanded by Gen P——, S<sup>h</sup> is now in the very best situation and in very high spirits. A general action is hourly expected, which I believe will conclude this Campaign if the action turns in our favor, which I think there is not any danger to doubt of; for we are on the right side of the Question and they are not. I think in a very few days by the help of Almighty God we shall be able to give a very good account of Gen<sup>l</sup> Burgoine and his army, as his communication is now cut off, so that he cannot get any more provisions. Colonel Brown has taken Ticonde-



roga, and about 300 prisoners, and retaken about 100 of our men which were taken at Bennington, 200 batteaux, a number of armed gundeloes, one armed sloop and a great number of other valuable articles. Things now have a very good force and the countenances of the people are very much altered. They that were Tories a few days ago, are now good Whigs and have taken their arms and gone with the militia and are determined to finish the work and bring those arbitrary and tyrannical Ministers to a sense of their duty. The Indians as well as the Tories begin to think that we shall be too strong for the British army, and have come down from each of the Six Nations and are of great service to our army for scouting parties; for they go out every day and lay in the woods and bushes near the enemy's camp, and take more or less prisoners every day, and give us intelligence of all Burgoyne's movements, which is of great service to us. A few days ago the Indians took two Tories who were dressed and painted, who a few minutes before had taken one of our men and were carrying him into Burgoyne's camp. They brought them to Generall Gates and he set our man at liberty; the other two, Tories, he told them it seemed to him that they liked the Indians or they would not try to imitate them. And since you like them so well, you may take protection with them and hence Indian fair; and so delivered the two Tories to the Chief Sachem; and they called their men together and held a frolick with them and have taken very good care of them; for they have put them to sleep I believe, for they have not been seen or heard since, and I am thoughtful they will not wake very soon. The Mohawks are the most intelligible, as they live among the English in Caughnawaga. The Anydars [Oneidas] tribe have been the most friendly. The Cayngars are a small tribe. The Orondagers are a numerous nation, but the Senekeys are the largest, and very bad. The Mohikens are a small tribe. The Flat Heads are very numerous, but have not been concerned on either side, as they are at so great a distance.

The following is a list of the killed, wounded and missing in the battle at Stillwater the 19th instant:

2 Lieut. Col., Coben and Adoms,		
3 Captains,	6 Captains,	1 Captain,
1 First Lieutenant,	5 First Lieutenants,	1 Lieutenant,
2 Ensigns,	9 Second do.	7 Sargents,
3 Sargents,	1 Ensign,	28 Rank and File.
2 Drummers,	13 Sargents,	
51 Rank and File.	2 Fifers,	
	181 Rank and File.	
<hr/>		
Total, 64 killed,	217 wounded,	38 missing. [37]

The enemy's loss on this occasion, as we have been informed by deserters was seven hundred and forty four killed dead, which they have buried since. The number that they had wounded we have not yet ascertained. Every thing in this place is very dear, so dear that the officers in the army will, in a very short time, be obliged to resign

their commissions, if such men as you, which have the reigns of government in hand, do not fall upon some better plan of government; for we cannot live so well on our pay now, as we could on a soldier's pay the first year.

N.B. — Gen<sup>l</sup> Schuyler is yet in Albany, though he has been some time since ordered to Congress.

Sir I am with esteem and due respect your most

Obedient humble servant

EZRA BADLAM.

### IPSWICH PROCEEDINGS.

[To the Publisher.]

SIR, — After a number of sittings, I have copied from the old Books the first list of names it contains. I have spelt them as they are in the Record. I think it contains the names of all the freemen of Ipswich at that time. I did intend to give a short history of each family, and may, at some future day, if my health (which is very poor) will permit.

I am your humble servant,

LUTHER WAIT.

At the generall Towne Meeting held the 19 of December, 1648.

Whereas the Inhabitants of this Towne have engaged themselves to pay yearly on the 10th day of Decembar unto Maior Denison, soe long as he shall be theur Leader, the sum of Twenty four Pounds, Seven Shillings, in way of gratuitye, as under there hands may appear; and because it is most manifest the sayd sum will not be rayased unlesse some better order be taken for the same, Espeshally in respect of the Alteration and change of the Inhabytants. It is therefour ordered, that henceforth the seaven men shall, yearly in November, put the s<sup>d</sup> summ of 24<sup>l</sup> 7<sup>s</sup> into a rate, proportioning it upon the Inhabitants. Having alsoe respect to the bill of Subscriptions of the Towne from Year to Year to be Levyed and collected by the Constable, and payed unto the Sayd Maior Denison, on the 10 of Decembar, yearly, soe long as he shall continue to be leader of this Company.

Voted by the Town at the generall Towne meeting above mentioned. A list of names of those that did subscribe theur severall somes yearley, while he continued to be our Leader.

Mr. Saltonstall,	£0 4 0	Theoph. Wilson,	£0 2 0
Mr. Symonds,	0 3 0	Humphry Bradstreet,	0 2 0
Mr. Hubbard,	0 4 0	Daniell Clarke,	0 3 0
Mr. Rogers,	0 4 0	Will <sup>m</sup> Clark,	0 3 0
Mr. Norton,	0 4 0	Samuel Long,	0 2 0
Mr. Wm. Paine,	0 6 0	John Warner,	0 1 0
Mr. Robert Paine,	0 10 0	John Wooddam,	0 2 0
John Whipple,	0 2 0	James Chute,	0 4 0
Francis Dane,	0 3 0	John Anaball,	0 4 0
Mr. Baker,	0 4 0	John Davis,	0 2 0
Rich: Kemball, Sen.,	0 3 0	W <sup>m</sup> Gutterson,	0 2 0
Tho: Robinson, Sen.,	0 1 0	Jhon Morse,	0 3 0
Robert Lord,	0 2 0	William Averill,	0 3 0
James How,	0 3 0	John Newman,	0 2 0

Roger Langton,	£0 2 0	W <sup>m</sup> . Addams, Sen.,	£0 2 0
Joseph Langton,	0 2 0	John Pinder,	0 2 6
Francis Jordan,	0 1 0	Thomas Hart,	0 2 0
John Jackson,	0 2 0	Robert Dav.,	0 2 0
Abra. Foster,	0 3 0	Will. Pritchett,	0 2 0
Phillip Long,	0 3 0	John Wyate,	0 2 0
William Batholmew,	0 3 0	Tho. Clark, Jun.,	0 2 0
Andrew Hodges,	0 2 0	Tho. Safford,	0 2 0
Stephen Jordon,	0 2 0	John Knowlton,	0 1 0
Thos. Newman,	0 2 0	Joseph Metcalfe,	0 2 0
John Gage,	0 2 0	Tho. Metcalfe,	0 2 0
Renold Foster,	0 3 0	Moses Pengry,	0 3 0
Mathias Button,	0 3 0	Aaron Pengry,	0 3 0
Samuell Tayler,	0 3 0	Theo. Shatswell,	0 2 0
Tho. Tredwell,	0 2 0	Mr. Tuttle,	0 8 0
Abra: Warr,	0 4 0	John Pittice,	0 1 6
Tho: Knowlton,	0 3 0	Rich. Shatswell,	0 8 0
Thomas Hardy,	0 2 0	Rich. Kembball, Jr.,	0 2 0
Reli. Scofield,	0 3 0	Wm. Whitred,	0 3 0
Roger Pueston,	0 3 0	Tho. Whitred,	0 3 0
Robert Beacham,	0 4 0	Geo. Smith,	0 1 6
Thomas Perkins,	0 4 0	Haniell Bosworth	0 3 0
Thomas Harris,	0 4 0	Ezra Rosse,	0 1 6
Robert Dutch,	0 3 0	Richard Wattells,	0 2 0
Jacob Perkins,	0 4 0	Henry Kingsbury,	0 2 0
Ralph Dix,	0 4 0	Robert Smith,	0 2 0
John Layto,	0 3 0	Henry Archer,	0 3 0
John Ingalls,	0 4 0	Edward Brown,	0 2 0
Robert Filbrick,	0 4 0	John Ayuer,	0 2 0
Robert Wallis,	0 3 0	Richard Betts,	0 4 0
Robert Roberds,	0 4 0	John Hassell,	0 2 0
Fran: Wainwright,	0 4 0	Humph. Vincent,	0 1 6
John Newmarsh,	0 3 0	John Catcham,	0 2 0
Sam. Heipher,	0 4 0	Will. Buckley,	0 1 0
Joseph Bigsby,	0 4 0	Sam. Varnam,	0 2 0
Edward Walderne,	0 6 0	Daniell Ross,	0 4 0
John Appleton,	0 8 0	Joseph Redding,	0 2 0
Sam <sup>l</sup> . Appleton,	0 8 0	Richard Nicholls,	0 4 0
Tho. Stace,	0 2 0	John Browne,	0 2 0
Jo. Whipple, Jr.,	0 4 0	John Andrews, Jr.,	0 3 0
Edmond Bridges,	0 2 0	Math. Clark,	0 3 0
Lanslot Granger,	0 4 0	Daniel Hovey,	0 2 0
Anthony Potter,	0 4 0	Tyler Birdley,	0 2 0
John French,	0 2 0	John Dane,	0 2 0
Nath. Stone,	0 4 0	John Chote,	0 5 0
Mark Quilter,	0 2 0	Symon Tompson,	0 3 0
W <sup>m</sup> . Addam, Jr.,	0 2 0	Robert Kinsman,	0 2 0
John Denison,	0 2 0	Tho. Low,	0 2 0
Edw. Lomas,	0 2 0	Will. Goodhue,	0 3 0
Tho. Rollinson, Jr.,	0 2 0	Wm. Story,	0 2 0
Daniel Warner,	0 2 0	John West,	0 2 0
Tho. Wardall,	0 2 0	Theo. Salter,	0 3 0
Tho. Scott, Jr.,	0 2 0	John Burnam,	0 4 0
Tho. Scott, Sen.,	0 2 0	Wm. Miller,	0 4 0



Geo. Gidding,	£0 5 0	Wm. Coggsell,	£0 4 0
John Andrews, Jr.,	0 6 0	Wm. Lampson,	0 2 0
Tho. Lee,	0 2 0	Anthony Harris,	0 3 0
John Perkins, Jr.,	0 5 0	Robert Colborne,	0 2 0
Wm. Fellows,	0 3 0	Tho. Bishop,	0 2 0
Mr. Epps,	0 4 0	Tho. Greene,	0 4 0
Humph. Gilbert,	0 4 0	Robert Pearpoynt,	0 2 0
Daniel Ringe,	0 4 0	John Fuller,	0 3 0
Daniell Wood,	0 2 0	Tho. Burnam,	0 3 0
Joseph Emerson,	0 4 0	John Lee,	0 2 0
Robert Crose,	0 4 0	John Emerson,	0 2 0
Sam. Younglove,	0 2 0	Job Bishop,	0 5 0
Sam. Pod,	0 2 0		

## EARLY RECORDS OF ROXBURY.

The document, of which this is a copy, belongs to, and appears to have been a fly-leaf in the earliest book of records of the town of Roxbury. It is so worn and torn, that its fragmentary state will not allow of a perfect copy, or a *copy* of what it *once* was. It comes to the Register through the interest of CHARLES M. ELLIS, Esq., of Roxbury and Boston, member of the N. E. H. G. Society. There is no date upon the paper. It was on or after 1634, and not after 1643.

Mr. Elliott,	8 goats, 5 kids,	Elder Heath,	12 goats, 7 kids,
John Johnson,	6 goats, 4 kids,	W <sup>m</sup> . Denison,	2 goats, 3 kids,
Isaac Morrell,*	4 goats, 3 kids,	John Ston,	20 goats, 8 kids,
Mr. Sheafe,	14 goats, 10 kids,	Thomas Water-	} 7 goats, 6 kids, [?]
Edward Bugbie,	6 goats, 7 kids,	man,	
John Burehly,†	2 goats, 2 kids,	Thos. Freeman,	3 goats, 1 kid,
Edw'd Sheffield,	2 goats, 1 kid,	Richard Peacock,	1 goat, 1 kid,
W <sup>m</sup> . Chandler,	1 goat, 1 kid,	Dorothy,	1 goat, 1 kid.

We whose names are vnder written haue appointed John Burwell to gather ‡ 12<sup>d</sup>. apeece for goats and kids out of which we did appoint him to pay goodman Burt for his boy for the full tyme he did keepe the goats.

ISAAC HEATH.  
JOHN STON.

A note of y<sup>e</sup> estates and persons of the Inhabitants of Roxbury.

Accres.	halfe ac.		Persons	and estate.	
3	00	0	Edward Pason,	1	00 00 00
6	$\frac{x}{2}$	0	John Tatman,	2	06 00 00
7	00	0	John Stonnard,§	2	00 09 00
6	00	0	Martin Stebbin,	2	00 00 00
7	$\frac{x}{2}$	0	Giles Payson,	2	10 03 04

\* I incline to the opinion that this should be *Morsell*.

† May possibly mean *Buckly*.

‡ Words italicized are supplied, the original being obliterated.

§ Possibly *Stoddard*, but the MS. is plain.

Accres.	half ac.		Persons	and estate
6	$\frac{x}{2}$	0 Laurence Wittamore, ✓	2 02	06 08
10	00	0 Richard Peacocke,	3 08	00 00
11	00	0 Edward Bugbie,	3 17	00 00
11	00	0 John Levins,	3 17	00 00
9	$\frac{x}{2}$	0 Gowin Anderson,	3 01	00 00
10	$\frac{x}{2}$	0 John Ruggles,	3 04	13 00
12	$\frac{x}{2}$	0 Richard Peper,	4 03	00 00
12	0	0 Edward Rigges,	4 00	00 00
19	0	0 William Webb,	4 02	00 00
12	0	0 Edward Bridge, ✓	4 02	00 00
12	0	0 Thomas Ruggles,	4 01	15 00
14	0	0 Robert Seauer,	4 17	06 00
12	0	0 Thomas Griggs,	4 00	00 00
12	0	0 John Hall, ✓	4 00	00 00
12	0	0 John Trumble,	4 00	00 00
17	$\frac{x}{2}$	0 John Burwell,	5 17	10 00
15	0	0 Abraham Howe,	5 01	00 00
15	0	0 John Mathew,	5 01	00 00
15	$\frac{x}{2}$	0 John Bowles,	5 07	10 00
15	$\frac{x}{2}$	0 Isaac Johnson,	5 02	00 00
16	$\frac{x}{2}$	0 Ralph Hemmenway,	5 09	14 08
15	0	0 John Corteis,*	5 00	00 00
15	0	0 Arthur Gary,†	5 02	00 00
18	0	0 Thomas Waterman,	6 01	16 08
20	0	0 Thomas Pigge,‡	6 17	00 00
[torn off]	0	0 Samuell finch,	6 14	05 00
22	0	0 Widdow Iggulden,	7 06	[torn off]
22	0	0 Abraham Newell,	7 07	
22	0	0 W <sup>m</sup> Chandler, ✓	7 06	
21	$\frac{x}{2}$	0 Robert Gamlien,	7 03	
21	0	0 John Perry	7	
21	0	0 Francis Smith, ✓	7	
24	$\frac{x}{2}$	0 John Pettit,	8	
24	$\frac{x}{2}$	0 W <sup>m</sup> Cheiney,	8	
24	0	0 Samuell Chapin, ✓	8	
25	$\frac{x}{2}$	0 William Perkins,	8	
25	0	0 Robert Williams, ✓	8	
26	0	0 John Graue,§	8 20 [?]	
27	$\frac{x}{2}$	0 Daniell Brewer, ✓	9	
28	0	0 James Astwood,	9	
27	0	0 Edward Porter, ✓	9	
28	$\frac{x}{2}$	0 John Miller,	9	
27	0	0 John Roberts,	9	
30	0	0 Griffin Craft,	10 00	
37	0	0 John Watson,	12	
37	0	0 Thomas Lamb,	12 07	
39	0	0 Mr. John Elliott,	13 00	
40	0	0 William Curteis, ✓	13 08	

\* No doubt Curtis.

† Since Gerry?

‡ The MS. admits of no question; nor can it be tortured into anything else. But the *Pignoy* of FARMER may well disturb our gravity! especially if we are assured that the original MS. (to which the great genealogist had not access) reads *Piggott*.

§ Perhaps, or probably now *Graves*.

[Thus far on one page, seemingly the *first*. On the *second* is apparently another class of landholders.]

[torn]	0	0	Thomas Bett,	13	18	02	00
"	0	0	George Holmes, —	13	10	10	00
"	0	0	Samuel Hagborne,*	14	17	00	00
"	0	0	William Parke, —	15	1	10	00
"	0	0	John Johnson,	15	12	06	08
188	0	0	John Gore,	15	16	00	00
204	0	0	Isaac Morrell,	17	00	00	00
242	0	0	George Alcock,	20	03	00	00
256	0	0	Elder Heath,	21	18	03	04
253	0	0	John Stow,	21	02	17	04
267	0	0	W <sup>m</sup> . Denison,✓	24	07	06	08
278	0	0	John Weld,	23	03	15	00
288	0	0	Joshua Hewes,	24	00	00	00
305	0	0	Phillip Elliott,	25	07	13	04
333	0	0	Mr. Thomas Weld,	26	01	13	00
356	0	0	Mr. Thomas Dudley, —	10	00	00	00

#### REMARKABLE SUPERSTITIONS.

Notwithstanding the wisdom and light of the present age, there may be found as little to boast of in these matters, as our fathers had over the condition of their ancestors. We read with surprise now-a-days the accounts of apparitions, drums and trumpets in the air above, the doings of witches, and a hundred other things that might be named, which were common two hundred years ago, and forget that thousands of the present day believe in *second-sight*, warnings in dreams, fore-runners, and even witchcraft itself.

Governor Winthrop as piously believed the story of the *rocking ship* which he records in his Journal, as the author of the Saxon Chronicle did that of Pope Leo, "who had his tongue cut out, and his eyes put out, and was then driven from his see; but that soon afterwards he was able to see and speak, and again was pope as he before was."

Our object in this article is to present one or two striking cases of the delusions which prevailed just two centuries ago this present year. They have not been specially selected, but happening to fall under our observation, they are here given. They will be found in the second volume of Winthrop's Journal, as follows:

At a court in Boston, 1648, "One Margaret Jones, of Charlestown,† was indicted and found guilty of witchcraft, and hanged for it. The evidence against her was, 1. that she was found to have such a malignant touch, as many persons, (men, women, and children,) whom she stroked or touched with any affection or displeasure, &c., were taken with deafness, or vomiting, or other violent pains or sickness; 2. she

\* Since *Hitchbourn*, it is probable.

† Mr. Frothingham, the accomplished historian of that town, has not been able to elucidate the text of Winthrop concerning this melancholy event, as the records there are entirely silent upon it.



practising physic, and her medicines being such things, as (by her own confession) were harmless, as aniseed, liquors, &c., yet had extraordinary violent effects; 3. she would use to tell such as would not make use of her physic, that they would never be healed, and accordingly their diseases and hurts continued, with relapses against the ordinary course, and beyond the apprehension of all physicians and surgeons; 4. some things which she foretold came to pass accordingly; other things she could tell of, (as secret speeches, &c.,) which she had no ordinary means to come to the knowledge of; 5. she had, (upon search,) an apparent teat \* \* \* \* \* as fresh as if it had been newly sucked; and after it had been scanned, upon a forced search, *that* was withered, and another began on the opposite side; 6. in the prison, in clear daylight, there was seen in her arms, she sitting on the floor, and her clothes up, &c., a little child, which ran from her into another room, and the officer following it, it was vanished. The like child was seen in two other places, to which she had relation; and one maid that saw it, fell sick upon it, and was cured by the said Margaret, who used means to be employed to that end. Her behaviour at her trial was very intemperate, lying† notoriously, and railing upon the jury and witnesses, &c., and in the like distemper she died. The same day and hour she was executed, there was a very great tempest at Connecticut, which blew down many trees, &c.”‡

Not many days after the execution of the poor woman, it is related by our author, that “the Welcome of Boston, [of] about 300 tons, riding before Charlestown, having in her 80 horses and 120 tons of ballast, in calm weather, fell a rolling, and continued so about 12 hours, so as though they brought a great weight to the one side, yet she would heel to the other, and so deep as they feared her foundering. It was then the time of the county court in Boston, and the magistrates hearing of it, and withal that one Jones, (the husband of the witch lately executed,) had desired to have passage in her to Barbados, and could not have it without such payment, &c., they sent the officer presently with a warrant to apprehend him, one of them saying that the ship would stand still as soon as he was in prison. And as the officer went, and

\* The well known test of the times. No one was really thought to be a *complete* witch without such an appendage could be found about them. Hence the term *witch-teat*, formerly well known, even to every child of mature years. It is not found in the dictionaries, not even in the “*WORLD OF WORDS*,” or “*OLD BAILEY*,” yet we think it ought to be there as much as *witch*, for assuredly one could not exist without the other, and one was as real as the other. It is a wonder that Bailey should miss it, or that Phillips, who gives such a grave definition to *witchcraft*, should have passed over its most important attribute, especially as an act of Parliament before their times must have been based upon the existence of the *witch-teat*. The statute alluded to lies “against feeding and rewarding, and giving suck to evil spirits.” It was believed that the Devil sent his *imps* to suck witches, or candidates for the art; that when they had performed that operation or service, (its object not being clearly defined,) the person giving suck was fully secured in the service of his *dear majesty*.

We close this note with the curious definition of Witchcraft alluded to:

“WITCHCRAFT, the black art, whereby, with the assistance of the Devil, or evil spirits, some wonders may be wrought which exceed the common apprehensions of men.”

† Probably denying that of which she was accused.

‡ We should suppose that this would have convinced every one that Heaven was giving testimony in favor of the accused; but true it is, that infatuation destroys the judgment.

was passing over the ferry, one said to him, 'You can tame men sometimes, can't you tame this ship?' The officer answered, 'I have that here that, (it may be,) will tame her, and make her be quiet;' and with that he showed his warrant. And at the same instant she began to stop, and presently staid; and after he was put in prison, moved no more." How it fared with the poor man we have no information. Not even his baptismal name are we sure of, though we are inclined to think it was *Edward*, who appears among the freemen of Massachusetts as early as 1631. If set at liberty he doubtless seized the earliest opportunity of escaping from a country where his character had been ruined. The name of *Edward Jones* appears in the records of Charlestown in 1636, and we do not find any other of the name of Jones there up to the time of the witchcraft in 1648; yet there may have been others, and there is a possibility that the *Edward* of the records may not have been the one who "so diabolically troubled" the ship.

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#### OBITUARY.

[The ensuing notice of the Rev. Mr. Rogers was communicated by the Hon. Henry W. Cushman, of Bernardston, Ms., corresponding member of the N. E. Hist. Gen. Society.]

DIED, in Bernardston, Jan. 26, 1847, Rev. T. F. Rogers, senior Pastor of the Unitarian Society in that town, aged 66. Mr. Rogers was a native of Tewksbury, Mass., graduated at Harvard University in 1802, and was settled over the first Congregational (Unitarian) Society in Bernardston in 1809, in which situation he continued to his death, a period of almost 38 years.

The class of 1802, to which Mr. Rogers belonged, contained a remarkably large number who have been eminent in the theological, political, or literary world. Gov. Lincoln, of Worcester, Hon. James T. Austin, late Attorney General of this State, Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, of Salem, Hon. Samuel Hoar, of Concord, Rev. Dr. Nichols, of Portland, Rev. Dr. Codman, of Dorchester, Rev. Dr. Flint, of Salem, Rev. Dr. Allen, late President of Bowdoin College, Professor Frisbie, of Harvard University, Rev. Mr. Wellington, of Templeton, and Dea. Greele, of Boston, were members of that class.

Mr. Rogers was the fourth settled minister of the first religious society in Bernardston. The church of that society is now 105 years old, having been formed at Deerfield, Nov. 25, 1741. The Rev. John Norton, first minister of Fall Town, (now Bernardston,) was ordained at that time. Sermon by Rev. Jonathan Ashley, of Deerfield, which was printed in Boston in 1742, a copy of which is now in the library of the Antiquarian Society at Worcester.

Mr. Rogers was ordained Sept. 20, 1809. The ordaining council consisted of Rev. Dr. Wells, of Brattleboro', Vt., Rev. Asa Packard, of Marlboro', Rev. John Foster, of Brighton, Rev. Jacob Coggin, of Tewksbury, Rev. Dr. Willard, of Deerfield, and Rev. James Chamberlain, of Guilford, Vt.

But few men have lived a more perfectly Christian life than Mr.



Rogers. Those who differed from him in theological sentiments never doubted his perfect honesty and the purity of his life. From some intercourse with the world, we must say, that we have never known a man, who was so nearly perfect in obedience to the precepts of Christ, as he was. This is, indeed, saying very much, but not any too much.

His perfect honesty in business transactions was most remarkable; far in advance of the honesty of the world and of most of those who profess to be disciples of the Saviour. One circumstance of a thousand, will illustrate this. Having a horse that had become diseased, and consequently nearly useless, a neighbor, who acted on the principle that "all's fair in trade," wishing to do Mr. R. a kindness, proposed to him to take the horse to a distance and sell him. Mr. R. declined the offer, giving as a reason that "he feared he would sell the horse for more than he was worth." How rare is such honesty in the world!

For many years his trials have been great. The wife of his bosom, who died a few months since, has, for a long time, been partially insane, and sickness has often visited his dwelling. But perfect submission to the will of God was a marked characteristic of his life. Amidst all his trials, he was ever patient and cheerful, relying, with the most perfect confidence, on the goodness of his "Father in heaven."

As a preacher, he was never remarkable. His sermons were always good, but seldom very original. His whole life has been the most powerful preacher, for more than a third of a century, among his people. Their deep respect and love for him is shown, most conclusively, in his long continuance among them as their pastor. For upwards of thirty-six years, he constantly "broke the bread of life" to the same society.

But he has gone! His labors are ended; and we trust he has already received the reward which is promised to the faithful steward.

"Servant of God! well done;  
Praise be thy new employ;  
And while eternal ages run,  
Rest in thy Saviour's joy."

*Bernardston, Jan. 28, 1847.*

H. W. C.

## HOW THE JEWS WERE TREATED IN EARLY TIMES, IN ENGLAND.

Extracted from Stow's History of London.

OLD JURIE, a street so called, of Jews sometime dwelling there and near adjoining, in the parishes of St. Olive, St. Michael, Bassingshall, St. Martin, Ironmonger lane, St. Lawrence, called the Jury, and so west to Wood street. William, duke of Normandy, first brought them from Rouen to inhabit here.

William Rufus favored them so far, that he swore by Luke's face, his common oath, if they could overcome the Christians he would be one of their sect.



Henry II. grievously punished them for corrupting his coin.

Richard I. forbid Jews and women to be present at his coronation, for fear of enchantments; for breaking of which commandment many Jews were slain, who being assembled to present the king with some gift, one of them was stricken by a Christian, which some unruly people perceiving, fell upon them, beat them to their houses, and burnt them therein, or slew them at their coming out. Also the Jews at Norwich, St. Edmundsbury, Lincoln, Stamford, and Lynne, were robbed and spoiled; and at York, to the number of 500, besides women and children, entered a tower of the castle, proffered money to be in surety of their lives, but the Christians would not take it, whereupon they cut the throats of their wives and children, and cast them over the walls on the Christians' heads; and then entering the king's lodging, they burnt both the house and themselves.

King John, in the 11th of his reign, commanded all the Jews, both men and women, to be imprisoned and grievously punished, because he would have all their money: some of them gave all they had, and promised more, to escape so many kinds of Torments, for every one of them had one of their eyes at the least plucked out; amongst whom there was one, which being tormented many ways, would not ransom himself, till the king had caused every day one of his great teeth to be plucked out by the space of seven days, and then gave the king ten thousand marcs of silver, to the end they should pull out no more. The said king at that time spoiled the Jews of 66,000 marks.

The 17th of this king, the barons broke into the Jews' houses, rifled their coffers, and with the stone of their houses repaired the gates and walls of London.

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### SOME ACCOUNT OF THE PETERS FAMILY.

THE following letter of the REV. THOMAS PETERS may throw some light on the early beginnings of our country. It has never been printed (to our knowledge) before. Concerning its author we know very little, as he continued but a short time in New England, or, about six years. It would however be inferred from Farmer's Register, that he did not arrive in the country till 1646, which inference would be incorrect, as will appear by this article. The passage of Mr. Farmer concerning him was probably drawn from that book of Samuel Peters, "a work," in that careful author's language, "which it is hazardous to quote," and is as follows. "Thomas was a brother of HUGH PETERS, was a minister in Cornwall, England, from whence he was driven by *Sir Ralph Hopton* in the time of the civil wars. He came to New England and commenced a settlement at Pequot River with John Winthrop [jr.] in 1646. He remained here but a short time, being called back to his people, to which he returned in 1647."

When an individual has become a memorable point in history, whether from his good or bad fortune, or good or bad qualities, (by the present standard of men's judgments,) there is a natural desire to know some-

thing of his kindred or family. The course pursued by the *Rev. Hugh Peters* in aid of those opposed to the arbitrary rule of *Charles the First*, and the fate he met with at the restoration, place him among those conspicuous points in history. He came earlier to America than his brother, but continued here nearly an equal length of time. The family seat of the Peters appears to have been at Fowey, in Cornwall, and here *Hugh* was born, as probably were his brothers, if he had more than one. The family had long been of considerable note when *Hugh* came upon the stage, and as late as the time of *Warburton*, one of the family attracted his attention by his literary productions. This was the *Rev. Charles Peters*, A. M., rector of Bratton-Clovelly, in Devon, and afterwards of St. Maybin, in Cornwall. To form an estimate of the literary abilities of this gentleman, we must look elsewhere than in the "Divine Legation." A historian of Cornwall, Dr. Polwhele, gives him a fine character, as well literary as moral. He was born in 1691, and died in 1775, a. 84.

Under 1646, Governor Winthrop mentions that "a plantation was begun at Pequod river, by *Mr. John Winthrop, jr.*, *Mr. Thomas Peter*, a minister, (brother to *Mr. [Hugh] Peter*, of Salem.)" And in a letter which Winthrop wrote to his son, dated, "Boston, 16(9)46," he says, The Rainbow went hence the 10th of this present with 80 passengers, but *Mr. Peters* is resolved to go by Malago with Captain Hawkins. (The same Capt. Thomas Hawkins, probably, who arrived at Boston in October, 1646.) Hence it is fair to infer that *Mr. Peters* sailed for England towards the close of 1646, and from a passage in Dr. Trumbull's History of Connecticut there can be little or no doubt that he came over in 1639. The interesting passage from Trumbull is as follows. "About midsummer [1639,] *Mr. George Fenwick*, with his lady and family, arrived in a ship of 250 tons. Another ship came in company with him. They were both for Quinipiack. *Mr. Fenwick* and others came over with a view to take possession of a large tract upon the river, in behalf of their lordships, the original patentees, and to plant a town at the mouth of the river. A settlement was soon made and named Saybrook, in honor to their lordships, Say and Seal and Brook. *Mr. Fenwick*, *Mr. Thomas Peters*, who was the first minister in the plantation, Capt. *Gardiner*, *Thomas Leffingwell*, *Thomas Tracy*, and Capt. *John Mason*, were some of the principal planters. Indeed the *Huntingtons*, *Baldwins*, *Raynolds's*, *Backus's*, *Bliss's*, *Watermans*, *Hides*, *Posts*, *Smiths*, and almost all the names afterwards to be found at Norwich were among the first inhabitants of Saybrook."

*Thomas Peters* was probably influenced to return to England from the circumstance of the conspicuousness of his brother *Hugh*, who was now or about this time at the zenith of his popularity. Probably Capt. Hawkins brought over the great and important news of the "death-blow given to royalty in the west of England," in the signal defeat at Torrington in Devonshire. It was there that *Hugh*, then chaplain to the Parliament's forces, exhorted them to exertion in the cause with great effect. Torrington surrendered to Gen. Fairfax on the 17th of



February, 1646, and only one month previous Dartmouth had surrendered under similar circumstances. Here too "the celebrated *Hugh Peters*" was equally conspicuous. *Sir Thomas Fairfax* having prepared to storm the place, Peters exhorted the soldiers in a manner and tone which ensured them to do their duty, and success crowned their arms at every point.

We have given a much longer preface to our short letter than we had any idea of when we commenced it. There is no date to the letter, but it is pretty certain that it was written in 1646, and perhaps early in that year. A war was kept up between the Mohegans and Narragansets, and messengers were often passing from Boston to the Indians in Connecticut, and it is probable that this letter was brought to Boston by a messenger of that kind.

It may be proper to add, that there seems to have been a relationship between the *Peters* and Winthrop families, other than that formed by the marriage of John Winthrop, jr. to *Elizabeth*, the daughter of *Hugh Peters*. Gov. Winthrop of Boston, writing to his son John of Connecticut, 26(8)46, mentions the arrival of Capt. Hawkins, "upon the last day of the week at evening, in a ship of 220 tons," and that, "there came no more in her but my sister, *Peter*." Again, he writes, 7(9)48, (to his son,) "we have now received full and certain intelligence from England by Capt. Hawkin's ship, (God was pleased to change his voyage and send him to heaven by the way.)" In this letter he speaks of the news from the contending armies, and adds, in a sort of postscript, "My brother *Peter* took the Duke of Hamilton prisoner."

No attempt at explanation appears in Winthrop's history, where these letters first appeared in print, under the editorship of Mr. Savage. Perhaps he did not wish to commit himself by any conjecture; but we plead ignorance and ask for information. Did *Hugh Peters* marry a sister of Gov. Winthrop? *Hugh Peters* was at the taking of the Duke of Hamilton in Preston fight, and if Winthrop means *him*, the rumor that Peters "took the duke prisoner," proved unfounded; and if he did not mean *him*, who did he mean? That Peters was in the bloody battle at Preston there can be no question, and we are told by some, that he encouraged the men by his presence, mounted, and, with a drawn sword, inspired the soldiers to firmness.

There is among the English Pedigrees, one of *Peters*, from which we take the following:

The Lady Alice Pole, in the reign of Henry III., (1216—1272,) gave the manor and castle of Compton, in Devonshire, to one of the family of Peter, whose posterity afterwards took the name of the place. Another branch settled at Torr-Newton, in the adjacent parish of Torr-Brian, of which was

JOHN PETER, who lived in the reigns of Richard II. (1377, &c.) and Henry IV. (1399, &c.,) and who by his wife Alice, left issue, two sons,

I. JOHN, his successor.

- II. NICHOLAS, who succeeded to his mother's estates at Bakebeare, in Dorsetshire, and Milton, in Hants, and was M. P. for Shaftesbury, 28 Henry IV. (1450;) he d. *s. p.*
- JOHN (I.), the elder brother, inherited his father's estates in Devonshire, and left issue
- WILLIAM, who it appears was 24 years of age in 1475, (14 Edward IV.). At which time he came into possession of his father's estates, and also those of his uncle, who d., as before mentioned, *s. p.* He had issue
- I. JOHN of Torr-Newton, who m. Alice, dau. of John Collins, Esq., of Woodlands, and was father of Sir William Peter, or Petre, principal Secretary of State in the reigns of Henry VIII.,\* Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, and ancestor of the Lords Petre of Writtle, in the co. of Essex.
- II. WILLIAM, who succeeded to his father's estates in Dorsetshire and Hants, and further increased his patrimony by his marriage with Joan, only dau. and heiress of Sir Roger Arundel of Calwoodly, co. Devon, by whom he had issue, three sons,
- I. ROGER, who d. young.
- II. WILLIAM, who succeeded his father, and d. *s. p.*, 37 Henry VII., (1522.)
- III. JOHN, of Bowlay, near Exeter, and was M. P. from that city, time Philip and Mary. He m. Wilmot. dau. of John Peter, Esq., his cousin, of Torr-Newton, and sister of Sir William Peter, Secretary of State, and d. 1579, leaving a large family, among whom were
- I. JOHN, who was a member of the first Parliament of Philip and Mary for Dartmouth, (the same Parliament in which his father was a member for Exeter,) but d. *s. p.* in the lifetime of his father.
- II. OTHO, who succeeded to the estates of his father in Devonshire, as well as to those of his mother's brother, John Peter, custumar of Exeter, in other lands possessed by him in the same county, and was seated at Bowhay. Of this branch of the Peters family, is the present Earl Bathurst of Bowhay. There is in Exminster church near Exeter, a long latin inscription, commemorative of OTHO PETER, Esq., which OTHO was father of the last male heir, who m. Frances, dau. of *Thomas Southcote, Esq.*
- III. THOMAS, to whom his father gave divers lands in Cornwall, (which lands had been acquired of William Peter, his grandfather, by marriage with Joan Arundel,) m. Agnes, dau. of Thomas Godolphin, of Godolphin, Esq., (by his 2d wife. dau. of the noble house of Granville,) and was succeeded by his eldest son, ROBERT, who was bred a soldier, and served with distinction under Sir Edward Poynings at Havre, and in the Low Countries. In

\* This king appointed Sir William Peter one of the overseers of his will, 1546. There is, in Prince's *Worthies of Devonshire*, a long and exceedingly interesting life of Sir William Peter, knight, and a pedigree of the family, not much differing in import from this we give from Burkes.



the 13th Elizabeth he was M. P. for Fowey, in the 14th for Penryn, and in the 28th of the same reign, for Dartmouth. He m. Thomasine, dau. of John Kestell of Kestell, co. Cornwall, Esq., and left issue two sons,

I. HENRY, his heir,

II. JOHN, of Treverran, who m. Elizabeth, dau. of William Thoms, of Devonshire,

HENRY (the heir,) M. P. for Fowey, in the 1st Parliament of James I., m. in 1609, Deborah, dau. of John Treffrey, Esq. of Place, a lineal descendant of Sir John Treffrey, who for his gallant services in France, particularly at Crecy and Poitiers, was created Knt. Banneret by the Black Prince, and permitted by Edward III. to quarter the royal lilies of France alternately with the arms of his own family. This HENRY PETER d. in 1619, leaving issue by his wife Deborah,

THOMAS, b. 1610, who m. in 1632, Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Henry Michell, Esq., of Harlyn, co. of Cornwall. Having been an active royalist in the civil wars between Charles and his Parliament, THOMAS PETER was for a long time imprisoned by Cromwell, but obtained his release on the 2d Feb., 1653, through the influence of his maternal kinsman, the celebrated HUGH PETERS. He d. in 1675, leaving three sons and a dau., m. to Henry Vincent, Esq. The successor of THOMAS PETER was his son GREGORY, Esq., of Harlyn.

The English genealogist here makes the following mystifying note, and in a confused manner, without intention probably, gives us the clue to the genealogy of HUGH PETERS.

"HUGH PETERS was of a family which had been driven from Antwerp on account of its religion. He was the s. of Thomas Dikewood Peters, a merchant of Fowey, by Martha, dau. of John Treffry, Esq., of Place. The name of Peters was first assumed by Thomas Dykewood, the grandfather of Hugh."

We will close our present account by a brief extract from the Life of HUGH PETERS, by the Rev. Samuel Peters, LL. D., on the genealogy of the family, although it may be less satisfactory even than that we have already given; but as he claims kindred to HUGH, and consequently to Thomas, we ought certainly to let him be heard. This is his account:

"Mr. Hugh Peters was born of a rich family, but was made poor by Archbishop Laud by fines in the star chamber court, for his non-conformity to the ceremonies of the Church of England; and he gloried in his poverty, in his stripes, and imprisonment. The family of which he had his descent came from Normandy, with William the Conqueror, in 1066, and John Peters was knighted by Henry VIII., and his grandson, John, was created baron by James I., in 1603.

"The genealogy of Lord Peters in the Herald's office, points out a curious circumstance respecting the mode of spelling the name. The name of the oldest son is wrote *Petre*; the name of the second son,

*Petres*; that of the third, *Peter*, that of the fourth, *Peters*, and the fifth is *Petrie*. William Peters was the fourth son of Sir John Petre, Knt., of Exeter, in Devonshire. He m. Miss Elizabeth Treffry of Fowey, in Cornwall, a family of great antiquity, which yields not in gentility to any in Cornwall, and which resides in the same place and house to this day [1807]. Said William Peters was a merchant at Fowey, and had many sons and daughters by Elizabeth his wife. At present only three of these sons will be named. They became eminent puritan characters in Old and New England. WILLIAM was the oldest son. THOMAS, [the author of our letter,] and Hugh."

It is said,\* that while at Saybrook, Thomas Peters established a school, which eventually became the foundation of Yale College. The Rev. Samuel Peters, LL. D., from whose Life of Hugh we have here extracted, was descended from WILLIAM, who settled near Boston in 1634, and whose posterity have now become quite numerous in Connecticut. There are no descendants of Thomas in this country, but of Hugh there are, in the female line. We may hereafter give a regular genealogy of the descendants of WILLIAM PETERS.

SIR,

Y<sup>r</sup> letter to so vnworthy a creatur gaue no small refreshment, let these of mine testifie my reall and cordiall thanks. No man icyes [rejoices?] mo<sup>r</sup> at y<sup>e</sup> iron mines\* succeſſe than myſelfe who publiſh it as [a] very mercy of God in this nicke of times and help o [on] w<sup>th</sup> my prayers y<sup>t</sup> ſtill it may pſp [proſper] and answer y<sup>r</sup> and our deſires. Sir, M<sup>r</sup> ffenwicke and his Lady preſent their due reſpects vnto you, giving thanks for the ſhoot instruments; but her rabbets are moſt ded — not paſt two alive. Some vermine hauing deuoured them. Neithr can I heare of any in theſe pts as yet. Nor will I ceaſe to inquire. I humbly beſeech you to incloſe this to my brother to be ſent ſafely to him by ſome friend of yors. For til this 18<sup>th</sup> letter I haue ſent him, and ſo to my wife, yet neuer could receiue one ſellable frō either. We heare of 2 Briſtoll ſhips w<sup>th</sup> you. I feare their cōing [coming] is not for good. The Lord guide y<sup>r</sup> counſells and give yo<sup>r</sup> hands full of zeale for his hono<sup>r</sup>. Wee haue death of our Indian friends in Neanticot on oure ſide, ſlaine by the Naragantzets, and the death of English on tother ſide at Stamford, that calle for action; for vp and be doing frō ſuch as a<sup>r</sup> in the Lords ſtead heare. Thee parliaments dilections† braught moſt of Englands miſeries on y<sup>ee</sup> ſaints. Y<sup>ee</sup> Lord help y<sup>r</sup> ſpirits to be ſtirring betims. And with his owne ſpirit of power and wiſdō. Let my due ſervice be tendred to y<sup>r</sup> godly yoakfellow, y<sup>r</sup> ſon and his and all y<sup>rs</sup>. To Mr. Cotton, Mr. Wilson and all theirs, and

\* Preface to a new edition of a History of Connecticut, by Rev. Samuel Peters, LL. D.

† The "iron mines" here referred to were at Lynn; they were not wrought at Braintree until the early part of 1652, though the same company seems to have been interested in both. Mr. Lewis has, in his *History of Lynn*, cleared up this important and neglected matter, as to Lynn; and we hope ere long an historian of Braintree will do as much for the Iron Works of that place. We will engage to help him, whoever he may be.

‡ This word seems to be used here more according to its old Latin signification, than to any meaning attached to it by either early or late English lexicographers. It is pretty evident the writer thought too much *charity* had been extended towards the king and his party.



all my good friends in Boston. Begging y<sup>r</sup> and all their helping prayers  
to the throne of mercy.\*

Frō y<sup>r</sup> unworthy servant  
THO: PETERS.

[Superscribed.]  
To the wor<sup>d</sup> his much honored  
freind John Winthrop  
Esquire at his house  
in Boston these  
present.

### THE FIRST SETTLERS OF BARNSTABLE, MS.

Copied for publication from the original Records, by Mr. DAVID HAMBLIN, of Boston,  
member of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society.

1640.

Anthony Annable,	James Hamblin,	Henry Rowley,
Abraham Blish,	James Cudworth,	Isaac Wells,
Thomas Shave,	Thomas Hinckley,	John Smith,
John Crocker,	Isaac Robinson,	George Lewes,
✓ Dollar Davis,	Samuel Jackson,	Edward Fitzrandle,
Henry Coxwel,	Thomas Allin,	✓ Bernard Lombard,
William Bills,	Mr. John Mayo,	Roger Goddspeed,
Robert Sherly,	Mr. John Bursley,	Henry Cob,
Thomas Hatch,	John Casly,	Thomas Huckins,
✓ John Cooper,	William Casly,	John Scudder,
Austin Bearse,	Robert Lynnel,	Samuel Mayo,
William Crocker,	Thomas Lathrop,	Nathaniel Bacon,
Henry Bourn,	Thomas Lombard,	Richard Foxwell,
✓ Henry Coggin,	Mr. John Lathrop,	Thomas Dimocke,
Lawrence Litchfield,	John Hall,	Samuel Hinkley.

### PERSONS ADMITTED TO INHABIT, 1662 TO 1666.

Joseph Hollet,	Nicholas Bonham,	Joseph Benjamin,
John Phinney,	John Howland,	Samuel Hicks,
Gdd. Otis,	✓ Daniel Stewart,	Edward Coleman,
Samuel Fuller,	Thomas Ewer,	Samuel Norman.
	John Serjant,	

### FAMILIES OF THE FIRST SETTLERS.

ANTHONY ANNABLE m. 1st. Jane —<sup>2</sup>; children, Sarah, Hannah.  
He m. 2d. Anna Clarke, March, 1645; children, Samuel, b. 22 Jan., 1646;  
Ezekiel, bapt. 29 April, 1649; Desire, b. Oct., 1653. Wife Jane d. ab.  
Dec., 1643.

\* We may possibly have mistaken some words in this letter, as it is altogether the most difficult specimen of old chirography we ever undertook to decipher, though our *trials* in this way have not been small. Not but that we have had worse MSS. to deal with, owing to their having been so long exposed to dampness, and become obscure in that way, but this letter of *Peters* is as fair and legible as it was *the day he had his hand upon it*.

Mr. THOMAS ALLYN had a son Samuel, b. 1 Feb., 1643.

AUSTIN BEARSE, children, Mary, b. 1640; Martha, 1642; Priscilla, 10 March, 1643; Sarah, 28 March, 1646; Abigail, 18 Dec., 1647; Hannah, 16 Nov., 1649; Joseph, 25 Jan., 1651; Hester, 2 Oct., 1653; Lydia, Sept., 1655; Rebekah, about Sept., 1657; James, July, 1660.

NICHOLAS BONHAM m. Hannah Fuller, 1 Jan., 1658; children, Hannah, 8 Oct., 1659; Mary, 4 Oct., 1661; Sarah, 16 Feb., 1664.

JOSEPH BENJAMIN m. Jemima Lombard, 10 June, 1661.

NATHANIEL BACON m. Hannah Mayo, 4 Dec., 1642; children, Hannah, 4 Sept., 1643; Nathaniel, 5 July, 1645; Mary, 12 Aug., 1648; Samuel, 25 Feb., 1650; Elizabeth, 28 Jan., 1653; Jeremiah, 8 May, 1657; Mercy, 28 Feb., 1659; John, June, 1661. (?)

CORNELIUS BRIGGS m. Mehetable Annable, 6 May, 1683.

THOMAS BILLS m. Anna Twining, 3 October, 1672.

WILLIAM BARDEN m. Deborah Barker, July, 1660; children, Mercy, 1 Nov., 1662; Deborah, 28 June, 1665; John, 17 March, 1667-8; Stephen, 15 April, 1669; Abraham, 14 May, 1674; Joseph, Sept., 1675; Anna, 26 Aug., 1677.

JOSEPH BODFISH m. Elizabeth Besse, June, 1674; children, John, 6 Dec., 1675; Joseph, Oct., 1677; Mary, 1 March, 1679-80; Hannah, May, 1681; Benjamin, 20 July, 1683; Nathan, 27 Dec., 1685; Ebenezer, 10 Mar., 1687-8; Elizabeth, 27 Aug., 1690; Rebecca, 22 Feb., 1692-3; Melitiah, 7 April, 1695; Robert, 10 Oct., 1698; Sarah, 20 Feb., 1700.

THOMAS BOURNAN m. Hannah Annable, 10 March, 1645; children, Hannah, May, 1646; Thomas, Sept., 1648; Samuel, July, 1651; Desire, May, 1654; Mary, March, 1656; Mehitable, Sept., 1658; Tristram, August, 1661.

JOHN BARKER m. Desire Annable, 18 Jan., 1676; children, John, 4 May, 1678; Desire, 22 Sept., 1680; Anna, 26 August, 1682, d. 22 Nov., following; Anna, 1 Nov., 1683.

ABRAHAM BLISH m. Anna, who d. 16 May, 1651; m. Hannah Barker, who d. 16 Feb., 1657; m. Alice Derbe, 4 Jan., 1658; children, Sarah, 2 Dec., 1644; Joseph, 1 April, 1648; Abraham, 16 Oct., 1654. ABRAHAM (Sen.) d. 7 Sept., 1683.

JOHN BURSLEY m. Elizabeth Howland, Dec., 1673; children, Elizabeth, Oct., 1674, d. Oct., 1675; Mercy, Oct., 1675, d. April, 1676; John, 1 March, 1677-8; Mary, 23 May, 1679; Jabeze, 21 August, 1681; Joanna, 29 Nov., 1684; Joseph, 29 Jan., 1686; Abigail, 27 August, 1690; Elizabeth, 5 August, 1692; Temperance, 3 Jan., 1695.

PETER BLOSSOM m. Sarah Bodfish, 21 June, 1663; children, Mercy, 9 April, 1664, d. 1670; Thomas, 20 Dec., 1667; Sarah, 1669, d. 1671; Joseph, 10 Dec., 1673; Thankful, 1675; Mercy, August, 1678; Jabeze, 16 Feb., 1680. PETER, d. July, 1706.

JOHN BAKER m. Annah Annable, 14 Oct., 1696; children, Annah, 8 Sept., 1697; Mercy, 18 August, 1699; John, 14 June, 1701; Rebeckah, 8 Sept., 1704; Samuel, 7 Sept., 1706; Mary, 25 March, 1710; Mehitable, 7 May, 1712; Abigail, 1 Feb., 1713; John, 1 Dec., 1716; Hannah, 24 March, 1718.

THOMAS BUMPAS m. Phebe Lovel, Nov., 1679; children, Hannah, 28 July, 1680; Jean, Dec., 1681; Mary, April, 1683; Samuel, Jan., 1685; Thomas, May, 1687; Sarah, Jan., 1688; Elizabeth, Jan., 1690; Abigail, Oct., 1693; Benjamin, 27 March, 1703.

HENRY COB m. Patience ———, who d. 4 May, 1648; he m. 2d. Sarah Hinkley, 12 Dec., 1649; children, John, 7 June, 1632, at Plymouth;



James, 14 Jan., 1634, at Plymouth; Mary, 24 March, 1637, at Scituate; Hannah, 5 Oct., 1639, at Scituate; Patience, 15 March, 1641, at Barnstable; Gershom, 10 Jan., 1644, *id.*; Eleazer, 30 March, 1648, *id.*; Mehitable, 1 Sept., 1651, d. 8 March, 1652; Samuel, 12 Oct., 1654, d. 7 Dec., 1727, a. 73; Sarah, 15 Jan., 1658, d. 25 Jan., 1658; Jonathan, 10 April, 1660; Sarah, 10 March, 1662-3; Henry, 3 Sept., 1665; Mehitable, 15 Feb., 1667; Experience, 11 Sept., 1671.

WILLIAM CROCKER m. Alice ———; children, John, 1 May, 1637; Elizabeth, 22 Sept., 1639, d. May, 1658; Samuel, 3 July, 1642; Job, 9 March, 1644; Josiah, 19 Sept., 1647; Eleazer, 21 July, 1650; Joseph, 1654.

INCREASE CLAP m. Elizabeth, wid. Nathaniel Goodspeed, Oct., 1675; children, John, Oct., 1676; Charity, March, 1677; Thomas, Jan., 1681, d. Jan., 1683; Thomas, Dec., 1684.

Deac. RICHARD CHILD m. Elizabeth Crocker, who d. 15 Jan., 1706; children, Samuel, 6 Nov., 1679; Elizabeth, 23 Jan., 1681, d. in five weeks; Thomas, 10 Jan., 1682; Hannah, 22 Jan., 1684; Timothy, 22 Sept., 1686; Ebenezer, March, 1691; Elizabeth, 6 June, 1692; James, 6 Nov., 1694; Mercy, 7 May, 1697; Joseph, 5 March, 1699-1700; Thankful, 15 Aug., 1702.

JAMES CLAGHORN m. Abia Lumbard, 6 Jan., 1654; children, James, 29 Jan., 1654; Mary, 26 Oct., 1655; Elizabeth, April, 1658; Sarah, 3 Jan., 1659; Robert, 27 Oct., 1661; Shubael, *n. d.*

JOHN CHIPMAN m. Hope ———, who d. 8 Jan., 1683; children, Hope, 31 Aug., 1652; Lydia, 25 Dec., 1654; Hannah, 14 Jan., 1658; John, 2 March, 1656-7, d. 29 May, 1657; Samuel, 15 April, 1661; Ruth, Dec., 1663; Bethiah, 1 July, 1666; Mercy, 6 Feb., 1668; John, 3 March, 1670; Desire, 26 Feb., 1673.

JAMES COLMAN; children, Edward, 25 Oct., 1695; Martha, 4 March, 1698; Thankful, 7 Feb., 1699; a child, 6 July, 1702, d. 26 Feb., 1702; James, 11 April, 1704; John, 26 Sept., 1706; Patience, 6 May, 1709; Ebenezer, 15 Aug., 1711.

JOHN CLARK m. Mary Benjamin, 16 Aug., 1695; children, John, 16 Nov., 1697.

EDWARD CROWEL m. Mary Lathrop, 16 Jan., 1673; children, Mary, 16 March, 1674; a child, 14 March, 1676, d. 19 March, 1676; Yelverton, 17 Feb., *n. y.*; Joseph, 1 March, *n. y.*; Benjamin, 14 April, *n. y.*; Bathshua, 26 June, *n. y.*, d. in spring, 1684; Edward, 6 June, 1685.

SHOBAL DIMOCK m. Joanna Bursley, April, 1653; children, Thomas, April, 1654; John, January, 1656; Timothy, March, 1658; Shobal, Feb., 1663; Joseph, Sept., 1665; Benjamin, March, 1670; Joanna, March, 1672; Thankful, Nov., 1674.

DANIEL NORTH m. Hannah ———; children, Daniel, 21 Sept., 1716; Mary, 5 Jan., 1718; James, 10 Feb., 1720; John, 10 Jan., 1722-3; Hannah, 3 April, 1725; Winfred, 7 Nov., 1727.

JOHN DUN m. Experience ———; children, Dorothy, 15 Jan., 1716.

ROBERT DAVIS; children, Deborah, Jan., 1645; Mary, May, 1648; Andrew, May, 1650; John, 1 March, 1652; Robert, Aug., 1654; Josiah, Sept., 1656; Hannah, Sept., 1658; Sarah, Oct., 1660.

WILLIAM DEXTER m. Sarah Vinsen, July, 1653; children, Mary, Jan., 1654; Stephen, May, 1657; Phillip, Sept., 1659; James, May, 1662; Thomas, July, 1665; John, Aug., 1668; Benjamin, Feb., 1670.

WILLIAM DIER m. Mary Tayler, Dec., 1686; children, Lydia, 30 March, 1688; William, 30 Oct., 1690; Jonathan, Feb., 1692; Henry, 11

April, 1693; Isabel, July, 1695; Ebenezer, 3 April, 1697; Samuel, 30 Oct., 1698; Judah, April, 1701.

THOMAS EWER had by a first wife, Thomas, Dec., 1673; by a second, Elizabeth Lovel, whom he m. Oct., 1684 (who d. 20 March, 1712); Thomas, Jan., 1686; Shobal, 1690; John, Feb., 1692; Mehitable, Oct., 1694, d. Nov., 1694; Nathaniel, Nov., 1695; Jonathan, July, 1696, d. Nov., 1696; Hezekiah, Sept., 1697; Thankful, Oct., 1701.

EDWARD FITTSRANDLE; children, Hannah, April, 1649; Mary, May, 1651; John, 7 Oct., 1653; Joseph, 1 March, 1656; Thomas, 16 August, 1659; Hope, 2 April, 1661.

RICHARD FOXWELL; children, Mary, 17 Aug., 1635; Martha, 24 March, 1638; Ruth, 25 March, 1641.

SAMUEL FULLER; children, Samuel, *n. d.*; Thomas, 18 May, 1650; a child, 8 Feb., 1658, d. 23 Feb., 1658; Sarah, 14 Dec., 1654.

JOSEPH FOSTER; children, Joseph, 19 Sept., 1698; Benjamin, 16 Nov., 1699.

Capt. JOHN GORHAM m. Desire <sup>Howland - Mayflower</sup>, who d. 13 Oct., 1683; children, Desire, 2 April, 1644, at Plymouth; Temperance, 5 May, 1646, at Marshfield; Elizabeth, 2 April, 1648, *id.*; James, 28 April, 1650, *id.*; John, 20 Feb., 1651, *id.*; Joseph, 16 Feb., 1653, at Yarmouth; Jabez, 3 Aug., 1656, at Barnstable; Mercy, 20 Jan., 1658, *id.*; Lydia, 11 Nov., 1661, *id.*

ROGER GOODSPEED m. Alice Layton, Dec., 1641; children, Nathaniel, 6 Oct., 1642; John, June, 1645; Mary, July, 1647; Benjamin, 6 May, 1649; Ruth, 10 April, 1652; Ebenezer, Dec., 1655; Elizabeth, 1 May, 1658.

SAMUEL GREEN; children, Hannah, 28 March, 1716.

[To be continued.]

## SOME OLD LOCAL LAWS AND OTHER REGULATIONS.

[Extracted from a "History of the Town of Shrewsbury, Ms.," &c. By ANDREW H. WARD, Esq., member of the N. Eng. Hist. Genealogical Society.]

It was the practice in many towns, and in some to a recent period, "to seat the meeting-house." This was usually done once a year by a committee chosen for that purpose.

Individuals were not pew or seat owners; the house belonged to the town; the committee adopted rules for their government, and in performance of their duty, directed in what seats or pews certain persons should sit when attending public worship; and, in some instances, affixed penalties if any sat in other seats than those allotted to them. It does not appear of record that that practice ever existed here. Children did not generally sit with their parents in church, but on low side-seats in the aisles, as near them as convenience would admit.

Some staid and vigilant person was also chosen to have inspection of the audience during the public exercises. His frequent rounds kept the little urchins in order; the badge of his office was a pole with a knob on the one end, and a tuft of feathers at the other; with the one he rapped the men's heads, and with the other he brushed the ladies' faces, when he caught them napping.

It is said an officer of this kind was once rebuked for rapping the head



of a nodding man, whose face he did not see, under a belief that he was drowsing, when, in fact, he was only *nodding assent* to the preacher's doctrine.

All towns were by law required to be provided with *stocks*,\* and a



\* The earliest notice we have met with of the introduction of this instrument, is in 1476, in London, during the mayoralty of Rauf Josselyn, according to Maitland, but according to the same author, in another place, it was in the time of the mayoralty of Sir William Hampton four years earlier, when, it is said, he caused *stocks* to be erected in every ward of the city, for the more effectual punishment of strollers.

This does not appear to be the time of their first introduction, for under this date (1472), it is mentioned, that there were "but one pair of stocks in London, and those at the market from which it derives its name." Hence that noted market took its name from the *stocks* kept at that place for the punishment of criminals. That a market should be kept at such a noted point, is very easy to conceive, for, when an unfortunate wight was placed in the machine, a great concourse of people assembled about it, and then a chance offered for traffic in all sorts of movables.

Hence a market about the stocks is of much higher antiquity than any building afterwards denominated a *market*. And according to Stow (*Survey of London*), the origin of the Stocks must date much earlier than the year 1282, who says, in that year, Henry Wales being mayor, ordered a house, which was near by "where sometime had stood a pair of Stocks, to be a market place for fish and flesh in the midst of the city."

It is unnecessary to describe the stocks, after the above accurate representation has been given, but that produced by Hudibras may be a relief to some of our readers. It will only be necessary to imagine a culprit with a cord about him, led by the "proper authorities," who

— tow'd him, if he lagg'd behind,  
Like boat against the tide and wind,  
Thus grave and solemn they march on,  
Until quite thro' the town th' had gone;  
At further end of which there stands  
An ancient castle, that commands  
Th' adjacent parts; in all the fabrick  
You shall not see one stone nor a brick,  
But all of wood, by pow'rful spell  
Of magic made impregnable:  
There's neither iron bar nor gate,  
Portcullis, chain, nor bolt, nor grate;  
And yet men durance there abide,  
In dungeon scarce three inches wide;  
With roof so low, that under it  
They never stand, but lie or sit,  
And yet so foul, that whoso is in,  
Is to the middle-leg in prison;  
In circle magical confin'd,  
With walls of subtle air and wind,  
Which none are able to break thorough,  
Until they're freed by head of borough.— Ed.



*whipping-post.* These were so lately appendages of a meeting-house, as to be within the recollection of many now living.

The stocks was a wooden frame of small timber, that could be opened and shut, wherein persons disorderly on Sabbath or town-meetings, were wont to be confined during meeting, as a punishment for misbehaviour.

Tradition says, the person who made the stocks for this town, was the first one required to occupy them, and received payment for them in the remittance of a fine that accrued to the town for his offence.

By an ancient colonial law, a penalty of forty shillings attached to every town, by way of fine, that was two months at one time not provided with a *drum*. Drums were employed before bells came into use, for the purpose of drumming people out to meeting on the Sabbath, no less than to alarm and rally them at all times on the appearance of the savage foe. Careful management on the part of him who beat it, was necessary on the Sabbath, that the people might not mistake the *drum-ecclesiastic* for the *drum-military*.

Tobacco was easily cultivated by our ancestors, and considered by them essential to their health and comfort.

Many can yet remember when every farmer had his tobacco-yard as well as his corn-field; the former received quite as much of his attention as the latter. It was to him physic in sickness, and food and comfort at all times. Tobacco, no less than other rations, was drawn by soldiers in the public service.

Nevertheless, it seems the use of it was early abused; for, in 1640, it was enacted, "that if any persons take tobacco, whilst they are empannelled upon a jury, to forfeit five shillings for every default, except they have given their verdict, or are not to give it until the next day." And, in 1646, that "whereas there is great abuse in taking tobacco, in very unciuil manner, in the streets, if any person or persons shall be found or seen hereafter taking tobacco publicly in the open streets of any town, unless it be soldiers in time of their training, every such person or persons so offending, shall forfeit and pay to the town's use, for the first default, twelve pence; for the second, two shillings; and for every such default afterwards, two shillings. And it shall be lawful for the constable of every township, without farther warrant, upon sight or information thereof, to distrain his or their goods for it, as do refuse to pay it upon his demand."

This law, like all others of a sumptuary kind, it would seem, was but little regarded; for, in 1669, it was "enacted by the court, that any person or persons who shall be found smoking tobacco, on the Lords-day, going or coming from the meetings, *within two miles* of the meetinghouse, shall pay twelve pence for such default, to the colony's use." "Soldiers, while in arms, are dispensed with to smoke in the field."

[The author shrewdly remarks, in closing, that the enactment against *smoking within two miles of the meeting-house*, was soon construed to have no bearing on such as had a mind to smoke *in the meeting-house*!] That the loud snapping of their tobacco-boxes, after loading their pipes, and the clinking of the flint and steel, was soon followed by curling wreaths of the delicious comforter, which, rising from different quarters, soon pervaded the house. All enjoyed the perfume, although all did not join in making it.

## THE OLD GRAVEYARD IN MIDDLETOWN, CT.

[The following article we copy from the "Sons of Temperance," of 17 July, 1847, published at Middletown, Ct.]

In our young but precocious country, where every score of years has done the work of centuries, we have already many sacred relics and venerable antiquities. *Changes and events* prolong its brief history, and though few of its towns number more than two hundred years, yet their early times are filled with patriarchal interest, and the light of their other days shines softened by the enchantment of distance. Recalled to the colonial era by the voice of tradition and the impulse of piety, we hover around the chaste firesides of our fathers, survey their sober worship, and smile respectfully on their rigorous virtues. Every year adds to the charm of those distant periods; the antiquarian haunts with increasing relish their dim scenes, joins the hardly discovered links of ancient pedigree, and hoards the dusty relics of that golden age. And as with growing wealth, leisure and refinement are more diffused, the hearts of the multitude open to the increasing taste, and admit with pleasure whatever illustrates the times and manners of their forefathers.

Nothing is more characteristic of the early state of New England than the old graveyards which solemnize her ancient towns. Their monuments, epitaphs, and decorations show at once the prevalence of religion, the backwardness of taste, and the poverty of the times. The number of buried octogenarians attests the steady habits and salubrious clime; while the superior funeral state of the ministers and the deacons bears witness to the social importance of those dignitaries of the church.

Among these honored abodes of the dead, none has more interest to the traveller of sentiment, than *the old graveyard* in Middletown.

The first settlement in this town was in 1650, though there are no monuments to be found earlier than about 1680. *The old graveyard* lies in the northern part of the city, on the bank of the Connecticut. It is terraced down towards the stream, leaving just room, outside the high wall which protects it from the freshets of the spring, for an unfrequented road. The river here is broad, and turning abruptly about half a mile below, sweeps away to the east in a graceful and majestic curve. Its current above is divided by an island that bends in a verdant crescent towards the further shore, while just beyond on the left a large tributary enters, spanned at its mouth by a picturesque bridge. On the opposite shore of the river rise gently the green slopes and long pleasant village of Portland, enriched by extensive quarries, whose distant echoes ring and resound, mellowed to the ear.

Among the first objects that attract the eye upon entering is the simple monument of *Com. Thomas McDonough*, who was a resident of this place, and whose wife and kin lie around his tomb.

There are but few modern graves in this yard; the space is mostly occupied by those who were laid here before the Revolution, and on every side long rows of sombre sandstones treasure the memories of good

wives and dear children and exemplary deacons. As one wanders among them, he smiles reverentially to see the platoons of amorphous angels that grin and stare from the headstones carved in every variety of ugliness. And at every corner strange, uncouth epitaphs excite mirth that he cannot suppress. And yet, amid the inconsistency of merriment in such a place, he does not forget the reverence due to the stern and virtuous race whose tributes of grief have thus become jests in these modern times. We insert some of the most quaint and amusing inscriptions, retaining the original orthography in all cases except the first, which is copied from a book and not from the stone itself.

"Here's a cedar tall, gently wafted o'er  
From Great Britain's isle to this western shore,  
Near fifty years crossing the ocean wide,  
Yet's anchored in the grave from storm or tide,  
Yet remember the body only here,  
His blessed soul fixed in a higher sphere.

Here lies the body of Giles Hamlin, Esq. aged 67 years, who departed this life the first day of September, A. D. 1689."

The seafarer here commemorated was not only an important man himself, but the ancestor of an exceedingly respectable family, who for some generations filled honorable places in society and state.

The epitaph of Dr. John Osborne, a man of talent and standing in his day, is too equivocal. It would almost seem to imply censure and reproach if tombstones ever spoke any thing but praise. It is as follows :

"Here is interred the mortal remains of Doctr. John Osborne. Ask nothing further, traveller, nothing better can be said, nor nothing shorter.

O. B. 31st May 1753, Æ 40.

Life how short, Eternity how long."

There is nothing equivocal about the next, except the metre.

"Here lyeth the body Iohn Hall, aged LXXV years. Departed this life Ianvary the XXII 1694.

Here lyes ovr Deacon Hall  
Who stvdied Peace with all,  
Was vpright in his life,  
Voyd af malignant strife ;  
Gon to his rest, left vs in sorrow,  
Dovbtles his good works will him follow."

As usual, many of the gravestones speak morality and announce serious truths. One of 1787 says :

"You are but dust  
And dye youe must."

Another of the same date :

"As you are so Was we  
As We are you must be."



Another of 1776 :

"Let youth to their Creator give  
Their first and golden years  
Too oft in groans and raging pain  
Death suddenly appears."

Another of 1766 :

"Behold And See as You Pass by,  
As You are Now so Once was I ;  
As I am Now so must you be,  
Prepare to die and follow me."

Another says :

"Death walking in the Dark  
Takes away the Shining Mark."

Another with more beauty of expression :

"E'er Life's mid Stage we tread  
Few know so many Friends alive as dead."

Capt. John Loveland, who died in 1776, thus addresses his offspring :

"My children and Grandchildren all  
Death here to you aloud doth call ;  
Your earthly father is now dead,  
And you're survivors in his stead.  
Remember you must die also,  
And to the dust must shortly go ;  
See then you walk in wisdom's road  
Till you're prepared to dwell with God."

In one corner of the yard is an humble gravestone with this simple inscription :

"FILLIS, Wife of Cuff. Negro. who died May the 26th, 1760."

Another equally humble, is more interesting. It is an unhewn block or boulder of sandstone rolled to the head of a grave, and coarsely carved with the following words :

"N. W. CVTLER AGE-IN-THE 100 YER-DIED IVNE THE 5,  
1706."

Tradition tells that the old man who lies there was a stranger and died in this place ; that after a time a pious friend came and with his own hand carved the rude stone, and, having placed it over the dead, silently departed and went his way.

The virtues of women are worthy the praise of tombstones. Mrs. Abigail Hubbard, who died in 1735, is thus described :

"Pious, Kind & Good,  
 Lov'd by all Near,  
 Usefull on Earth,  
 To Heaven dear,  
 Was she whose dust  
 Lyes buried here."

The survivors of Mrs. Elizabeth Kent, who died in 1746, thus console themselves :

"Altho' while here she's Vertuous  
 In heart and life, yet go she must,  
 But rise again up with the Just."

Those of Mrs. Lydia Bull do the same with equal reason but worse grammar. She died in 1772, and was buried with her infant.

"Beneath this stone death's prisoners lies.  
 The stone shall move, the prisoners rise,  
 When Jesus with almighty word,  
 Calls his dead saints to meet their Lord."

The mode of consolation is uniform. Martha Moore left the same hopes behind her.

"the Body's here at ease  
 and quiet rest,  
 the Soul is gone, we  
 hope among the blest."

But the widower of Mrs. John Bacon had other than spiritual consolations. Hear the language of her gravestone.

"1695-6.  
 "Sarah the Wife of John Bacon lyes here  
 Who dyed being aged but 31 years  
 Who has lying by her six children deare  
 And two she has left her husband to cheer."

The next is an inscription which shows the state of orthography in the ancient colony of Connecticut :

1689  
 HEAR  
 LYETH THE  
 DECEASED BODY  
 OF ZIPPORAH  
 HARRIS AGEED  
 21 AND DIED  
 IENEWARY 8.

The wives of Connecticut were always famous for domestic virtues. Doubtless the following epitaphs do not flatter. On Mrs. Desire Ely, who died in 1768 —



"A Loving Wife & Tender Mother  
Left this Base World to Enjoy the other."

On Mrs. Harris who died in 1723 —

"Here lies one dead, Which in her Life,  
Was my loveing, pious wife."

And on Mrs. Stanclift who died "*Desember*" 30th, 1712 —

"Here lyes one bereaved of life,  
She was a tender mother and a loving wife."

Mr. John Codner's wife died in 1741, and is described as "a Peaceable and Loucing Wife to Mr. John Codner," who adds by way of epitaph :

"Although this Body is  
Confined in the dust,  
I hope her soul is  
Free among the Just."

But little children are the favorite subjects of funeral verse, and Poetry always soothes the bereaved. Witness the following on an infant :

"Farewell dear babe, our hearts too much Content ;  
Farewell sweet babe, the pleasure of our Eye ;  
Farewell fair flower, who for a space was Lent ;  
Then taken away into Eternity."

And this on a little boy who died in 1735 :

"This Lovly pleasant Child,  
He was our only one,  
Altho we have buryed three before,  
Two Daughters and a Son.  
God grant us grace with Job to say ;  
The Lord doth give and take away,  
And Blessed be his Name for aye."

This is touching, though ludicrous, and the parents might well need the spirit of resignation breathed in the three last lines.

The next is more artless. It is on a child of five years.

"In memory of This Letle Youth  
Wich we Hope Did kno' the truth."

Nothing can be said in favor of the following rhyme, though the sentiment is good.

"Among the just we  
hope the Soul  
of this Sweet babe  
is Sure Enrold."

The next is on Abigail Starr, who, according to her gravestone, was "1 year & 8 ours" old.

"Sleep Lovely Babe & Take thy Peaceful rest,  
God cald the home because he thought it best."

Another on a girl of two years :

"Under these clods of clay  
and Dust doth lye  
A pleasant plant  
gone to Eternity."

Here is an inscription *entire*, but not *perfect*.

"Here lieth 2 children of Mr. John Collens which were twins."

And here is one upon the centre stone of a group of little brothers and sisters :

"Sleep lovely Children by  
each other  
Till Christ shall call you  
all together."

After one has done smiling at these grotesque relics of former days, let him sigh at the real griefs that so vented themselves. The mourned and the mourners are now alike forgotten ; of their descendants many have left forever the seats of their fathers, and such as still dwell here are too remote to cherish peculiar veneration for those who died so long ago. Nevertheless, while here, they and their contemporaries owned the earth which we inherit, and no generation can feel too warmly the sympathy which binds it to those which have gone before. Slight is the barrier between the living and the dead, and speedily is it passed. The world still changes and we shall be as strange to the people that follow as we are strangers to those that went before.

If we would be honored in our graves by the respect and deference of later times, we too must honor the former dead, and protect their memorials from the tooth of decay. Brambles and weeds should be expelled from their beds of earth ; the letters of their epitaphs should be retraced ; the tottering stones reset ; and pleasant trees planted around to repel the uncongenial glare, and to attract with their welcome shade the carols of the birds and the footsteps of mankind. E. S.

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WILL-WITH-A-WHISP, or JACK-IN-A-LANTHORN, a certain meteor or clammy vapour in the air, which reflects light in the dark ; commonly haunting church-yards, fens, and privies, as streaming out of a fat soil. It also flies about rivers, hedges, &c., where there is a continual flux of air, and leads those that imprudently follow it, quite out of their way.

*Phillips & Kersey.*



## RECORDS OF BOSTON.

In the present number, we commence the important work of printing the earliest account upon record of the Births and Deaths in the city of Boston. But though our article is headed simply "RECORDS OF BOSTON," yet, as will be seen, these records embrace not only Boston, properly so called, but all the towns in its vicinity;—thus giving them a claim to the first place in our work, among those of the old towns of New England.

It has been thought best, at least for the present, to give an exact copy of the Records, without any abridgment or variation; and, that we have given a faithful copy, so far as we have gone, we need only to inform our readers, that the copy from which we print was made by Mr. DAVID PULSFER, a member of the N. E. H., Genealogical Soc., from the original.

*A register of the Births and Deaths in Boston from the year 1630 untill the first of the first month 1644.*

Lidia Amadowne daughter to Roger Amadowne & Sarah his wife was borne the 27<sup>o</sup> of the 2<sup>o</sup> month 1643. *Amadowne.*

Edward Aspinwall the sonne of W<sup>m</sup>. Aspinwall & Elizabeth his wife was borne the 26<sup>o</sup> of the 7<sup>o</sup> month 1630 & dyed the 10<sup>th</sup> of the 8<sup>o</sup> month 1630. *Aspinwall.*

Hannah the Daughter of W<sup>m</sup>. & Elisabeth Aspinwall was borne the 25<sup>o</sup> of the 10<sup>th</sup> month 1631.

Elizabeth the Daughter of W<sup>m</sup>. & Elisabeth Aspinwall was borne the 30<sup>th</sup> of the 7<sup>o</sup> month 1633.

Samuel the sonne of W<sup>m</sup>. & Elisabeth Aspinwall was borne the 30<sup>th</sup> of the 7<sup>o</sup> month 1635.

Ethlan the sonne of W<sup>m</sup>. & Elisabeth Aspinwall was borne the 1<sup>o</sup> of the 1<sup>o</sup> month 1636.

Dorcas the daughter of W<sup>m</sup>. & Elisabeth Aspinwall was borne the 14<sup>o</sup> of the 12<sup>o</sup> month 1639.

Elisha the sonne of John Odlin & Margared his wife was borne 1 of the 5<sup>o</sup> month 1640. See Odlin.

Elizabeth the daughter of Miles & Mary Awkley was borne the anno Dni 1635. *Awkley.*

Miles Awkley the sonne of Miles & Mary Awkley was borne 1<sup>o</sup> of 2<sup>o</sup> month 1638.

John Balden sonne of Georg Balden & Anna his wife was borne 25<sup>o</sup> of the 8<sup>o</sup> month 1639. & dyed the 6<sup>o</sup> month 1643. *Balden.*

Nathaniel Baker the sonne of ffrancis Baker & Isabel his wife was borne the 27<sup>o</sup> of the 1<sup>o</sup> month 1642. *Baker.*

W<sup>m</sup>. Barrell dyed the 20<sup>o</sup> of the 6<sup>o</sup> month 1639. *Barrell.*

George Barrell dyed the ii<sup>th</sup> of the 7<sup>o</sup> month 1643.

Mary the daughter of Nicholas & Anne Baxter borne the 12<sup>o</sup> month 1639. *Baxter.*

Anne the Daughter of W<sup>m</sup>. Beamsley & Anne his wife was borne the 13<sup>o</sup> of the 12<sup>o</sup> month 1632. *Beamsley.*

Grace the daughter of W<sup>m</sup>. Beamsley & Anne his wife was borne the 10<sup>o</sup> of the 7<sup>o</sup> m<sup>o</sup>. 1635.

Mercie the sonne of W<sup>m</sup>. Beamsley & Anne his wife was borne the 9 (10<sup>o</sup>) 1637.

Samuel the sonne of W<sup>m</sup>. Beamsley & Anne his wife was borne the 31<sup>o</sup> (10<sup>o</sup>) 1640 & dyed the 2<sup>o</sup> month 1641.

Habbakuk the sonne of W<sup>m</sup>. Beamsley & Anne his wife was borne the 31<sup>o</sup> (10<sup>o</sup>) 1640 & dyed the 2<sup>o</sup> mo: 1641.

Ephraim the sonne of Alexand<sup>r</sup> Beck & Elizabeth his wife was borne 1<sup>o</sup> (4<sup>o</sup>) 1640.

*Beck.*

Deliverance Beck borne the 1<sup>o</sup> (4<sup>o</sup>) 1640.

Strange Beck borne the 1<sup>o</sup> (4<sup>o</sup>) 1640.

Mary the wife of Alexander Beck dyed 2<sup>o</sup> (3<sup>o</sup>) 1639.

John Bell the sonne of Thomas Bell was borne & dyed, the 24<sup>o</sup>: (6<sup>o</sup>) 1638:

*Bell.*

Joan daughter of Thomas Bell was borne & dyed 4<sup>o</sup> (1<sup>o</sup>) 1640.

Alexander Bakers children see after.

*Baker.*

Tabitha the daughter of Tho: Bell was borne the 24<sup>o</sup> (1<sup>o</sup>) 1641.

*Bell.*

Thomas the sonne of Tho: Bell was borne the 3<sup>o</sup> (6<sup>o</sup>) 1642.

free Grace sonne of Edw: & Anne Bendall was borne the 30<sup>o</sup> of the 7<sup>o</sup> month 1636.

*Bendall.*

Anne the wife of Edw: Bendall dyed 25<sup>o</sup> (10<sup>o</sup>) 1637.

Reform the sonne of Edw: Bendall & Marah his wife was borne 18<sup>o</sup> (8<sup>o</sup>) 1639.

Hopefor the sonne of Edw: Bendall & Marah his wife was borne the 7<sup>o</sup> (8<sup>o</sup>) 1641.

John Bill Dyed the 10<sup>o</sup> month 1638.

*Bill*

Sarah the daughter of Nathaniel Bishop & Alice his wife was borne 20<sup>o</sup> (1<sup>o</sup>) 1634.

*Bishop*

Ruth daughter of Nathaniel Bishop & Alice his wife was borne 14<sup>o</sup> (2<sup>o</sup>) 1639.

Joseph sonne of Nathaniel Bishopp & Alice his wife was borne 14<sup>o</sup> (5<sup>o</sup>) 1642.

Joseph Blanchard Dyed in the 10<sup>o</sup> month 1637.

*Blanchard.*

Nehemiah sonne of Nehemiah Bourne & Hanna his wife was borne 10<sup>o</sup> (4<sup>o</sup>) 1640.

*Bourne.*

Hannah daughter of Nehemiah Bourne & Hannah his wife was borne 10<sup>o</sup> (9<sup>o</sup>) 1641.

Elisabeth daughter of Zaccheus Bosworth & Anne his wife was borne 24<sup>o</sup> (5<sup>o</sup>) 1640.

*Bosworth.*

Samuel sonne of Zaccheus Bosworth & Anne his wife was borne 4<sup>o</sup> (1<sup>o</sup>) 1641.

Hannah daught<sup>r</sup> of W<sup>m</sup>. Briggs borne & buried 28<sup>o</sup> (6<sup>o</sup>) 1642.

*Briggs.*

Daniell Brisco sonne of W<sup>m</sup>. Brisco Dyed the (3<sup>o</sup> m<sup>o</sup>.) 1642.

*Brisco.*

Thomas sonne of George Burden & Anne his wife was borne & buried 1<sup>o</sup> (2<sup>o</sup>) 1637.

*Burden.*

Elisha sonne of Georg Burden & Anne his wife was borne the 4<sup>o</sup> (12<sup>o</sup>) 1638.



Ezekiel sonne of Georg Burden & Anne his wife borne 28° (1°) 1641.

Joseph & Benjamin the sonnes of Georg Burden & Anne his wife borne 1° (2°) 1643 & Dyed in the 2° m°: 1643.

Thomas sonne of Thomas Buttolph & Anne his wife borne 12° (6°) 1637. *Buttolph.*

John sonne of Thom: Buttolph & Anne his wife was borne 28° (12°) 1639. *Hording*

Abigail daught<sup>r</sup> of Tho: Buttolph & Anne his wife was borne 18° (12°) 1642. *Hannah Gardiner*

Grace Button the wife of John Button Dyed 9° (1°) 1638. *Button.*

Mary daughter to Richard & Anne Carter was borne 3° (5°) 1641. *Carter.*

Sarah daught<sup>r</sup> to John & Joan Cole borne 15° (11°) 1641. *Cole.*

John the son of John & Joan Cole borne 17 (9) 1643.

John Cooke Dyed the 3° mo. 1643. *Cooke.*

Elhanan sonne of Rich: Cooke & Elisabeth his wife borne 30° (4°) 1636. & Dyed Nov: 1636.

Elisha sonne of Rich: Cooke & Elisabeth his wife borne 16° (7°) 1637.

Elkanah sonne of Rich: Cooke & Elisab: his wife was borne 14° (2°) 1641.

Joseph sonne of Rich: Cooke & Elisab: his wife was borne 1° (3°) 1642.

Annah the daughter of John Coggan borne 7° (9°) 1636 *Coggan.*

Lidia borne 14° (5°) 1639.

Jonathan sonne of W<sup>m</sup>. Copp & Goodith his wife was borne 23° (6°) 1640. *Copp.*

Rebecca daughter of W<sup>m</sup>. Cop & Goodith his wife was borne 6° (3°) 1641.

Ruth y<sup>e</sup> daught<sup>r</sup> of W<sup>m</sup>. Copp borne. 24° (9°) 1643.

Seaborne sonne of John Cottō & Sarah his wife was borne 12° (6°) 1633. *Cotton.*

Sarahiah daughter of John Cotton & Sarah his wife was borne 12° (7°) 1635.

Elisabeth daughter of John Cotton & Sarah his wife was borne 9° (10°) 1637.

John sonne of John Cotton & Sarah his wife was borne 15° (1°) 1639.

Mariah daughter of John Cotton & Sarah his wife was borne 16° (12°) 1641.

Cornelius Clark sonne of Thomas Clarke was borne in the 10<sup>th</sup> mo. 1639. *Clark.*

Jacob sonne of Thomas Clark was borne in the 3° mo: 1642.

Deliverance Courser daught<sup>r</sup> to W<sup>m</sup>. Courser borne 4° (1°) 1638. *Courser.*

Joannah daught<sup>r</sup> of W<sup>m</sup>. Courser was borne 9° (12°) 1639.

John sonne of W<sup>m</sup>. Courser was borne 8° (3°) 1642.

John Crabtree the sonne of John Crabtree & Alice his wife was borne 25° (8°) 1639. *Crabtre*

Deliverance daught<sup>r</sup> of John Crabtree & Alice his wife was borne 3° (7°) 1641. & dyed in the (4°) month 1643

- John Cramwell Dyed Anno 1639. *Cramwell.*  
 Samuel Croychley sonne of Richard Croychley & Alice *Croychley.*  
 his wife was borne 25° (10°) 1640.  
 Joseph sonne of Rich: Croychley & Alice his wife was  
 borne 3° (3°) 1643.  
 Thomas sonne of W<sup>m</sup>. Davies & Mary his wife borne 15° *Davies.*  
 (1°) 1636 & Dyed 24° (5°) 1638.  
 Aaron sonne of W<sup>m</sup>. Davies & Mary his wife borne 20  
 (5°) 1638. & Dyed the 31° (8°) 1639.  
 Trine sonne of W<sup>m</sup>. Davies & Mary his wife borne 10°  
 (6°) 1642.  
 Abigail Daughter of W<sup>m</sup>. Davies & Mary his wife borne  
 31° (8°) 1635 & Dyed 24° (12°) 1639.  
 Thomas sonne of W<sup>m</sup>. Davies Dyed in the 5° mo: 1638.  
 John sonne of W<sup>m</sup>. Davies Dyed 20° (1°) 1640.  
 Jacob sonne of James Davies & Joanna his wife borne *Davies.*  
 11° (5°) 1639.  
 Josebeth daughter of James Davies & Joanna his wife  
 borne 20° (6°) 1642.  
 Sarah daughter of Edmund Dennis & Sarah his wife *Dennis.*  
 borne the 6° month 1640.  
 Mary daughter of Edmund Dennis & Sarah his wife  
 borne the 4° month 1642.  
 Thomas sonne of Dineley borne 9° (11°) 1635. *Dineley.*  
 Abigail daughter of Dineley borne in the 10°  
 mo: 1637.  
 ffathergone sonne of Dinely borne 25° (10°) 1638.  
 Elisabeth daughter of ffancis Douse & Katherine his *Douse.*  
 wife borne 20° (6°) 1642.  
 Jone the daughter of Tho: & Anne Dutchfield borne & *Dutchfield.*  
 buried (5) 1644.  
 Posthumus the son of Tho: & Anne Dutchfield borne (6)  
 1645.  
 Thomas Dutchfield buried 24 (2) 1645.  
 Samuel sonne of ffancis East & Mary his wife borne 11° *East.*  
 (1°) 1639.  
 Mary daughter of ffancis East & Mary his wife borne  
 25° (1°) 1642.  
 Eleaser sonne of Nathaniel Eaton & Elisabeth his wife *Eaton.*  
 borne 22° (7°) 1636.  
 Nathaniel sonne of Nathaniel Eaton & Elizabeth his wife  
 borne 31° (6°) 1639.  
 Elisabeth daughter of Nathaniel Eaton & Elizabeth his  
 wife borne 13° (8°) 1643.  
 Jacob sonne of Jacob Eliot borne 16° (10°) 1632. *Eliot.*  
 John sonne of Jacob Eliot borne 28° (10°) 1634.  
 Hannah daught<sup>r</sup> of Jacob Eliot borne 29° (11°) 1636.  
 Abigail daught<sup>r</sup> of Jacob Eliot borne 7° (2°) 1639.  
 Susannah daught<sup>r</sup> of Jacob Eliot borne 22° (5°) 1641.  
 Hannah daughter of Madid English & Joan his wife *English.*  
 borne 2° (1°) 1638.  
 Elisabeth daught<sup>r</sup> of Daniel ffairefield & Elisabeth his *ffairefield.*  
 wife borne 30° (8°) 1640.  
 Mary daught<sup>r</sup> of Daniel ffairefield buried 5° month 1639.



Mary daught<sup>r</sup> of Daniel ffairefield & Elizabeth his wife borne 7<sup>o</sup> (5<sup>o</sup>) 1643.

John ffairewether sonne of Thomas ffairewether & Mary ffairewether. his wife borne in the 8<sup>o</sup> month: 1634.

Mary daught<sup>r</sup> of Thomas ffairewether & Mary his wife borne in the 9<sup>o</sup> month 1636 & Dyed in the 9<sup>o</sup> month 1638.

Thomas ffairewether sonne of Thomas ffaireweth— & Mary his wife dyed in the (6<sup>o</sup>) month 1638.

Deborah daughter of Gabriel ffish & Elisabeth his wife *fish.* was borne 20<sup>o</sup> (10<sup>o</sup>) 1642.

[To be continued in our next.]

### CAPEN FAMILY RECORD.

[The following record was extracted from a leaf in an old *New Testament*, printed in London, 1615, by Robert Barker, Englished by L. Tomson. The copy was made in fac simile by JACOB H. LOUD, Esq., of Plymouth, corresponding member of the Society, who remarks that said Testament is not in the hands of any of the Capens. A small portion of the record is torn off and lost. In it are written the names of "*Preserved Capen*," "*John Capen* his book, 1658," "*John Capen*, 1688," "*John Capen*, 1701."]

Barnard Capen maryed Joan y<sup>e</sup> dafter of Oliuer Purchis, y<sup>e</sup> yeer of of Lord, 1596, on munday, in whitson week, & dyed y<sup>e</sup> 8 of Nouember, 1638, aged 76.

Joan Capen y<sup>e</sup> daughter of Oleuer Purchis dyed y<sup>e</sup> 26 of March, 1653, y<sup>e</sup> night before, aged 75 yeers.

Ruth Capen y<sup>e</sup> dafter of Barnard Capen was born y<sup>e</sup> 7 August, 1600.

Susana Capen y<sup>e</sup> dafter of Barnard was born y<sup>e</sup> 11 of April, 1602. She dyed y<sup>e</sup> 13 Nouember, 1666.

John Capen y<sup>e</sup> son of Barnard Capen, born y<sup>e</sup> 26 of January, in y<sup>e</sup> yeer of o<sup>r</sup> Lord, 1612.

John Capen maryed Redegon Clap his first wif the 20 of October, 1637, & dyed y<sup>e</sup> 10 of Decembe 45.

Joanna Capen y<sup>e</sup> dafter of John Capen y<sup>e</sup> 31 October 38, & dyed y<sup>e</sup> 19 of y<sup>e</sup> same month 38.

John Capen y<sup>e</sup> son of John Capen born y<sup>e</sup> 21 Octo 39.

John Capen marryed Mary Bass y<sup>e</sup> 20 Sept 47.

Samuell Capen y<sup>e</sup> son of John Capen born y<sup>e</sup> 29 July 48, & baptized at Brantry, being born ther.

Barnard y<sup>e</sup> son of John Capen born y<sup>e</sup> 24 March, 1650, & dyed y<sup>e</sup> 2 of May 91, of y<sup>e</sup> small pox.

dafter of John Capen born y<sup>e</sup> 6 July 52.

of John Capen born y<sup>e</sup> 17 No 54.

[torn off] of John Capen born y<sup>e</sup> 4 March 5<sup>e</sup>. [1656-7 or 1657]

born y<sup>e</sup> 29 Decem. 59.

born y<sup>e</sup> 1 Octo. 62.

born y<sup>e</sup> 29 " <sup>66</sup>/<sub>7</sub> [i. e. 1666-7]

Abigall Hall died, the wife of Josiah Hall, May the 26 day, 1775, age 47 the August following, the 28 day.

Ebenezer Broun, the husband of Elizabeth Broun dyed the 1 day of June, 1777, age 46.

## GENEALOGY OF THE DEARBORN FAMILY.

BY E. B. DEARBORN.

## FIRST GENERATION.

## (1) GODFREY DEARBORN,

was the patriarch of the Dearborn family in the United States. He was

b. m.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \\ 2. \text{ Nov. 25, 1662.} \end{array} \right\}$  d. Feb. 4, 1686.

In 1639, Rev. John Wheelwright, with a company of his friends, removed from the colony in Massachusetts Bay to Exeter, in the province of New Hampshire, and founded a settlement. Supposing themselves to be out of the jurisdiction of any existing company or government, they formed and signed among themselves a kind of social compact, a copy of which Dr. Farmer has given in his edition of Belknap's New Hampshire. This compact was signed by thirty-five persons, of whom Godfrey Dearborn was one. His signature to this document, like that attached to his will more than forty years afterwards, he executed by making his mark. He seems to have been a man of considerable standing and importance among the colonists, which is proved by his being elected one of the selectmen both of Exeter and Hampton. He is said to have been a native of Exeter, county of Devon, in the southwest part of England. He probably had not been long in this country when, in 1639, he removed to Exeter, though I have no account of his arrival, or the place at which he landed.

Mr. Dearborn remained in Exeter about ten years. His farm is said to have been situated within the present limits of the town of Stratham, near the residence of a Mr. Scammons. He had, in 1644, a grant of meadow land "on the 2d run, beyond Mr. Wheelwright's creek, towards Capt. Wiggins." In 1645, in connection with two other persons, he had a grant of meadow "at the head of the Great Cove Creek, about 6 acres, if it be there to be found." In 1648, he was elected one of the "Townsmen," or "Selectmen." There is also a record that William More had, in 1647, a grant of land "on the eastern side of the river, adjoining Godfrey Dearborn's."

Between 1648 and 1650, he removed to Hampton, where he spent the remainder of his life. The precise time of his removal probably cannot now be ascertained. It appears by the Exeter record, that he was chosen one of the selectmen of that town in 1648, and by the Hampton record, that on March 4, 1650, seats in the Hampton meeting house were assigned to "Goodman and Goody Dearborn." As early as 1645, several of the Exeter company removed to Hampton, and Mr. Wheelwright followed, in 1647. After this several others followed the same example, among whom was Godfrey Dearborn.

On his arrival at Hampton Mr. D. settled at the "West End," so called, on a farm ever since occupied by his descendants, and at the present time by Simon N. Dearborn and his son John. The house



which he built at some period of his life, namely, between 1650 and 1686, is still standing, about one third of a mile west of the railroad depot. The original house, however, constitutes but a small portion of the modern one. It has been enlarged in length and breadth, with new covering to the entire building, while the frame alone indicates, by the material and the arrangement of its parts, far greater antiquity than any other part of the house. The new part is occupied by Simon N. Dearborn, and the old by John Dearborn, as above. On his removal to Hampton, Godfrey became a considerable landholder, and a man of some importance in the affairs of the town. In 1651 he drew share No. 1. in the great ox pasture, though he voted against the division and entered his protest upon the record of the town. In 1670 he had a grant of eighty acres in addition to the extensive farm which he already possessed in the vicinity of his dwelling. His tax in 1653 was 15s. 10d., and he was one of the selectmen in 1655, 1663 and 1671.

The name of Mr. Dearborn's first wife is unknown. That she was living March 4, 1650, is made certain by the record already quoted. That she died previous to Nov. 25, 1662, is equally certain from the fact that at this time Godfrey married a second wife, in the person of Dorothy, widow of Philemon Dalton, by which marriage there was no issue. What was the maiden name of the last mentioned woman or the date of her death, I have not been able to determine. She was living in 1680, but died before 1696.

Godfrey Dearborn made a will, dated Dec. 14, 1680, witnessed by Samuel Dalton and his wife, Mehitabel. This will was not proved till June 7, 1711, when the testator had been dead more than twenty-five years, at which time, on the death of his second son, it probably became necessary to proceed with the settlement of the father's estate. At this period both witnesses to the will were dead, hence no proof could be accomplished in the usual way. The administrator therefore petitioned the Governor of the province that he would compare the signature of the principal witness with other samples of his well-known signature, as he had been for many years a Justice of the Peace and town clerk, and from this comparison be pleased to order the administration. This course the Governor pursued and the administration was allowed.

#### SECOND GENERATION.

##### *Issue of Godfrey Dearborn, No. I.*

##### (2) I. HENRY,

b. about 1633, m. Jan. 10, 1666, d. Jan. 18, 1725.

He was born in England, and came to this country with his father, when about six years old. Dr. Farmer, who quotes from some author unknown to the writer, calls him "a man grown," but the following from the Hampton record proves this an error. "Henry Dearborn deceased Jan. y<sup>e</sup> 18, 1724-5, aged 92 years." In what part of Hampton he resided I have not been able to determine. He was one of the selectmen of

Hampton in 1676 and 1692. He was also a signer of the petition to the king in 1683, usually called "WEARE'S PETITION." He married

ELIZABETH MARRIAN,

b. about 1644, m. Jan. 10, 1666, d. July 6, 1716.

She was daughter of John Marrian, one of the first settlers of Hampton, who lived on the place of the late Col. John Dearborn, a few rods west of the depot. Her time of birth is learned from the following record: "Elizabeth, y<sup>e</sup> wife of Henry Dearborn, aged 72 years, died suddenly, July y<sup>e</sup> 6<sup>t</sup>, 1716."

(3) II. THOMAS,

b. about 1634, m. Dec. 28, 1665, d. April 14, 1710.

He was born in England, and came to this country with his father in early childhood. He was for several years a deacon of the church at Hampton, to which office he was chosen Nov. 1, 1699. He was a signer of "WEARE'S PETITION," and one of the selectmen in 1675, 1678 and 1693. His birth is deduced from the following item on the Hampton record: "Dea. Thomas Dearborn died the 14 day of april 1710 being about 76 years of age."

Dea. Dearborn's place of residence was in that part of Hampton now called "Drake side," nearly opposite the lane leading to the "Shunpike." No building remains on the spot, for which reason the exact location may not be known. He married

HANNAH COLCORD,

b. m. Dec. 28, 1665, d.

She was daughter of Edward Colcord, who was in Hampton as early as 1645, and lived near where the north school-house now stands.

(4) III. A DAUGHTER,

b. m. d.

All we know of this daughter is what we learn from her father's will, thus, "—— and then to be equally divided between my three daughters ——." This proves that she was living in 1680, when the will was made.

(5) IV. A DAUGHTER,

b. m. d.

This daughter is known only by the clause in the will of the father already quoted, and from the following in the same document we infer that she married a Shortridge. "I doe give and bequeath unto my Grandchild Ann Shurtredge," &c.

(6) V. SARAH,

b. m. Dec. 9, 1659, d.

The birth of this daughter was probably not far from the time her parents arrived in this country. Whether she was older or younger than her sister is unknown. She married



## THOMAS NUDD,

b. m. Dec. 9, 1659, d.

He went to Hampton, a minor, with his mother, who at that time was wife of Henry Dow. Tradition says that her first husband, the father of Thomas, was "Roger Nudd," and that he died on the passage to this country.

## (7) VI. JOHN,

b. about 1642, m. Dec. 12, 1672, d. Nov. 14, 1730.

John was born in Exeter. He was administrator of his father's estate, was residuary legatee, and received by the will the house and farm where the family lived. He was one of the selectmen in 1694, and was probably but little engaged in town business during his life. When Mr. Weare went to England with his petition to the king, John Dearborn subscribed £1. 5s. towards defraying the expense, but did not sign the petition. He married

## MARY WARD,

b. about 1652, m. Dec. 12, 1672, d. Dec. 14, 1725.

She was daughter of Thomas Ward, one of the first company of settlers. The date of her birth is learned from the following Hampton record: "Died Mary, wife of John Dearborn, Dec. 14, 1725, aged 73."

## THIRD GENERATION.

*Issue of Henry Dearborn, No. II.*

## (8) I. JOHN,

b. Oct. 10, 1666, m. Nov. 4, 1689, d. Nov. 22, 1750.

John Dearborn was one of the early settlers of that part of Hampton which, in 1742, was incorporated as a town under the name of "NORTH HAMPTON." He was a deacon of the church at Hampton for several years; and after the organization of the north church he held the same office in that body until his death. He was one of the petitioners for the act by which the town of North Hampton was incorporated. When he first moved to the farm on which he spent the remainder of his life, the whole country was a wilderness. His brother Samuel had preceded him and purchased the land on which they both settled. Here he built a house, which is now standing, and which has remained in possession of the family till within twenty years of the present period. Since that time the estate has passed out of the hands of the Dearborns and is now owned by Jonathan P. Robinson. His will is dated May 22, 1746, and proved Dec. 1, 1750. His son, Simon, was Executor and residuary legatee. In the north burying-ground at North Hampton, is the gravestone of Dea. Dearborn, still standing in a good state of preservation. The inscription is yet legible, of which the following is a copy, *literatim*:

" Here lies y<sup>e</sup> body of  
 Ann Old Deciple  
 John Dearborn  
 Who served as Deac<sup>n</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> church  
 At hampton for several years  
 & til his Death in y<sup>e</sup> church  
 At North Hampton  
 Of exemplary strictnes & stedines  
 In Every part of Religeon  
 A Man of Prayer  
 he Rezind himself to God Rejoys<sup>e</sup>  
 in y<sup>e</sup> hope of Glory  
 Nov. 22 1750 Ag. 84.  
 the memory of y<sup>e</sup> just is Bles<sup>d</sup>."

Dea. Dearborn married

ABIGAIL BACHELDER,

b. Dec. 28, 1667, m. Nov. 4, 1689, d. Nov. 14, 1736.

She was daughter of Nathaniel Bachelder, one of the first settlers of Hampton, and his first wife, Deborah Smith. Her gravestone is still standing at North Hampton, beside that of her husband. The following is a verbatim transcript, though the original is written entirely in capitals.

" Here lyes Buried y<sup>e</sup>  
 Body of Mrs. Abigail wife of Dea-  
 -con John Dearborn  
 who deceased 14<sup>th</sup>  
 of Nov<sup>r</sup> 1736  
 in y<sup>e</sup> 69<sup>th</sup> year of  
 her age"

(9) II. SAMUEL,

b. Jan. 11, 1670, m. July 12, 1694, d.

Samuel Dearborn has been called the pioneer of North Hampton, and is said to have built the first house in that town "north of the brook." He purchased a large tract of land, selected a farm for himself in the centre, and sold out the remainder to his brother John (8) in such a manner as to leave himself entirely shut out from the highway, excepting a lane which passed by his brother's door. The farm is now in possession of Dea. Nathaniel Dearborn, a lineal descendant. He was one of the petitioners for the act incorporating the town, but appears to have kept himself, like his farm, very much retired from the public, engaged only in his domestic relations. He married

MERCY BACHELDER,

b. Dec. 11, 1677, m. July 12, 1694, d.

She was daughter of Nathaniel Bachelder and his second wife, Mary Carter Wyman, and consequently a half sister to the wife of John Dearborn (8).



## (10) III. ELIZABETH,

b. Dec. 13, 1672. unm., d.

This daughter died in childhood, as appears from the fact that another daughter, born in 1681, was called by the same name.

## (11) IV. SARAH,

b. Nov. 9, 1675, m. Jan. 30, 1698, d.

She resided in that part of Hampton now called Hampton Falls. On the incorporation of that parish in 1711, she and her husband were dismissed from the church at Hampton for the purpose of forming one at the Falls. She married

PHILEMON BLAKE,

b. May 23, 1671, m. Jan. 30, 1698, d.

He was son of Jasper and Deborah Blake, who went to Hampton as early as 1650, as we learn from the records of the town.

## (12) V. ABIGAIL,

b. m. May 28, 1701, d.

This daughter may not be placed according to a proper arrangement, as the date of her birth does not appear. She married

SAMUEL PALMER,

b. m. May 28, 1701, d.

He was son of Christopher Palmer, son of William, one of the first company that settled in Hampton, in 1639.

## (13) VI. ELIZABETH 2,

b. Nov. 19, 1681, m. Dec. 30, 1704, d.

She was the second by that name, and the youngest daughter in the family. She married

WILLIAM SANBORN,

b. March 26, 1682, m. Dec. 30, 1704, d.

He was son of Josiah Sanborn, who was probably the son of Lt. John Sanborn, one of the first company in Hampton, and grandson of Rev. Stephen Bachelder.

## (14) VII. HENRY,

b. Oct. 28, 1688, m. see wives; d. Feb. 10, 1717.

Henry Dearborn resided in the part of Hampton now called "Bride hill," on a farm lately occupied by Dearborn Fogg. This farm he purchased after the time of his first marriage. He died in his field, where he had been for the purpose of putting his horse in the pasture, and as he had no living male issue, and left no will, the estate no longer remained with the Dearborns. He married

## 1. HANNAH DOW,

b. Nov. 7, 1688, m. Oct. 28, 1708, d. Feb. 10, 1717.

She was daughter of Simon Dow, son of Henry, son of Henry, who settled in Hampton as early as 1645. Henry Dearborn married

## 2. MARY ROBY,

b. Nov. 25, 1686, m. Jan. 3, 1721, d. May 5, 1739.

She was daughter of Samuel, son of Judge Henry Roby, who went to Hampton about 1653. He married

## 3. ESTHER ———,

b.

m.

d.

This wife survived her husband, and her name is mentioned in the Probate Order by which the estate was settled. What was her maiden name I am not certain, but think she was a Fogg. If this be correct, she was daughter of Seth Fogg, son of Samuel, was born March 16, 1697, married her cousin, David Fogg, son of Samuel, son of Samuel, Oct. 24, 1734, who died Feb. 12, 1737, after which she married Henry Dearborn.

*Issue of Thomas Dearborn, No. III.*

## (15) I. SAMUEL,

b. May 27, 1676, m. Dec. 16, 1698, d.

Samuel Dearborn settled in that part of Hampton which has since fallen within the southern part of North Hampton. His farm was the second one west of the south burying-ground. This farm has been occupied by Dearborns, the descendants of this branch, until about thirty years since, when they removed to the western part of the state. It is now owned and occupied by Samuel Drake. Samuel Dearborn married

## SARAH GOVE,

b. Nov. 5, 1678, m. Dec. 16, 1698, d.

She was youngest daughter of Edward Gove, who went to Hampton as early as 1665. During Cramfield's administration, he was tried for treason, condemned, and sent to England to be hung. After lying in the Tower two years or more he was pardoned, returned home and obtained his estate.

## (16) II. EBENEZER,

b. Oct. 3, 1679, m. Oct. 7, 1703, d.

Ebenezer was born at Hampton, and on the Hampton record we find the births of his children. But he removed to Chester where he was one of the first settlers and principal proprietors. He is the Patriarch of a very extensive family in that region and elsewhere. He married



ABIGAIL SANBORN,

b. m. Oct. 7, 1703, d.

She was daughter of ——— Sanborn.

(17) III. THOMAS,

b. about 1681, m. Jan. 2, 1701, d.

Thomas settled in the south part of North Hampton, on the estate between his brother Samuel and the burying-ground. As he had no male issue and his daughters probably died unmarried, his issue became extinct in the next generation, and the farm passed into the hands of a Samuel Fogg. It is now owned and occupied by David Page. He married

HULDAH SMITH,

b. m. Jan. 2, 1701, d.

She was daughter of John Smith, one of the early settlers of Hampton, who, to distinguish him from another man by the same name, was called "John Smith the cooper."

(18) IV. JONATHAN,

b. Nov. 18, 1686, m. d. Sept. 10, 1771.

He was commonly called "Cornet Dearborn," and lived on the homestead of his father, at "Drake side." He married

1. MARY ———,

b. m. d. April 5, 1744.

What was her maiden name I have not been able to determine. Her name is sometimes spelled "Maria." Jonathan married

2. SARAH ———,

b. about 1689, m. d. Oct. 22, 1762.

She is said by the record to have been at the time of her death, aged 73, from which we deduce the time of her birth.

*Issue of John Dearborn, No. VII*

(19) I. JOHN,

b. Sept. 2, 1673, m. Jan. 10, 1695, d. March 19, 1746.

He was for many years a deacon of the Hampton church, to which office he was elected on the same day with his cousin by the same name, John, (8) son of Henry. He is sometimes on the record called "John Dearborn 3d," to distinguish him from his father and cousin. He lived on the original homestead of the family, the farm of his father and grandfather. Dea. Dearborn married

HANNAH DOW,

b. Sept. 13, 1676, m. Jan. 10, 1695, d. June 13, 1733.

She was daughter of Daniel Dow, son of Henry Dow, senior, already mentioned, who went to Hampton previous to 1645.

## (20) II. THOMAS,

b. June 22, 1676, m. Dec. 4, 1707, d.

I think he lived at Hampton Falls, but as his issue were all females the name became extinct in his line in the next generation. He married

MARY GARLAND,

b. m. Dec. 4, 1707, d. Feb. 1, 1769.

She was daughter of Jacob Garland, son of John, who went to Hampton previous to 1653.

## (21) III. MARY,

b. May 6, 1678, m. Aug. 25, 1698, d.

Mary was the only daughter in the family and married

STEPHEN BACHELDER,

b. March 8, 1676, m. Aug. 25, 1698, d.

He was son of the first Nathaniel Bachelder, already mentioned, and his first wife, Deborah, who died at the time of his birth.

## FOURTH GENERATION.

*Issue of John Dearborn, No. VIII.*

## (22) I. DEBORAH,

b. Feb. 8, 1690, m. Dec. 31, 1713, d.

She resided at North Hampton, and married

THOMAS MARSTON,

b. m. Dec. 31, 1713, d.

He was son of Ephraim Marston, son of Thomas, who went to Hampton the first summer of the settlement.

## (23) II. JONATHAN,

b. May 8, 1691, m. Dec. 29, 1715, d. Jan. 29, 1779.

Tradition calls this son a "wild youth." He moved to Stratham, where a line of his descendants still reside. The farm which he cultivated is now occupied by John Dearborn, a great-grandson of Jonathan. He married

HANNAH TUCKE,

b. April 10, 1697, m. Dec. 29, 1715, d. June 12, 1780.

She was daughter of John Tucke, son of Edward, son of Robert, one of the first company in Hampton.

## (24) III. ELIZABETH,

b. Aug. 31, 1692, m. Jan. 12, 1716, d.

Little is known of her except that she married



JOHN GARLAND,

b. m. Jan. 12, 1716, d.

Whose son John Garland was, I cannot determine, but think he must have been son of Peter, son of John, one of the first settlers of Hampton.

(25) IV. ESTHER,

b. June 15, 1694, m. d.

All we know of her is that she married

—— NORTON,

b. m. d.

Norton probably lived in Greenland. There was no such name in Hampton or North Hampton.

(26) V. JOSEPH,

b. Feb. 8, 1696, m. Oct. 22, 1719, d. Jan. 15, 1768.

Joseph Dearborn lived at one time in the field near the southwest corner of the north burying-ground, and afterwards on the Winecut road. He was usually styled "The Governor," though he had no legal claim to that title. He married

ANNA DEARBORN,

b. Dec. 18, 1699, m. Oct. 22, 1719, d. Oct. 9, 1789.

She was daughter of Samuel Dearborn, No. 15, and was therefore second cousin to her husband.

(27) VI. ABIGAIL,

b. Jan. 24, 1700, m. Dec. 28, 1721, d.

Of this daughter I have no account, except that she married

BENJAMIN CRAM,

b. m. Dec. 28, 1721, d.

He probably lived in Exeter or Hampton Falls.

(28) VII. LYDIA,

b. April 4, 1702, m. Jan. 29, 1730, d.

The descendants of this daughter are extremely numerous. She married

JEREMIAH SANBORN,

b. Feb. 12, 1703, m. Jan. 29, 1730, d. Aug. 8, 1783.

He was son of John Sanborn, son of William, one of the first settlers.

(29) VIII. RUTH,

b. May 21, 1705, m. June 27, 1728, d. Jan. 8, 1741.

Anecdotes are still related by the old people of the amia-

ble disposition of this daughter. She died of fever. She married

DAVID PAGE,

b. Nov. 1, 1703, m. June 27, 1728, d. Jan. 9, 1785.

He was son of Christopher Page, son of Thomas, son of Robert, who went to Hampton during the second summer of the settlement and lived on the spot now occupied by his descendant, Josiah Page. David lived at North Hampton, on the Exeter road, where Joseph Dearborn now lives.

(30) IX. SIMON,

b. July 31, 1706, m. Dec. 5, 1728, d.

This son is said by tradition to have been born in the garrison house, which stood on the "Green," at North Hampton, near the spot where the old meeting-house recently stood. His mother was lodged there for security against the Indians, who at that time were exceedingly troublesome in all the new settlements. He signed the petition for incorporating North Hampton in 1742, and was the father of the late Maj. Gen. Henry Dearborn. He married

SARAH MARSTON,

b. m. Dec. 5, 1728, d.

She was daughter of Simon Marston, son of Ephraim, son of Thomas of Hampton, who has already been mentioned.

(31) X. BENJAMIN,

b. Nov. 12, 1710, m. d.

Of this son I have been able to learn nothing except his birth, which appears on the Hampton record. He probably died young, or some tradition of him would remain.

*Issue of Samuel Dearborn, No. IX.*

(32) I. MARY,

b. April 23, 1695, m. d.

I have no further account of this daughter. She probably died young.

(33) II. MERCY,

b. Feb. 21, 1697, m. d.

This daughter died in childhood, as appears from the fact that another child, born five years later, was called by the same name. Mercy was a twin.

(34) III. MEHITABLE,

b. Feb. 21, 1697, m. Jan. 15, 1718, d.

Mehitable was a twin with Mercy, as the date of birth shows. She married

THOMAS BERRY,

b. m. Jan. 15, 1718, d.

Berry is not a Hampton name. He probably belonged in Greenland or Portsmouth.

## (35) IV. SARAH,

b. June 27, 1699, m. Nov. 24, 1720, d.

Sarah's husband and the wife of her cousin Jonathan (23) were of the same family. She married

EDWARD TUCKE,

b. Feb. 7, 1696, m. Nov. 24, 1720, d. June 29, 1779.

He was son of John Tucke, son of Edward, son of Robert, before mentioned.

## (36) V. MERCY,

b. Feb. 18, 1702, m. d.

From the entire silence of the record except in relation to the birth, and the absence of tradition, I presume that this daughter died young.

## (37) VI. JEREMIAH,

b. April 1, 1704, m. Dec. 23, 1724, d. 1751.

Jeremiah lived on the farm of his father at North Hampton. The time of his death is learned from the fact that his will was made June 4, 1751, and proved July 16, 1751, between which dates he died. He was one of the petitioners for the act incorporating North Hampton in 1742. He married

SARAH TAYLOR,

b. Dec. 20, 1705, m. Dec. 23, 1724, d.

She was daughter of Richard Taylor, son of John, son of Anthony, one of the settlers who went to Hampton the first summer.

## (38) VII. ELIZABETH,

b. Nov. 9, 1706, unm. d. Nov. 30, 1706.

This daughter died the same month in which she was born.

## (39) VIII. NATHANIEL,

b. Jan. 21, 1710, m. Dec. 2, 1731, d.

Nathaniel moved to Kensington, where one line of his descendants still reside. He is the ancestor of a very extensive branch of the family. He married

MARY BACHELDER,

b. Oct. 30, 1711, m. Dec. 2, 1731, d.

She was daughter of Samuel Bachelder, son of the first Nathaniel and his second wife, Mary.

## (40) IX. HENRY,

b. Dec. 27, 1712, m. Jan. 19, 1738, d.

Henry spent at least the early part of his married life at North Hampton, and probably lived on the Winecut road, on the farm occupied by Col. John Taylor. He was a signer of the petition for incorporating North Hampton, in 1742. He married

**MARGARET SHERBURNE,**

b. June 29, 1718, m. Jan. 19, 1738, d.

She was daughter of John, son of Capt. Samuel Sherburne, who was killed by the Indians at Maquait, near Brunswick, Aug. 4, 1691. The name "Sherburne" has been preserved in the family as a christian name to the present time.

**(41) X. SAMUEL,**

b. Sept. 1, 1715, unm. d. Feb. 5, 1736.

Samuel died of the "throat distemper," a disease which proved extensively fatal in 1736.

**(42) XI. ABIGAIL,**

b. Oct. 19, 1720, m. Nov. 25, 1742, d. July 1, 1811.

She was her husband's second wife, and is the ancestor of a very numerous and extensive family. She married

**ABRAHAM DRAKE,**

b. Dec. 4, 1715, m. Nov. 25, 1742, d. Aug. 1, 1781.

He was son of Abraham, son of Abraham, son of Abraham, son of Robert Drake, one of the early settlers of Hampton, who lived where the Baptist meeting-house now stands. Abraham lived at North Hampton, and was a colonel of volunteers at the time of Burgoyne's surrender.

*Issue of Henry Dearborn, No. XIV.***(43) I. SARAH,**

b. Feb. 20, 1709, m. Feb. 19, 1734, d.

We know by the town record that she married

**JOHN TAYLOR,**

b. m. Feb. 19, 1734, d.

The statistics in relation to John Taylor I have had no opportunity to obtain with certainty. See No. 67.

**(44) II. HANNAH,**

b. Dec. 10, 1710, unm. d. Nov. 30, 1724.

The death of this daughter occurred when she was fourteen years old, wanting twenty days.

**(45) III. ELIZABETH,**

b. m. d.

Our knowledge of this daughter depends on the probate settlement of her father's estate and on tradition. She married

**WILLIAM SANBORN,**

b. m. d.

Who his parents were I know not at present.



## (46) IV. HENRY,

b. about 1715, unm. d. June 13, 1741.

He is said by the record to have been twenty-five years old at the time of his death.

## (47) V. SIMON,

b. Jan. 21, 1717, unm. d.

This son died before his father, as we know that Henry left no male issue.

## (48) VI. MARY,

b. June 2, 1722, m. May 19, 1742, d.

Mary was the daughter of the second wife and her only issue, so far as we know. She married

EBENEZER LOVERING,

b. m. May 19, 1742, d.

On the death of his father-in-law he inherited one third of his estate.

*Issue of Samuel Dearborn, No. XV.*

## (49) I. ANNA,

b. Dec. 18, 1699, m. Oct. 22, 1719, d. Oct. 9, 1789.

She was born and lived to old age within the present limits of North Hampton. She married her second cousin,

JOSEPH DEARBORN,

b. Feb. 8, 1696, m. Oct. 22, 1719, d. Jan. 15, 1768.

He is No. 26 of this genealogy, which see.

## (50) II. EDWARD,

b. May 26, 1702, m. d.

I suppose this son died young, as I have been able to find no further trace of him.

## (51) III. REUBEN,

b. m. See wives. d.

Reuben inherited his father's estate at North Hampton. He married

## 1. ANNA PAGE,

b. m. Jan. 20, 1732, d. Nov. 22, 1741.

She was daughter of Francis Page, son of Francis, son of Robert, already mentioned (29). He married

## 2. ESTHER HOBBS,

b. m. Sept. 24, 1743, d.

She was daughter of James Hobbs, son of Morris, son of Morris, or "Maurice," one of the early settlers of Hampton.

*Issue of Ebenezer Dearborn, No. XVI*

## (52) I. EBENEZER,

b. Jan. 27, 1705, m. Jan. 13, 1731, d.

Ebenezer lived in Chester, as did his father. He married  
HULDAH NASON,

b. m. Jan. 13, 1731, d.

This marriage was recorded at Hampton, though I have  
no account of her family.

## (53) II. MEHITABLE,

b. Nov. 14, 1708, m. d.

No further account of this daughter.

## (54) III. PETER,

b. Nov. 14, 1710, m. d.

Peter lived at Chester and has many descendants. His  
wife's name I have not been able to learn.

## (55) IV. BENJAMIN,

b. Aug. 13, 1713, m. d.

I know not whether this son was married or not.

## (56) V. THOMAS,

b. Dec. 8, 1715, m. d. Jan. 1754.

Thomas had a family, but his wife's name I have not  
learned. His will was dated Jan. 7, 1754, and proved Jan.  
30, 1754.

## (57) VI. MICHAEL,

b. April 24, 1719, m. d.

Michael had a family, but his wife's name I know not.  
His will was dated Oct. 20, 1753, proved Jan. 30, 1754.

## (58) VII. ABIGAIL,

b. Jan. 27, 1721, m. d.

Whether she was married or not I do not know.

## (59) VIII. MARY,

b. June 11, 1723, m. d.

Whether this daughter was married or not I have not  
learned.NOTE.—There may have been a JOHN in this family, who had an  
extensive family.*Issue of Thomas Dearborn, No. XVII*

## (60) I. MARY,

b. June 15, 1702, unm. d.

Probably she died before her father.

## (61) II. THEODATE,

b. Dec. 18, 1710, unm. d.

She probably died before her father.

## (62) III. HULDAH,

b. Nov. 3, 1714, unm. d.

There is no doubt but this daughter also died young.

*Issue of Jonathan Dearborn, No. XVIII.*

## (63) I. JONATHAN,

b. May 22, 1709, m. Jan. 15, 1747, d. March 15, 1772.

Jonathan D. resided on the estate of his father and grandfather at "Drake side." His death occurred in the following manner. He had been on a visit to his only daughter, at North Hampton. On his return he attempted to cross a piece of low land, upon snow shoes. By some accident he fell, and being unable to rise or disengage himself from the shoes he "perished in the snow." He married

SARAH BUTLER,

b. 1718, m. Jan. 15, 1747, d. Sept. 4, 1758.

Whose daughter she was I know not. She was married 1, to Moses Leavitt, son of Moses, son of Hesron, son of Thomas. They were married Nov. 5, 1741, and he died at Louisburg, in 1745.

## (64) II. DANIEL,

b. unm. d.

This son is known only by tradition as an "Old bachelor."

## (65) III. NATHANIEL,

b. 1714, m. d. Oct. 29, 1787.

This son was in late life something of a hermit. He avoided society, lived alone, and finally died alone.

## (66) IV. SHUBAEL,

b. unm. d.

This son is known only by tradition. It is said that he lived on the place of the late Stephen Coffin, and afterwards moved to some town in the interior.

## (67) V. MARY,

b. m. See husbands. d.

Of this daughter we know little except from tradition in the families of her husbands. She married

## 1. MORRIS HOBBS,

b. m. March 20, 1746, d.

He lived at North Hampton and was son of Morris, son of Morris, son of Morris, (Maurice) one of the early settlers of Hampton. She married

## 2. JOHN TAYLOR,

b. m. d.

He lived at North Hampton and was probably son of Richard Taylor, son of John, son of Anthony, of Hampton. I think he was the same person who married, first, Sarah Dearborn, No. 43.

*Issue of John Dearborn, No. XIX.*

## (68) I. ANN,

b. Oct. 22, 1695, m. Dec. 4, 1717, d.

I find no record of her except her birth and marriage. She married

JOSEPH PHILBRICK,

b. 1693, m. Dec. 4, 1717, d. Dec. 20, 1761.

He was son of James Philbrick, son of James, who moved from Watertown to Hampton previous to 1650.

## (69) II. JOSEPH,

b. April 9, 1699, unm. d. Dec. 9, 1700.

This son died during his second year.

## (70) III. JOHN,

b. March 28, 1703, m. Sept. 30, 1724, d. March 24, 1754.

John inherited the original farm of Godfrey Dearborn. He married

ANNA SANBORN,

b. May 27, 1705, m. Sept. 30, 1724, d. July 6, 1769.

She was daughter of John Sanborn, son of William, one of the first Hampton company.

*Issue of Thomas Dearborn, No. XX.*

## (71) I. HANNAH,

b. 1715, m. d.

She lived to old age, having married

JEREMIAH TOWLE,

b. m. d. Aug. 28, 1789.

He was son of Caleb Towle, son of Philip, one of the early settlers of Hampton.

## (72) II. ANN,

b. Aug. 14, 1720, m. d.

I have no further account of this daughter.

## (73) III. TABITHA,

b. June 29, 1723, m. d.

She lived to old age, having married



JEREMIAH MARSTON,

b. . . . . m. . . . . d. March 17, 1807.

He was son of Jeremiah, son of Ephraim, son of Thomas,  
one of the early settlers of Hampton.

(74) IV. SARAH,

b. June 4, 1726, m. . . . . d.

I know nothing of this daughter except the birth.

(To be concluded in the next number.)

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### JOHN FOSTER WILLIAMS.

In the cursory examination we have been able to give the history of the Williams Family, elsewhere noticed in this volume, we do not find any mention of one of the name, who took an early and prominent part in our great revolutionary struggle. This was JOHN FOSTER WILLIAMS of Boston, Ms. He belonged to the naval service; and Mr. Cooper has not failed to give him a high character, although he has neglected to tell us but partially how he came to deserve it. But in a little, unpretending work, purporting to have been written by the late Ebenezer Fox of Roxbury, we find a very thrilling account of what is merely alluded to in Mr. Cooper's *Naval History of the United States*. The title of the little volume just mentioned is in these words—"The Revolutionary Adventures of Ebenezer Fox, of Roxbury, Massachusetts. Boston: 1838." 18mo.

As the author of this volume sailed with Mr. Williams, and knew him well, we conclude to extract the material part of what he says of him. The account opens in 1780, and is as follows:—

"Our coast was lined with British cruisers, which had almost annihilated our commerce. The State of Massachusetts judged it expedient to build a government vessel, rated as a twenty-gun ship, named the 'Protector,' commanded by Captain John Foster Williams. She was to be fitted for service as soon as possible, to protect our commerce and to annoy the enemy. A rendezvous was established for recruits at the head of Hancock's wharf, where the national flag, then bearing thirteen stripes and stars, was hoisted. All means were resorted to which ingenuity could devise, to induce men to enlist. A recruiting officer bearing a flag, and attended by a band of martial music, paraded the streets, to excite a thirst for glory and a spirit of military ambition.

"The recruiting officer possessed the qualifications requisite to make the service appear alluring, especially to the young. He was a jovial, good-natured fellow, of ready wit and much broad humor. Crowds followed in his wake when he marched the streets; and he occasionally stopped at the corners to harangue the multitude, in order to excite their patriotism and zeal for the cause of liberty. When he espied any large boys among the idle crowd around him, he would attract their attention by singing in a comical manner the following doggerel:

All you that have bad masters,  
And cannot get your due,  
Come, come my brave boys,  
And join with our ship's crew.

A shout and a huzza would follow, and some would join in the ranks. My excitable feelings were roused; I repaired to the rendezvous, signed the ship's papers, mounted a cockade, and was, in my own estimation, already more than half a sailor.

"The recruiting business went on slowly, however; but at length upwards of 300 men were carried, dragged and driven on board—of all kinds, ages and descriptions—in all the various stages of intoxication, from that of 'sober tipsiness' to beastly drunkenness—with the uproar and clamor that may be more easily imagined than described. Such a motley group has never been seen since Falstaff's ragged regiment paraded the streets of Coventry."

After the relation of a few incidents of not much moment, the account proceeds—"We continued to cruise along the coast for a few weeks, without meeting with any of the enemy, when some indications of tempestuous weather appearing, our captain judged it expedient to steer for the banks of Newfoundland, that he might have more sea-room in case of a gale. We arrived off the banks, where we cruised for nearly eight weeks, most of the time in a dense fog, without meeting with friend or foe.

"On the morning of June 9th, 1780, the fog began to clear away, when the man at the mast-head gave notice that he saw a ship to the westward of us. As the fog cleared up, we perceived her to be a large ship, under English colors, to the windward, standing athwart our starboard bow. Our relative position gave us an opportunity to escape, but our valiant captain did not see fit to avail himself of it.

"As she came down upon us, she appeared as large as a seventy-four; and we were not deceived respecting her size, for it afterwards proved that she was an old East-Indiaman, of 1100 tons burthen, fitted out as a letter-of-marque for the West India trade, mounted with 32 guns, and furnished with a complement of 150 men. She was called the *Admiral Duff*, commanded by Richard Strong, from St. Christopher and St. Eustatia, laden with sugar and tobacco, and bound to London. I was standing near our first lieutenant, Mr. Little, who was calmly examining the enemy as she approached, with his spy-glass, when Capt. Williams stepped up and asked his opinion of her. The lieutenant applied the glass to his eye again, and took a deliberate look in silence, and replied, 'I think she is a heavy ship, and that we shall have some hard fighting; but of one thing I am certain, she is not a frigate; if she were she would not keep yawing and showing her broadsides as she does; she would show nothing but her head and stern. We shall have the advantage of her—and the quicker we get alongside of her the better.' Our captain ordered English colors to be hoisted, and the ship to be cleared for action. The shrill pipe of the boatswain summoned all hands to their duty. The bedding and hammocks of the sailors were brought up from between decks; the bedding placed in the hammocks, and lashed up in the nettings; our courses hauled up; the top-gallant sails clewed down; and every preparation was made which a skilful officer could suggest, or active sailors perform.

"The enemy approached till within musket-shot of us. The two ships were so near each other that we could distinguish the officers from the men; and I particularly noticed the captain on the gangway, a noble-looking man,



having a large gold-laced cocked-hat on his head and a speaking trumpet in his hand. Lieutenant Little possessed a powerful voice, and was directed to hail the enemy; at the same time the quarter-master was ordered to stand ready to haul down the English flag, and to hoist up the American. Our lieutenant took his station on the after part of the starboard gangway, and elevating the trumpet, exclaimed, 'Hallo! whence come you?' 'From Jamaica—bound to London,' was the answer. 'What is the ship's name?' inquired the lieutenant. 'The Admiral Duff,' was the reply.

"The English captain then thought it his turn to interrogate, and asked the name of our ship. Lieutenant Little, in order to gain time, put the trumpet to his ear, pretending not to hear the question. During the short interval thus gained, Capt. Williams called upon the gunner to ascertain how many guns could be brought to bear upon the enemy. 'Five,' was the answer. 'Then fire and shift the colors,' were the orders. The cannons poured forth their deadly contents, and with the first flash the American flag took the place of the British ensign at our mast-head.

"The compliment was returned in the form of a full broadside, and the action commenced. Broad-sides were exchanged with great rapidity for nearly an hour. Our fire produced a terrible slaughter among the enemy, while our loss was as yet trifling. A large shot came through our ship's side and killed Mr. Benjamin Scollay, a very promising young man, who was, I think, a midshipman. At this moment a shot from one of our marines killed the man at the wheel of the enemy's ship, and his place not being immediately supplied, she was brought alongside of us in such a manner as to bring her bowsprit directly across our fore-castle. Not knowing the cause of this movement, we supposed it to be the intention of the enemy to board us.

"Our boarders were ordered to be ready with their pikes to resist any such attempt; while our guns on the main deck were sending death and destruction among the crew of the enemy. Their principal object now seemed to be to get liberated from us; and by cutting away some of their rigging, they were soon clear, and at the distance of a pistol shot.

"The action was then renewed with additional fury; broadside for broadside continued with unabated vigor; at times so near to each other that the muzzles of our guns came almost in contact—then again at such a distance as to allow of taking deliberate aim. The contest was obstinately continued by the enemy, although we could perceive that great havoc was made among them, and that it was with much difficulty that their men were compelled to remain at their quarters.

"A charge of grape-shot came in at one of our port-holes, which dangerously wounded four or five men, among whom was our third lieutenant, Mr. Little, brother to the first. His life was despaired of; but by the kind attention he received from his brother and the surgeon, he finally recovered, though he bore evidence of the severity of his wounds through life.\*

"While Capt. Williams was walking the quarter deck, which he did during the whole action, a shot from the enemy struck the speaking trumpet from his hand, and sent it to a considerable distance from him. He picked it up with great calmness of manner, and resumed his walk, without appearing to have been at all disturbed by the circumstance.†

\* "He was living in Marshfield, Ms., as late as 1838."

† We should like to know what became of that speaking trumpet. It may have gone to England and been there lost, as Capt. Williams not long after fell into the hands of the enemy, as we shall see.

"The battle still continued with unabated vigor on both sides, till our marksmen had killed or wounded all the men in the fore, main and mizzen tops of the enemy. The action had now lasted about an hour and a half; and the fire of the enemy began to slacken, when we suddenly discovered that all the sails on her mainmast were enveloped in a blaze. The fire spread with amazing rapidity, and, running down the after rigging, it soon communicated with her magazine, when her whole stern was blown off, and her valuable cargo emptied into the sea. All feelings of hostility now ceased, and those of pity were excited in our breasts, for the miserable crew that survived the catastrophe."

Thus was the contest terminated. Capt. Williams ordered out his boats as speedily as his circumstances would admit, (they having been much damaged during the fight,) and they succeeded in saving 55 men from the wreck. The weather being warm, and sickness increasing in his ship, Capt. Williams judged it best to make a harbor, and he accordingly bore away for the bay of Penobscot. Here he quartered his sick on shore and repaired his ship. After completing his repairs and recruiting his men, he sailed again for his old cruising ground, the Banks of Newfoundland. In this quarter he continued to stretch off and on for near a month; and no prospect of meeting with an enemy appearing, by advice of his officers he concluded to return to Boston. In his return voyage, he escaped a heavy British frigate, with no other damage than that received from an eighteen pound shot snugly planted in his mainmast.

Capt. Williams sailed again in the same ship upon another cruise, which proved to be his last, against the enemies of his country. He left Boston about the last of October, 1780, and after cruising for a time before Halifax, and about the Grand Banks, and meeting with nothing to encourage a longer stay, he bore away for the West Indies. In the latter part of his cruise he took several rich prizes; but on his return voyage, falling in with two armed ships of superior force, he was obliged to surrender a prisoner of war. How long he remained in captivity we have not ascertained; but he doubtless returned immediately after the peace, as he appears to have been in Boston in the end of 1783.

In the celebration of the adoption of the Federal Constitution by Massachusetts, in February, 1788, Capt. Williams held a conspicuous place. Upon the quarter-deck of a ship mounted upon wheels, drawn by thirteen white horses, he took his station, with a speaking trumpet in his hand (whether that before spoken of is not mentioned,) and dressed in continental regimentals. His crew consisted of old sea captains and weather-beaten sailors; some throwing the lead, some reefing sails, and some waving the thirteen stripes, while occasional salutes from a three pounder was an endorsement of the whole proceedings. A song to the tune of Yankee Doodle was circulated, and appeared in the newspapers of the day. In that Capt. Williams "cut the largest figure." The lines in which he was introduced are as follows:



"Jon Foster Williams in a ship  
Join'd with the social band, sir,  
And made the lasses dance and skip,  
To see him sail on land, sir.  
Yankee Doodle, &c."

Capt. Williams was appointed by General Washington to the command of a revenue cutter in 1790, which office he held until his death, which is thus recorded in the *Columbian Centinel* of June 25th, 1814:

"In this town, yesterday afternoon, [died] JOHN FOSTER WILLIAMS, Esq., commander of the Revenue Cutter Massachusetts, *Æ.* seventy. His relations, friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested (without a more particular invitation) to attend his funeral, on Monday next, at five o'clock, from his late dwelling-house in Round street."\*

Many of our older citizens well remember JOHN FOSTER WILLIAMS — all of whom, we believe, give him an excellent character. We are not at this time prepared to give his pedigree, but hope to be able to hereafter. Mr. Fox tells us that he was related to Mr. Frederick Lane of Boston, and that Mr. Lane was possessed of the original log-book of the cruise of the *Protector*, the ship in which Capt. Williams acquired the chief of his renown.

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#### ABSTRACTS OF THE EARLIEST WILLS UPON RECORD IN THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, MS.

[We would note that it has been our endeavour to give these Abstracts exactly as they stand recorded, and as far as practicable to preserve the orthography, capitals, &c. And, that we intend in future numbers of our work to devote some space to Wills and other documents of the 'olden time,' and hope our friends will send us copies or originals of any thing they may have of this nature. *Originals are always to be preferred.*]

A Coppye of the last will and Testament of *Richard Eles*, deceased the 29 (8<sup>mo</sup>) 1639.

If the lord take me out of this life my will and desire is, that those things that I have should be thus disposed of as followeth:

first I desire y<sup>t</sup> fortye five shillings should be sent to owld England for *Jo: Keene* and my brother *John*, that is 35 to the one & ten to the other.

I desire y<sup>t</sup> those things that I have should be sowld, both beddinge & cloathes & tooles, except my Coverlett, and that I desire to give to my aunt for hir paines and hir love; further, I give to my Cosin *Tho. Harris* 20s. — To *William Harris* 20s. — To *Anthony Harris* 20s. — To *Jo Harris* 20s. — To my Cosin *Anne Maverick* 20s. — To my Cosin *Daniell Harris* 20s.

further I give to my two little Cosins, *John & Abigale Maverick*, five shillings p peice.

further I give Goodwife *Greenland* five shillings, & for the rest that

\* Since Williams street; probably so named from Capt. Williams. It took this name in 1821, or it appears under that date for the first time in "The Boston Directory" for that year.

remaineth, I desire it shall be divided into fowre eaquall pts. for my three brothers and my sister.

The last will & Testament of *Edward Skinner*, now departed, while he was in perfect memory. [25: 10: 1641 in margin.]

*Imprimus.* That the lands and howse that he now possesses in Cambridge, in New England, the one half should be disposed of vnto one Mr. *Robert Ibbit* of Cambridge in Owld England, the other half vnto the Church of Cambridge in New England. Also it is his will that *Marie Hanner*, now servant vnto *Thomas Parrish*, should have 3<sup>lb</sup>; moreover his Cloake Saw & betle Hoopes, and wedges vnto Good. *Marchant*; vnto goodman *Crackbone* his best sute of Cloathes; vnto *Philemon Dixison* his stufe sute, & white russet Bootes; vnto *John Sawin* a bedd on[e] paire of sheets, a peice of Stuffe, his best hat & postnett & a handsaw; vnto *John Boutle* a iackett, a paire of fustian stivers, and a payre of leather stivers; vnto Goodwife *Marchant* all his sheetes, & 5<sup>lb</sup> stir, that the owld man knew not of; vnto the wife of *Thomas Parrish* one peice of hempinge cloath; vnto *Jeremy Barber* one p of shoes; vnto his owne man a paire of owld briches, irckin, wastcote, hatt & Capp; & for his time, he is to serve one yeare with elder *ffrost*, & on[e] other yeare [with] Good *Stoune*; vnto *Thomas Parrish* 6<sup>lb</sup> for debts and other reckoninge, & all his iron ware & tools as his voluntary gift.

Witnesses. Jo: *Sawin*,  
*Marie Marchant*.

The † marck  
of EDWARD SKINER.

Moreover I given vnto *John Sawinge*, 9 payre of Shoes, & five p. of Bootes; & vnto Goodman *Coolidge* a debt, the w<sup>ch</sup> he owyht him in his booke, about 3<sup>lb</sup>; one peice of leather, and a spade vnto *Thomas Lowe*.

*Curia dicit.*

Things to stand as they are in England.

The last will and Testament of *William Waltham* of Weymouth, (now deceased) while he was of perfect memory. [30: 10: 1641 in margin.]

I bequeath my sowle to god yt gave it, & my body to the Earth, vntill the resurrection.

For the better settling of my small meanes, w<sup>ch</sup> the lord hath given me, have made this my last will & testament, Intreating my loving ffather to be my Executor, w<sup>th</sup> full power to sell all my halfe pte of the mill in Weymouth, w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> fiftye acres of land, vnto my parte of land belonging vnto it, the halfe of the howse, & the portinance ptaininge. And what it shall yeeld, beinge sowld, to pay the sayd monye in six monthes ffollowinge, vnto my brother *Thomas Waltham* the one halfe, and to my brother *Henery Waltham* the other halfe; but if my ffather thinke not best to sell it, then to remaine vnto them ioyntly, & to there Eares.

Also I give power vnto my sayde Attorney to sell five steeres & two Heiffers, & the mony to pay vnto my sister *Anne Waltham*, & my sister *Phillyne Waltham*, in a yeare after the sale thereof, or at the day of their marriage, Joyntly betwixt them, or to keepe them for theire better Beniffitt, w<sup>ch</sup> I leave to the discretion of my ffather, to keep them to theire vse, or sell all as aforesayde.

In witness hereof have hereunto sett my hand & seale, the third of November, Anno 1640.

Witnesses  
*James Laddyn*  
*Will: Jefferay.*

WILLIAM WALTHAM.



The last will & Testament of *Barnabe Lambson* (deceased) when he was of pfect memory.

for the dispossinge of my Children to 5 pticalor men, every one.

— My daughter *Mary* to my brother *Sparahak*.

To my brother *Isaack* my daughter *Sarah*.

My sone *Barnabey* to my brother *Parish*.

My daughter *Mary* to my brother *Stone*.

My Sonne *Joseph* to my brother *Bridge*.

Now for the some of my estate I would have it delivered unto these 5 mens hands for the bringing up of my children, & I would have it equally divided amongst them. [Amount not mentioned.]

Witnesse

*Edward Hall*

*Joseph Isack*.

22 day 11th, called December, Anno Domini 1640.

The last Will & Testament w<sup>ch</sup> I *George Alcock* of Roxbury in N: E: doe make, havinge yet my perfect vnderstandinge and memory according to the measure thereof.

Debts to be paid both in owld England & in new

My debt of 40£. to my Sonne *John*, w<sup>ch</sup> I have of his in my hands.—

Wife to have £100. to be paid her in whatsoever she shall chuse.—

Brother *Thomas Alcocke* of Dedham all that he oweth me, & my Heifer w<sup>ch</sup> is w<sup>th</sup> Calfe, wh came of the great Cowe, if my goodes will howld

out, else he shall have only hir Calfe, & I give his 2 Children each of them 2<sup>l</sup>.—To our brother *Edward Porter*, 20 bushles of Indian Corne,

& to our brother *Chandler*, the monye he oweth me.—To *Elizabeth Blandfeild* 2<sup>l</sup>; she shall [be] put forth where she may be well educated.

—To my servant *Joseph Wise*, my young heifer, & the rest of his time, from after mid-somer next.—To my servant, *John Plimton*, his time

from after midsomer, for 5<sup>l</sup>.—My youngest sone shall have the silver bowles, & my wife the silver spoons.—My house and lands to be im-

proved for the best, for the eaducation of my children, and the halfe of y<sup>e</sup> revenue of the farme shall be to eaducate my sone *John* in learninge,

together w<sup>th</sup> the wisest improvement of his 40<sup>l</sup>.—The other half to educate sone *Samuell*, for 7 yeares, begining from y<sup>e</sup> 1st daye of y<sup>e</sup> 11

month, called January, about w<sup>ch</sup> time expired, my sone *John* will be 21 yeares of age.—Part of the debts to my brother *Carwithy* be layde out

on the 2 Cowes I had of Mr. *Perkins*.—My lovinge brethren, *Phillip Eliot*, & *William Park* be my executors. My brother Mr. *Hooker*, Mr.

*Welde*, Mr. *Eliote*, *Isacke Heath* to overseers.

Witnesses

*Tho Welde*

*Thom Alcocke*

(28) 11: 1640.

GEORGE ALCOCKE.

The last Will & Testament of JOHN TEY, deceased, while he was of pfet minde and memorye.

That 2<sup>l</sup> be given to Mr. *Raynsford*,—2<sup>l</sup> to Mr. *Offley*,—To Good-wife *Wormwoode*, 1<sup>l</sup>, besides satisfaction for her paynes, & 10<sup>s</sup> to Good-wife *Search*, besides satisfaction for what she hath done for him; & 10<sup>s</sup> to *John*, Mr. *Rainsford*'s man; 2<sup>l</sup> to his cosin *Jackson* of Watterton; & to *John Whight*, & to *John Wylie* such of his goods as are remayninge

to be devided betweene them both; & for his books to be comitted to Mr. *Eliote*, Teacher of Roxburye to be kept till his sonne *Allin* comes of age, & if he cometh over hither to be given to him safe, only one thats left w<sup>th</sup> *Jacob Eliote*, for his Trees, 10 to Mr. *Eliote* Teacher of Roxburye, & 10 [to] *Jacob Eliote*, & 3 to *Phillip*, & 3 to Elder *Heath*, & 3 to *Jfrances Eliote* & the rest to be devided to his kinsmen; to Goodman *Dawson* 10<sup>s</sup>; besides satisfaction for his labor, & 2<sup>l</sup> to the poore of boston:

Witness,

*Jacob Eliote*

in co<sup>rt</sup> 7<sup>th</sup>: 10: 1641.

### MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES.

It being among the appropriate objects of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register to preserve accounts and circulate information as to sources of historical knowledge, the following Catalogue, accompanied by a few brief notices of the valuable series of volumes in the Library of the State House, containing papers and public documents of the Commonwealth, during some of the most interesting periods of its early history, has been prepared for publication.

The proposal for the general arrangement of these papers into volumes was laid before the Massachusetts Historical Society, at their meeting, December 31, 1835. On a motion made by Lemuel Shattuck, Esq., a committee of that body was appointed to petition the Legislature for this object; which resulted in the course of the ensuing session in the passage of a Resolution to that effect, and appropriating means to defray the expense. In pursuance of this Act of the Legislature, the Rev. Joseph B. Felt, a gentleman possessing eminent qualifications for the service, was employed for the execution of the labor.

The following is an alphabetical catalogue of the volumes of State-papers thus produced;—giving, in the first column, the appropriate *Titles* under which they fall; in the second, the *Chronological Periods* over which their materials extend; and in the third, the *number of volumes* occupied with the manuscript papers under each title.

Title.	Years.	No. of Vols.
Agriculture, - - - -	1644 to 1774,	1
Board of War, - - - -		2
“ “ “ Letters, - - - -	1776 1781,	1
“ “ “ Minutes, - - - -	“ “	3
Colonial, - - - -	1629 1774,	5
Commercial, - - - -	1686 1714,	1
Congress (Provincial,) Constitution, &c.,		2
Conventions, &c., - - - -		1
Council Papers, - - - -		9
“ “ 2d series, - - - -	1781,	3



Title.	Years.	No. of Vols.
Depositions, - - - -	1662 to 1766,	1
Domestic Relations, - - - -	1643 1774,	1
Ecclesiastical, - - - -	1637 1774,	5
Emigrants, - - - -	1651 1774,	1
Estates, - - - -	1636 1774,	5
Foreign Relations, - - - -	1658 1775,	3
French Neutrals, - - - -	1755 1769,	2
Hutchinson's Letters, - - - -	1741 1774,	3
Hutchinson's MS. History, 2d vol.,		1
Indian Conferences, - - - -	1713 1776,	1
" Papers, - - - -	1639 1775,	4
" Treaties, - - - -	1645 1776,	1
" Truck House Accounts, &c.,	1776 1779,	1
Inter-Charter, - - - -	1689 1692,	3
Journals-Military, - - - -	1695 1767,	1
Judicial, - - - -	1640 1774,	7
Lands, granted, &c., - - - -	1622 1771,	2
Laws, - - - -	1645 1774,	1
Legislature, - - - -	1643 1775,	3
Letters, - - - -	1692 1774,	19
Letter Book, - - - -	1658 1779,	1
Literary, - - - -	1645 1774,	1
Manufactures, - - - -	1639 1773,	1
Maritime, - - - -	1641 1775,	8
Messages, - - - -		1
Military, - - - -	1643 1774,	15
" Accounts, - - - -	1724 1761,	2
Minutes of Council, - - - -	1689 1775,	6
Miscellaneous, - - - -	1648 1776,	9
" of Pecuniary, Military,		
&c., - - - -	1715 1761,	1
Muster Rolls, - - - -	1710 1775,	9
Pecuniary, - - - -	1629 1775,	5
Penobscot Expedition, - - - -		1
Petitions, - - - -	1643 1775,	10
Political, - - - -	1639 1700,	1
Prize Cases, - - - -	1776 1780,	1
Reports, - - - -		1
Resolves with Papers, - - - -		34
Revolution, - - - -	1689	1
Royalists, - - - -		2
Shay's Insurrection, - - - -	1786 1787,	4
Speeches and Messages, - - - -	1702 1774,	3

Title.	Years.	No. of Vols.
Taverns, - - - - -	1643 to 1774,	1
Towns, - - - - -	1629 1774,	7
Trade, - - - - -	1645 1774,	2
Travelling, - - - - -	1644 1774,	1
Treasury, - - - - -	1692 1770,	4
Usurpation, - - - - -	1686 1689,	4
Valuation of Towns, - - -	1760 1771,	8
Witchcraft, - - - - -	1656 1750,	1

This Catalogue presents us with *two hundred and thirty-eight* folio volumes of manuscript papers; to each of which is attached a table of contents, in chronological order.

With regard to the plan of compilation, it was necessarily two-fold. The first part was to prepare the papers in their present order. The second was to have an index of every personal name and subject for each volume, at its end, and then one general index for all the volumes. Of the former sort of indexes, Mr. Felt made several. On the latter he did nothing, because it was requisite that the whole work should be finished, as to arrangement, before such a general index could be fitly commenced: and before this point had been fully reached his labors terminated.

It will be perceived that the collection is arranged specifically, according to subjects either of title or matter. Such an arrangement appears to be better than any other for purposes of historical reference, now the principal and almost only use to which these papers can be applied.

As a valuable addition to our State Archives, there are several volumes, which have been procured from London. These volumes are copies of Legislative Records, which were forwarded to England, while our Commonwealth was under royal authority. Among them are the full proceedings of the Dudley and Andros administrations for two years. They supply a deficiency in our Records, caused by several events, especially by a great fire in 1747. Such deficiency still being great, our Legislature have wisely made provision for its being further supplied. For the carrying out of this plan Governor Everett was empowered by the General Court while he was chief-magistrate. Accordingly, he appointed Mr. Felt to visit England. But as restrictions were made by the British authorities concerning their American Records, on account of the difficulty about the northeastern boundary, the mission was suspended. Somewhat more than two years since, the same gentleman was commissioned by Governor Briggs to go to England on this business. He went and examined the Records and Papers which related to New England, and made an arrangement with a gentleman there, who has transcribed the copies sent over, and is still engaged to continue the same work.



## PASSENGERS FOR NEW ENGLAND, 1638.

[The following list of early emigrants or passengers was obtained for the New England Historic Genealogical Society, by Henry Stevens, Esq., one of its members, lately resident in London.]

Southampton, 24<sup>o</sup> Aprill, 1638.

The List of the names of the Passengers intended for New-England, in the good shipp, the Confidence of London, of 200 tonnes, John Jobson M<sup>r</sup>— and thus by vertue of Lord Treasurers warrant of the 11th of Aprill, 1638.

Names.	Residence.	Occupation.	Ages.
Walter Hayne,	{ Sutton, Mandifield, } Co. of Wilts., }	Lennen Weaver,	55
Eliza, his wife,	} their sonnes, under 16 years of age.		
Thomas Hayne,			
John Hayne,			
Josias Hayne,			
Saffranc,			
Mary,	} their daughters.		
John Blanford,	} their servants,		27
John Riddet,			26
Rich: Bildcombe,			16
Peter Noyce,	Penton, Co. of South <sup>n</sup> .	Yeoman,	47
Thomas Noyce, his sonne,			15
Elizabeth Noyce, his daughter.			
Robert Davis,	} his servants,		30
John Rutter,			22
Margaret Davis,			26
Nicholas Guy,	{ Upton Gray, Co. of } Southampton, }	Carpenter,	50
Jane, his wife,			30
Mary Guy, his daughter,			
Joseph Taynter,	} servants,		25
Robert Bayley,			23
John Bent,	{ Penton, Co. of South- } ampton, }	Husbandman,	35
Martha, his wife,	} his children, under 12 yeares of age.		
Robert Bent,			
William Bent,			
Peter Bent,			
John Bent,			
Ann,			
Roger Porter,	{ Long Sutton, Co. } Southampton, }	Husbandman,	55
Joane Porter,	} his daughters,		
Susan Porter,			
Mary Porter,			
Rose Porter,			
John Sanders,	Lanford, Co. Wilts.,	Husbd <sup>m</sup> .	25
Sara, his wife,			
John Cole,			40



Names.	Residence.	Occupation.	Ages.
Roger Casman,	{ Melchitt Parke, Wilsheir, }	Husbd <sup>m</sup> .	15
Richard Blake,			16
William Cottle,			12
Robert King,			24
John Roaff,			50
Ann, his wife,	{ their sons, 4 years & under,		
John Roaff,			
Thomas Roaff,			
Richard Sangar, his servant,			18
Thomas Goodenowe,	Shasbury,		30
Jane, his wife,			
Thomas Goodenowe, his sonne,			1
Ursula, his sister,			
Edmund Kerley,	Ashmore,	Husband <sup>m</sup> .	22
William Kerley,	Ashmore,	"	
Edmund Morres,	{ Reniton Magna, Co. Dorset, }	Carpenter,	
Stephan Kent,	England,		17
Margery, his wife,			16
George Church,	{ servants,		16
Hugh Marche,			20
Anthony Sadler,			9
Nicholas Wallington, a poore Boy,			
Rebecca Kent, servant,			16
John Stephens,	{ Gowsham, Co. } Oxon,	Husband <sup>m</sup> .	31
William Stephens,	"	"	21
Eliza, his wife,			
Alice, his mother,			
John Lowgie,	{ servants,		16
Grace Lowgie,			
Thomas Jones,	Gowsham,	Tayler,	36
Ann, his wife, & Four children under 10 years,			
William Baunche,	{ servants,		24
Jude Denley,			
Martha Wilder,	Shiplocke, Oxfordshire,	Spinster,	
Mary Wilder, her daughter,			
Augustin Bearce,			20
John Keene,			17
Marthe Keene,			60
Eliza Keene,			
Martha Keene,			
Josias Keene,			
Sarah Keene,			
John Binson,	Gowsham, Oxfordshire,	Husband <sup>m</sup> ,	30
Mary, his wife,			
John Binson,	{ their children, under 4 years,		
Mary Binson,			
William Ilabey,			
John Ilabey,		Shoemaker,	26
		"	

Names.	Residence.	Occupation.	Ages.
Barbara, his wife,			20
Philip Davies, his servant,			12
Joseph Parker,	Newbury,	Tanner,	24
Sarah Osgood & 4 } children,	Horrell,	Spinster,	
William Osgood, } William Jones, }	children under 11 years, &		
Margery Parke, servant,			
John Ludwell,			50
Henry Haugert, } David Wheeler, }	servants,		40
Richard Bidgood,	Romsey,	Merchant.	11
	Signed	THO: WULRRIES, Col: & Suff. HEN: CHAMPANTE, Cust: N. DINGLEY, Comp <sup>tr</sup> .	

The number of the passengers  
afore mentioned, greate & little, are  
110 soules.

(S. P. O. Am: & West Indies, v. 375.)  
(New England.)

#### A RELIC OF ANTIQUITY.

[Our friends will doubtless rejoice with us, that an attempt has been made to preserve the old house at Deerfield, so famed in New England story, from being struck from the page of history. We mean the *visible history* to the traveller. New England is a book — the area of its towns and cities are its leaves, and we should preserve as much of the *old edition* as we possibly can, that the identity of it may not be lost — that Deerfield may continue to be Deerfield still.

Though we rejoice at the *attempt* to preserve the old mansion, we shall rejoice more when we hear that some able individuals have come forward to aid in its rescue; for we are informed, that "the one thing needful" is yet wanting, notwithstanding the efforts of the efficient committee hitherto.

The following notices have appeared in the Greenfield Gazette:]

#### THE "OLD HOUSE" IN DEERFIELD.

We regret to learn that the *Old Indian House*, situated in the ancient village of Deerfield, which escaped destruction when that place was burned by the French and Indians, in 1704, has become so inconvenient for a residence, that the proprietor, Mr. Hoyt, deems it necessary to take it down and erect a new house on the old site.

We understand that Colonel John Wilson, of Deerfield, has for some time been in negotiation with the proprietor, for the purpose of purchasing this "*time-worn*" building, and removing it to some suitable place where it may be preserved from further decay by a few trifling repairs. He proposes to preserve the ancient structure *as it is* — the old door that bears the marks of the savage tomahawk, *as it was* — the room in which Mrs. Sheldon was killed by a shot which perforated the front door, and all the bullet-holes made in the same room, for the inspection of the inquiring traveller.

The house has long attracted the attention of the antiquary, and at this

time has become a relic of public interest, which few travellers omit to visit on their passage through the village.

As the house has no intrinsic value, only as a *relic of olden time*, it is believed it may be purchased for a small sum, and another site procured for a reasonable price. Will the public feel such an interest in its preservation as to give their aid in the contemplated purchase and removal, or suffer the last memorial of Indian warfare in our part of the country to be lost and forgotten?

ANTIQUARY.

Deerfield, Nov. 16, 1847.

At a meeting holden by citizens of Deerfield, for taking into consideration the subject of preserving the "Old Indian House," which escaped conflagration in the destruction of that ancient village in 1704, it was

Resolved, That we regret that the "Old Indian House," the last memorial of Indian warfare, we believe, in this Commonwealth, is in such a state as to render it necessary for the proprietor, Mr. Hoyt, to take it down, or to have it removed, to give place for erecting a new house on the old site; and, whereas, certain negotiations have taken place with the present owner for the purchase of this ancient relic, with the view of preserving it for future generations, — Resolved, That we highly approve of the same, and recommend the measure to the favorable consideration of the public and individuals who may feel an interest in the subject.

Resolved, That a committee of *five* be chosen to address the public and individuals on the subject, and use such measures as they may think advisable for procuring the necessary aid to accomplish the object in view.

Voted, That Rev. Samuel Willard, D.D., Gen. Epaphras Hoyt, Doct. Stephen W. Williams, Col. John Wilson, and Pliny Arms, Esq., be the committee to carry the foregoing resolutions into effect.

Voted, That the doings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in both the papers of this county, and in such other journals as may be pleased to copy.

SAMUEL WILLARD, Chairman.

JOHN WILSON, Secretary.

Deerfield, Nov. 29, 1847.

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### PASSENGERS FOR VIRGINIA, 1635.

Our valuable correspondent is at his post in London. The readers of the Register will remember that we gave notice on the cover of the last number, that H. G. Somerby, Esq., sailed for England on the 8th of October last, upon Genealogical and Antiquarian researches. We have received from him the extensive list of "Passengers for Virginia," which forms the substance of this article.

It was said of Dr. Johnson, by Boswell, that "he was born to grapple with whole libraries." By this, the extraordinary biographer undoubtedly meant no more than a library or two of *printed books*. Had he meant libraries of *manuscripts*, he would indeed have been thought extravagant, though speaking of an acknowledged Hercules in such matters. But our correspondent, though laying no claim to be a Hercules, yet, from the extract we here give from his letter, it will be seen, that he has already begun "to grapple" with *whole libraries of manuscripts*.



London, 18 Nov., 1847.

DEAR SIR, —

I arrived in London after a pleasant passage of twenty-four days, and immediately commenced with the manuscripts relating to pedigrees, &c., of which there are some two hundred folio volumes. After going through with these, I shall take up the county histories, &c., &c.

All the Heraldic Visitations I shall examine thoroughly. I have already been through with two counties, and made copious extracts. I have *passed* several American names, as I shall have sufficient to do for those who make it worth my while.

I send you an extract, which I have been permitted to copy from the original record in custody of the Master of the Rolls. This is the same record from which Mr. Savage made his valuable extracts of the New England Passengers. There are several other ship-loads for Virginia, Bermuda, St. Domingo, &c., some of which I shall extract and forward for the Register, as I find leisure.

On the cover of the Record is the following: "A register of the names of all y<sup>e</sup> passingers w<sup>ch</sup> passed from y<sup>e</sup> porte of London for on whole yeare endinge at X<sup>mas</sup>. 1635."

On the first page —

"Post festum Natalis  
Christi 1634 usque  
ad festum Na: Christi  
1635."

Then follows a list of those who went to St. Domingo, after which,

'These under written are to be transported to Virginia imbarqued in y<sup>e</sup> Merch<sup>t</sup> bonaventure James Ricrofte M<sup>r</sup> bound thither have taken y<sup>e</sup> oath of allegiance.'

You will perceive an apparent repetition of the name of Richard Champion. I can only say it is so in the original.

Although the passengers here given, went to Virginia, their names are not the less important to the student in New England History, for it is well known that great numbers came to New England from thence. And we feel assured, that by this and such lists, many points in family history will eventually be settled.

	Yeares.		Yeares.
Will <sup>m</sup> . Sayer,	58	Andrew Jefferies,	24
Bazill Brooke,	20	W <sup>m</sup> . Munday,	22
Robert Perry,	40	Arthur Howell,	20
Charles Hilliard,	22	Jo: Abby,	22
Edward Clark,	30	James Moyser,	28
Jo: Ogell,	28	Mathew Marshall,	30
Richard Hargrave,	20	W <sup>m</sup> . Smith,	20
Jo: Anderson,	20	Garrett Riley,	24
Francis Spence,	23	Miles Riley,	20
John Lewes,	23	Will <sup>m</sup> . Burch,	19
Richard Hughes,	19	Peter Dole,	20
John Clark,	19	James Metcalf,	22
W <sup>m</sup> . Guy,	18	Jo: Underwood,	23
John Burd,	18	Robert Luck,	25
James Redding,	19	John Wood,	26
Richard Cooper,	18	Walter Morgan,	23

Henrie Irish,	16	Leonard Evans,	22
George Greene,	20	Tho: Anderson,	28
Henry Quinton,	20	Edward Cranfield,	18
Jo: Bryan,	25	Jo: Baggley,	14
Robert Payton,	25	Tho: Smith,	14
Tho: Symonds,	27	Will <sup>m</sup> Weston,	30
Michell Browne,	35	Tho: Townsend,	14
Jo: Hodges,	37	Edward Davies,	25
Jo: Edmonds,	16	Mary Saunders,	26
Garrett Powder,	19	Jane Chambers,	23
Jo: Wise,	28	Margarett Maddocks,	21
Henry Dunnell,	23	Roger Sturdevant,	21
Symon Kenneday,	20	John Wigg,	24
Tho: Hyet,	22	John Greenwood,	16
Tho: James,	20	Andrew Dunton,	38
Jo: Sotterfoyth,	24	John Wise,	30
Emanuell Bomer,	18	W <sup>m</sup> Hudson,	32
Leonard Wetherfield,	17	Tho: Edenburrow,	37
James Luckburrowe,	20	John Hill,	50
Tho: Singer,	18	Henry Rogers,	30
Jesper Withy,	21	Robert Smithson,	23
Robert Kersley,	22	Nic <sup>a</sup> Harvy,	30
Jo: Springall,	18	James Grafton,	22
Tho: Jessupp,	18	Daniell Daniell,	18
James Perkyns,	42	Reginell Hawes,	25
Daniell Greene,	24	Geo: Burlington,	20
W <sup>m</sup> Hutton,	24	Jo: Hutchinson,	22
Jo: Wilkinson,	19	James Grane,	17
Hugh Garland,	20	Richard Hurman,	20
Richard Spencer,	18	Sam: Ashley,	19
Humfrey Topsall,	24	Geo: Burlingham,	20
Tho: Stanton,	20	Elizabeth Jackson,	17
Jo: Watson,	28	Sara Turner,	20
Tho: Murfie,	20	Mary Ashley,	24
John Fountaine,	18	Margerie Furbredd,	20
Henry Redding,	22	Margaret Huntley,	20
Loughton Bostock,	16	Richard Doll,	25
John Russell,	19	Tho: Perry,	34
Tho: Ridgley,	23	Uxor Dorothy,	26
Robert Harris,	19	Ben: Perry,	4
Will <sup>m</sup> Mason,	19	Mary Carlton,	23
Victor Derrick,	23	Abram Silvester,	40
John Bamford,	28	Tho: Bolton,	18
Geo: Session,	40	Richard Champion,	19
Jo: Cooke,	47	Richard Champion,	19
Tho: Townson,	26	Abram Silvester,	14
Tho: Parson,	30	Elizabeth Nunisk,	20
Tho: Goodman,	25	Jo: Atkinson,	30
Phillip Conner,	21	Rich: Hore,	24
Launcelot Pryce,	21	Ralph Nicholson,	20
Uxor Thomazin,	18	Robert More,	29
Kat: Yates,	19	Joan Nubold,	20
Alveryn Cowper,	20	Tho: Hebden,	20
Jo: Dunn,	26		

## MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

## MARRIAGES.

BROWN, MR. FREDERICK A., of the firm of Brown & Son, Boston, to ANNE M., daughter of Jonathan White, Esq., of Lowell.

CILLEY, COL. J. S., to ELISABETH S., daughter of Hon. Benjamin Jenness, Deerfield, N. H.

CODMAN, W. W., M. D., to MRS. H. AMANDA NEALY, Boston, Nov. 24.

DEXTER, REV. SAMUEL D., to MISS MARIA G. RHEA, Roxbury, Nov. 29.

FOLSOM, HAWLEY, to LUCY S. CORPORAL, Roxbury, Nov. 24.

JACOBS, REV. FERDINAND, Medway, Ga., Professor in Oglethorpe University, to ANNE O., daughter of the late Hon. James Wheelock Ripley of Maine.

JOHNSON, HON. JAMES H., Bath, N. H., Member of Congress, to SOPHIA ORNE, daughter of the late Elisha Edwards, Esq., of Springfield, N. H., Nov. 30.

KIMBALL, MR. MOSES D., to LOUISA CATHARINE, daughter of T. B. Wales, Esq., Boston, Nov. 10.

LORING, MR. I. OSGOOD, Andover, to ELLEN MARIA, daughter of Hon. Daniel P. King, Danvers, Dec. 1.

MATHER, MR. ALLEN COTTON, to MISS CAROLINE GRAHAM, Northampton, Dec. 6.

NICHOLS, REV. JOHN C., Lebanon, Ct., to MISS MARY WOODBRIDGE, Hartford, Nov. 30.

OVIATT, REV. GEORGE A., Pastor of Suffolk Street Union Church, to ISABELLA G., daughter of Isaac Parker, Esq., Boston, Dec. 1.

PERKINS, STEPHEN H., Esq., to ELISABETH S., daughter of Benjamin Welles, Esq., Boston, Nov. 10.

PRAY, REV. EDWARD W., Mt. Clemens, Mich., to SOPHIA FRANCES, daughter of Cephas Gunn, Esq., Boston.

SFAULDING, SAMUEL T., Esq., Ware, to MARIA S., daughter of Dr. T. J. GRIDLEY of Amherst.

WADSWORTH, REV. CHARLES, Troy, N. Y., to SARAH JANE, daughter of Oliver Locke, Esq., of Boston.

WARD, MR. ARTHUR L., Boston, to ANNA, daughter of Rev. Abraham Bodwell, Sanbornton, N. H.

WOODHOUSE, GEORGE, M. D., Meredith Bridge, N. H., to ELISABETH A., daughter of Prof. Cleaveland of Bowdoin College, Nov. 15.

## DEATHS.

BALESTIER, MRS. MARIA REVERE, Singapore, East Indies, Aug. 22, wife of Joseph

Balestier, Esq., U. S. Consul, and daughter of the late Col. Paul Revere, Boston.

BEARD, MR. JAMES, lately from England, Newark, N. J., Nov. 24, a. 80. He was the father of *twenty-seven* children, of whom *twenty-two* are daughters.

BENNETT, REV. JOSEPH, Woburn, by suicide under mental derangement, Nov. 19, a. 55. He had been *twenty-five* years a faithful pastor of the Congregational Church in that place. H. C. 1815.

BIGELOW, MRS. LOUISA ANN, London, Eng., Oct. 22, a. 47, wife of Hon. John P. Bigelow, Boston.

BLAKE, SHERBURNE, Esq., Exeter, N. H., a. 74.

BOIES, MISS SUSAN A., Keene, N. H., Nov. 25, a. 19, daughter of the late Rev. Artemas Boies of Boston.

BOWEN, MR. WILLIAM, Grafton, N. H., a. 93, a revolutionary pensioner.

BROWN, MRS. AMELIA B., wife of the late Dr. John Brown, Thetford, Vt., Nov. 3.

BURLEIGH, MRS. SARAH N., Somersworth, N. H., Nov. 6, wife of John A. Burleigh, Esq., and daughter of Oliver Briard, Esq., late of Portsmouth.

BURNHAM, DEA. EFFES, Concord, N. H., Nov. 8, a. 66.

CARTER, COL. JOHN, Concord, N. H., Nov. 6, a. 88, a revolutionary pensioner and colonel of a regiment of volunteers in the war of 1812.

CHAPIN, MRS. JERUSHA, wife of Rev. Dr. Chapin, Wethersfield, Ct., Dec. 4, a. 71. She was the daughter of the second President Edwards.

COLEMAN, MISS OLIVIA MARIA, Princeton, N. J., Sept. 28, a. 20, daughter of Rev. Lyman Coleman, D. D., formerly of Belchertown, Ms.

CROCKER, REV. ZEBULON, Middletown, Ct., Nov. 14, a. 45, pastor of the church at Upper Houses.

CUSHMAN, MRS. MARIA JANE, Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 1, a. 57, wife of Hon. Samuel C. Cushman.

FARRAR, MR. GEORGE, son of Hon. William and Mrs. Tryphena Farrar, Lancaster, N. H., Nov. 15, a. 21.

FULLER, SILAS, M. D., Hartford, Ct., a. 73, formerly physician to the Connecticut Retreat for the Insane, and lately President of the State Medical Society.

GUILD, JOHN, Esq., Dedham, Dec. 1, a. 75.

HAWES, DEA. BENJAMIN, Wrentham, Oct. 24, a. 83.

HOPKINS, REV. ASA THEODORE, D. D., pastor of a Presbyterian Church, Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 27, native of Hartford, Ct.

HORTON, MRS. JUDITH, wife of Rev. J. Horton, Boston, Oct. 28, a. 48.

HOUGHTON, MAJ. JONAS, Bolton, Dec. 1, a revolutionary pensioner.



- DANIEL, Esq., Strafford, Ct., a. 54, a descendant of William, a Puritan who came to Massachusetts, 1634.
- DR. JAMES, LL.D., New York, a. 54, Y. C. 1781. He had been mayor of the city of New York, chief justice and chancellor of the State.
- DR. ALFRED A., Boston, Dec. 2, 1880.
- EDMOND, MRS. LUCY F., Pittsfield, Nov. 18, a. 54, wife of Col. B. F. Larned, assistant adjutant general of the U. S. army, and daughter of Hon. Nathan Willis of Pittsfield.
- EDWARD, MR. PHINEAS, West Springfield, Nov. 16, a. 96, a revolutionary pensioner.
- ECOLN, MRS. MALVINA WELLMAN, New York, Nov. 10, wife of Rev. Thomas O. Lincoln, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Manchester, N. H.
- LYMAN, HON. JOSEPH, Northampton, Dec. 12, a. 80. He had been judge of probate, sheriff of the county, and a delegate to the Hartford convention.
- MORIARTY, JOSEPH, M. D. at H. C., 1834, Boston, Dec. 4, a. 36. He was hospital physician at Deer Island, and died at the house of his father-in-law, John Hancock, Esq., Boston.
- PAGE, MRS. ABIGAIL, Nov. 2, a. 77, mother of Harlan Page.
- PARK, MR. ROSWELL, Preston, Ct., a revolutionary soldier, a. 90.
- PHELPS, MRS. HARRIET ELIZA, Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 10, a. ab. 32. She was the wife of Samuel W. Phelps, Esq., Cincinnati, and the youngest daughter of the late Simeon Drake of Concord, N. H., and sister of Mr. S. G. Drake of Boston.
- PORTER, DR. WILLIAM, Hadley, Nov. 6, a. 83, a descendant of President Edwards.
- RIPLEY, REV. SAMUEL, Concord, Nov. 24, a. 64, died very suddenly in his carriage, H. C. 1804. He was the son of the Rev. Dr. Ripley of Concord, was for many years minister of the Unitarian Society in Waltham, and, when he died, lived in Concord, and preached to a society in Lincoln.
- SMITH, MRS. MARY LYND, Boston, Nov. 11, a. 73, relict of the late Dr. Nathan Smith.
- STEELE, THOMAS, Esq., Peterborough, N. H., a. 94, a patriot of the revolution.
- STODDARD, PROF. SOLOMON, Northampton, Nov. 11, a. 47, Y. C. 1820. Tutor, associate with Prof. Joseph G. Cogswell, LL.D., of the Round Hill School, and Prof. of Languages in Middlebury College.
- TENNEY, REV. CALLEB JEWETT, D. D., Northampton, Sept. 28, a. 67, D. C. 1801. He had been settled in the ministry at Newport, R. I., and Wethersfield, Ct.
- TRAIL, MAJ. JOHN, Marblehead, Nov. 15, a. 58.
- WHEATON, DR. JESSE, Dedham, a. 84. He was a prisoner on board the celebrated Jersey prison ship.
- WHEELER, ABNER B., M. D., Boston, Dec. 9, a. 36. H. C. 1831.
- WHEELER, MRS. SARAH ANN WORTHINGTON, Burlington, Vt., Nov. 2, a. 48. She was the wife of the Rev. President Wheeler, and daughter of the late John Hopkins, Esq., of Northampton.
- WHITMAN, MR. FRANCIS, Boston, Nov. —, a. 20. He was the son of the Hon. Edward Whitman of Farmington, Ct., and was in partnership with Dr. Morton of Boston.
- WITHINGTON, MR. LEMUEL, North Bridgewater, Nov. 12, a. 90. He was of Dorchester.

## MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF THE INDIANS.

By order of the School Society of Farmington, Ct., a monumental block of red sandstone, was erected the present year [1840] to the memory of the Indians. It stands in the new burying-ground, on the bank of the river. The spot is one of sad historical interest, as the following inscription on one side of the monument explains:

IN MEMORY OF THE INDIAN RACE; ESPECIALLY  
OF THE TUNXIS TRIBE, THE ANCIENT  
TENANTS OF THESE GROUNDS.

*The many human skeletons here discovered, confirm the tradition that this spot was formerly an Indian burying-place. Tradition farther declares it to be the ground on which a sanguinary battle was fought between the Tunxis and Stockbridge tribes. Some of their scattered remains have been reinterred beneath this stone.*

The reverse side of the monument bears the following lines:

Chieftains of a vanished race,  
In your ancient burial place;  
By your fathers' ashes blest,  
Now in peace securely rest.  
Since on life you looked your last,  
Changes o'er your land have passed;

Strangers came with iron away,  
And your tribes have passed away.  
But your fate shall cherished be,  
In the strangers' memory;  
Virtue long her watch shall keep,  
Where the red man's ashes sleep.

— Porter's Historical Discourse.

Having discussed the text and applied his remarks to the church in that place, he proceeds to give a succinct history of the church and parish. This he does under different heads, as Early Settlement of the place; Organization of the Parish and the first Preaching; First Meeting-house; Organization of the Church; Settlement of the first Pastor; Settlement of the second Pastor; Settlement of the third Pastor. The Rev. Joseph Emerson was the first Pastor. He was the son of the Rev. Joseph Emerson of Malden, and was born Aug. 25, 1724, O. S., graduated at H. C. 1743, ordained, Feb. 25, 1747, and died on the Lord's Day, Oct. 29, 1775, aged 51 years. The Rev. John Bullard was the second Pastor. He was born at Medway, graduated at H. C. 1776, ordained Oct. 18, 1779, and died Sept. 18, 1821, aged 65 years. The Rev. James Howe was the third Pastor. He was a native of Jaffrey, N. H., born Aug. 13, 1796, graduated at D. C. 1817, ordained Oct. 16, 1822, deceased on Lord's Day, July 19, 1840. The Rev. David Andrews is the present and fourth Pastor. He was a native of the South Parish in Dedham, and was born Sept. 15, 1807, graduated at A. C. 1836, and ordained as a colleague Pastor Jan. 29, 1840.

Mr. Andrews closes the Sermon with some appropriate and faithful addresses to the Church and Parish.

*A History of the Churches of all Denominations in the City of New York, from the first Settlement to the year 1846.* By JONATHAN GREEN-LEAF, Pastor of the Wallabout Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. New York: E. French, 136 Nassau Street. Portland: Hyde, Lord & Duren. 1846.

The Author of this work was Pastor of the church in Wells, Me., from March 8, 1815, to Sept. 4, 1828, when he was appointed Preacher to the seamen in Boston. He became Pastor of the Mariners' Church, February, 1830, and held that office until November, 1833, when he was appointed Corresponding Secretary of the American Seamen's Friend Society, New York. There he remained till about the time he was settled in his present situation. Mr. Greenleaf has long been favorably known for his "Ecclesiastical History of the State of Maine," published in 1821. From the testimony of ministers of the different denominations in New York, it appears that his present history is well prepared and highly acceptable. It gives an account of two hundred and ninety-seven churches, which do now exist or have existed in the City. It is printed in an 18mo volume of 380 pages and must have been a work of much labor and research.

*The Proceedings of the First General Assembly of "The Incorporation of Providence Plantations," and the Code of Laws adopted by that Assembly, in 1647. With Notes Historical and Explanatory.* By WILLIAM R. STAPLES, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, and Member of the R. I. Historical Society. Providence: Charles Burnett, Jr., 1847. pp. 64.

In the Preface it is stated, "Within a few years past several publications have issued from the Rhode Island press, illustrative of particular parts of Rhode Island. These have excited considerable attention to the subject, and are valuable in themselves, and as collections of facts and documents for the future State historian. It is now proposed to add to the number of these publications, 'The Proceedings of the first General Assembly of the "Incorporation of Providence Plantations," and the Code of Laws adopted by that Assembly.' " The principal object of the pamphlet is to give publicity to that Code which has never been printed, and to the Proceedings of the Assembly that adopted it. The historical and explanatory notes, as well as the Preface and Introduction, by Judge Staples, are important, and enhance much the value of the pamphlet. For this and all his labors, (and they have been many,) for the promotion of the knowledge of the history of Rhode Island, and especially in the establishment and prosperity of the Rhode Island Historical Society, he is entitled to great commendation.

*Collections of the American Statistical Association. Volume I.* Boston: Printed for the Association, by T. R. Marvin. 1847. pp. 596.

The American Statistical Association was formed at the Rooms of the American Education Society in Boston, Dec. 11, 1839, and incorporated Feb. 5, 1841. The Hon. Richard Fletcher, LL. D., was the first President. George Cheyne Shattuck, M. D., is the

present President, Rev. Joseph Barlow Felt, Corresponding Secretary, William Brigham, Esq., Home Secretary, and Joseph Emerson Worcester, LL. D., Foreign Secretary. Immediately upon its formation, the Association published its Constitution and By-Laws, together with an Address prepared by Prof. Bela Bates Edwards, D. D. In 1843, it issued Part I. Vol. I., prepared by Rev. Joseph B. Felt. This No. contains Statistics of Towns in Massachusetts, Heights, Latitudes and Longitudes of Eminences in Massachusetts above the Level of the Sea, Latitudes and Longitudes of Objects whose Positions have been determined by Secondary Triangles, Latitudes and Longitudes of Light-Houses in Massachusetts, Indexes. In 1845, the Society published Part II. Vol. I. This No. was also prepared by Mr. Felt and contains Statistics of Population in Massachusetts, with a full Index of the same. Part III. Vol. I., which is much the largest, has just passed from the press, and contains Statistics of Taxation in Massachusetts, including Valuation and Population, together with an Appendix and Indexes. This No., too, is the production of the Rev. Mr. Felt, so that in truth he is the Author of this Volume of Statistics, which is published by, and under the auspices of, the American Statistical Association. The Volume is highly valuable as a work of reference on the great subjects of Political Economy, and does honor to the patient research, thorough investigation, and industrious toil of the Author, and to the Society under whose patronage it goes forth.

*A Semi-Centennial Discourse, delivered in Georgetown, June 7, 1847, on the Fiftieth Anniversary of his Ordination, by ISAAC BRAMAN, Senior Pastor of the Congregational Church in that Town. Georgetown: Charles Nason, Printer, Watchtower office.*

Mr. Braman selected for his text, John i: 22. "Then said they unto him, Who art thou? — What sayest thou of thyself?" In the sermon, he took occasion to give in a modest and becoming manner, a brief notice of himself; alluded to the Revolutionary War and the trials of that period; gave a candid and graphic history of the church and parish; named the professional gentlemen and some of the more distinguished individuals who have resided in the place; and closed with the usual addresses at such times. The whole was interspersed with anecdotes and shrewd remarks, interesting and not untimely. The discourse throughout was frank, honest, and appropriate.

At the public exercises, prayers were offered by the Rev. Messrs. Hartshorn, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Braman of Danvers, son of the aged Pastor, and Prince, the junior Pastor; original hymns, written by Mrs. L. S. Weston and Mr. W. B. Tappan, together with anthems, were sung by the choir.

A procession was then formed under the direction of William Cogswell, M. D., as Marshal, and proceeded to the Hall, there to partake of a sumptuous collation. Charles S. Tenney, Esq., presided at the table. After refreshment had been received, short addresses were delivered, by the Rev. Dr. Dana of Newburyport, Rev. Dr. Pierce of Brookline, Judge Cummins and Rev. Dr. Cogswell of Boston, Asahel Huntington, Esq., of Salem, Rev. Dr. Perry and Jeremiah Spofford, M. D., of Bradford, and Rev. Messrs. Withington of Newbury and Phelps of Groton. These addresses were accompanied with music.

We add, Mr. Braman was born at Norton, July 5, 1770, and was the youngest of eleven children, three sons and eight daughters. His father was Sylvanus Braman, and his mother was Experience Blanchard of Weymouth. His parents, grandparents, and great-grandparents all lived in Norton. Mr. Braman graduated at Harvard University in 1794, was ordained at New Rowly, (now Georgetown,) June 7, 1797. He married for his first wife Hannah, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Palmer of Norton, Aug. 31, 1797, by whom he had five children; Harriet, wife of Rev. John Boardman, of Douglass; Milton Palmer, pastor of the North Church in Danvers; James Chandler, who died at sea, Dec. 5, 1820, aged 19; Adeline, who died Sept. 10, 1830, aged 25; and Isaac Gordon, M. D., a physician. Mrs. Braman deceased, Aug. 14, 1835, aged 62 years. Mr. Braman married for his second wife, Sarah Balch, daughter of John Balch, Esq., merchant of Newburyport, March 22, 1837. She still survives. Mr. Braman has been an able, faithful, and affectionate Pastor, and has the esteem and confidence of all who are acquainted with him.

*The Life of Thomas Shepard.* By JOHN A. ALBRO. Written for the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society, and approved by the Committee of Publication. Boston: Massachusetts Sabbath School Society Depository, No. 13 Cornhill. 1847.

Of that noble band of Christian heroes, who by their labors and sufferings in their Master's cause converted these wildernesses into fruitful fields, no one perhaps bore a more



prominent part, or deserves to be held in more grateful remembrance, than Thomas Shepard. Though from the humble and unostentatious manner in which his acts were performed, his name may not appear in the annals of the Church so frequently as those of some others, yet in learning, talents, piety, and holy influence he was inferior to none, and was perhaps as instrumental as any in laying the foundation and settling the order of the first churches in Massachusetts. To him also we owe in a great degree the establishment of Harvard College at Cambridge. The Memoir exhibits much knowledge of the early history of the Churches in New England, and is written in an interesting and appropriate style of narration, and is a valuable contribution to the Library of "The Lives of the Chief Fathers of New England."

*Honorable Old Age. A Discourse occasioned by the Centennial Anniversary of Hon. Timothy Farrar, LL. D., delivered at Hollis, N. H., July 11, 1847.* By TIMOTHY FARRAR CLARY. Printed by request. Andover: Printed by William H. Wardwell. 1847. pp. 28.

The Discourse is founded upon Proverbs xvi: 31. "The hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be found in the way of righteousness."

The sermon, which was by a grandson of Judge Farrar, is appropriate and must have been deeply interesting on the occasion. A brief notice of this venerable man we trust will not be unacceptable to our readers. Judge Farrar was born at Lincoln, Ms., June 28, 1747, Old Style, and, consequently, he was a *hundred years old*, the 10th day of July last. He graduated at Harvard College in 1767, and is now the oldest graduate of that University living. Having located himself at New Ipswich, N. H., he was appointed in 1775 a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; in 1791 he was promoted to the Supreme Bench as an Associate Justice, and in 1802 was appointed Chief-Justice, but declined the appointment. He finally accepted the appointment of Chief-Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and continued in that office until he had served on the Bench of the one or the other of these Courts about forty-three years. He has been one of the Governor's Council, an Elector of President and Vice-President, and a Trustee of Dartmouth College. With his daughter in Hollis, N. H., he now resides, and is a remarkable instance of the preservation of physical and mental vigor at so advanced age, waiting with Christian resignation and patience until his change come. Judge Farrar of Boston is his son, and Samuel Farrar, Esq., of Andover, and Prof. John Farrar of Cambridge, are his nephews.

*A Historical Discourse, delivered by request before the Citizens of Farmington, November 4, 1840, in Commemoration of the Original Settlement of the Ancient Town, in 1640.* By NOAH PORTER, JR. 8vo. Hartford: L. Skinner. 1841. pp. 99.

This is an exceedingly well prepared and valuable production. It was an effort on an occasion well calculated for an exhibition of the abilities of the writer; and while those abilities are very apparent, it is evident that the author had a vastly higher object in view than a display of any qualities of his own. He seems to have had no other aim than that of setting the forefathers before us in their true character. We have space only for a brief extract from his work, by which his design will be much better understood, than by any thing we could say in his behalf.

"One claim they [the first settlers] have upon their descendants, which is peculiar. They toiled for us, not as men commonly toil for their posterity, in an incidental and necessary way, with their eyes mainly fixed on selfish and present gain; but with the most distinct reference to those who were to come after them; in whom they trusted that their spirit would ever live, and who upon this soil, would enjoy the rich blessings, which their faith beheld in the 'good foundation' of principles and institutions; brought as the ark of the covenant by reverent hands and with priestly adoration across the western sea."

For our copy of the above noticed work we are indebted to SIMEON HART, Esq., of Farmington.





*Sir Henry Vane*

FIFTH GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS

Born 1612 - Beheaded 1662



## NEW ENGLAND

AND GENEALOGICAL RECORDS

It is true, the people did not know  
he was he compelled to die in the wilderness  
we did die for them, what did others the gro  
the world. If Jesus Williams deserves  
from posterity what he has, and wh



*John Henry Thompson*

*1811 - 1880*

*and his family*

# NEW ENGLAND HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

VOL. II.

APRIL, 1848.

NO. II.

## LIFE OF SIR HENRY VANE,

FIFTH GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Born, 1612. — Died, 1662.

THE events of the period before us, to the readers of its history, are of the most exciting, and to the New England reader, not only exciting, but of painful interest. The humane and sensitive mind cannot contemplate it without a desire to turn from it, and to bury its recollection in oblivion ; while at the same time it will continue to haunt the memory, and chain the imagination like a thing of life.

It was during this period that our ancestors betook themselves to the rugged and iron-bound coasts of New England, to escape the iron hands of their fellow-men. Among them came early here, to Boston, "in the Massachusetts Bay," young SIR HENRY VANE.\* We say young, for he was indeed so, being scarcely four-and-twenty when he arrived. As usual of most noted men, we have almost nothing about his youthful days ; but of one thing we are quite sure, he had knowledge far in advance of what is common for his years. He had had great advantages, we are told, and we have good evidence that he made good improvement of those advantages. He came to mature age at a time when few men dared to think for themselves about matters of religion and government ; and although we do not, like some of his biographers, imagine that he was so far beyond his times in these matters, as they represent him, neither, on the other hand, do we think he is chargeable with more fanaticism and less judgment than many of his cotemporaries, since acknowledged by all the world as great men.

Those who have been accustomed to view Roger Williams in his true character, — a great and wonderful man, a pioneer in establishing religious and consequently political liberty, — must accord the same virtues to Sir Henry Vane. It is true, the latter did not lay down his life here in our land, nor was he compelled to fly to the wilderness to enjoy his opinions ; but he did die for them, when and where the greatest good would accrue to the world. If Roger Williams deserves all the praise and admiration from posterity which he now has, and which

\* We give him his title in advance, for he was not knighted until June, 1640.



are sure to increase in all future time, Sir Henry Vane certainly deserves no less.

Although Roger Williams was not deprived of his life for the cause he espoused, yet his memory is not the less to be cherished and honored. Where is there a parallel in the history of man, to the case of Williams, when alone he ventured amidst the warriors of Miantunnomoh, in the heat of a murderous and cruel war? Nowhere, we answer, unless it be the case of Sir Henry Vane, trusting himself to the mercy of Charles the Second. The former was spared by the magnanimity of an Indian chief, but the latter was murdered by the treachery of an English king!

Cromwell and Vane travelled the same road, made dark and dangerous by long-established laws and usages, which had originated in crime and error. On reaching an unexplored wilderness, thenceforth they diverged. From this point they could not agree to proceed together. Vane was of the opinion, that, to follow Cromwell's direction, would in the end bring them to the place whence they at first set out, and hence nothing would be gained, but every thing would be lost by the journey; while Cromwell, with equal honesty and sincerity, endeavored to persuade his friend, that, although the way he proposed was then utterly impracticable, he doubted not but in due time the desired land of promise might be reached in safety in the way he proposed. In brief, Cromwell saw that the people of England were not ready for so great a change as Vane and his followers believed them to be; and, as time has revealed its events, it is plain that the former was the better judge of the future. It was soon discernible, that the great body of the people much better understood how to effect an overthrow of a government than to establish or maintain one upon the principles of their leaders. The step was altogether too great for their comprehension. To break down the "divine right" of a king, was easy to be understood, but to establish in its stead the *natural rights of man*, was by no means so clear a matter to ordinary minds. Cromwell saw this plainly; and circumstances which he could not control, threw him into a position, from which he could neither retreat, nor long maintain it. It was in this exposed situation, that he was compelled to lay bare his breast to friends as well as foes. It was here that he most manfully defended the rights of man. It was here that his character shone with the greatest brilliancy. It was here that he was so assailed on all sides, that all avenues of retreat seemed to be cut off, except that to the *eminence* of a king. And yet his real situation does not seem to have been fully understood by many of his friends, and especially by Vane.

It is much easier for us to tell how a *thing might have been done*, and how we *should have done it*, than to prove ourselves possessed of more virtue and wisdom than those whose conduct we question. Let those who condemn Vane and Cromwell, think of this.

Many good men believed, with Sir Henry Vane, that the time had arrived in which kings should be tolerated no longer. No man of common understanding at this day, and in our country, doubts the correctness of the theory of the enlightened minds of that age upon that

matter ; but the experience of two hundred years has not been able to break the spell by which the minds of men were bound to royalty in that hemisphere.

The great fault of Sir Henry Vane was, according to the notions of *some* of his enemies, that he attempted to put his principles in practice before it could be done without destroying his own cause. This is the only palliation which can be offered for *their* opposition to him. That same spirit, and the same opposition to reformers, has been visible ever since, and everywhere. Vane knew no half-way truths ;—Popery was wrong, or it was right. Kings had their power from God, so had the people ;—kings were accountable to God, so were the people ;—kings had usurped a power over the people, and in the exercise of that power had done the people all manner of violence, *according to law*, however ; law of which kings were the fountain and makers, and hence, it was said, being above law, could do no wrong.

Vane gave his life a sacrifice for the same principles for which so many yielded up theirs at Bunker Hill and on a hundred other fields.

There is a nice question which will always be open to discussion, when the merits of Vane and Cromwell are considered and compared. Did the former feel confident of the clemency of Charles II., even if he had smothered his principles and humbled himself before and at his trial ? Had he been assured of pardon if he had promised this ? These are questions more easily answered in a writer's own mind, than they would be likely to be in the minds of his readers. One thing is certain, Vane never wavered nor quailed. By his steady course and unflinching firmness, he dared the despot to take his life. He knew he could not do this without *breaking the oath of a king*. And here arises another question. Had he no experience in the word of kings ?

The denunciations of traitor and usurper were raised by all royalists against Cromwell ; and not only by all royalists, but by some who had espoused his own or the people's cause. But to us it is no longer a question, how far he is answerable for that of which he has been accused. The only questions of importance which remain open for discussion, are, whether, regarding the state of the nation, Cromwell did not act for the best interests of the people, under the circumstances ;—whether he was not forced into that peculiar position, by certain influences which he could not avoid or control, to abandon which would be to sacrifice the great principles for which he contended ?

Sir Henry Vane has been denounced as a fanatic ; so has Roger Williams, and so has Cromwell. We trust that denunciations of this sort, at this day, will hardly be expected to be seriously considered by their biographers. The most that will here be said is, that if either were fanatical, so were the others. If either of them were a fanatic, so were the majority of our pilgrim fathers. England, too, is indebted to that same kind of fanaticism for the liberty she has enjoyed since the time of Sir Henry Vane. A cause is espoused with a greater or less degree of enthusiasm, according to the temperament and constitution of the individual who espouses it. The philosopher with his splendid theory of equal right, coldly calculated in the libraries of Oxford or Cam-



bridge, would never have won the battles of Naseby or Yorktown. That theory is of little value while it remains only as such. It would have remained to this day an idle speculation but for such practical spirits as Vane, Cromwell and Williams. And here our limits admonish us that it is time we proceed to detail the particulars in the life proposed.

Sir Henry Vane was the eldest son of Sir Henry Vane, grandson of Henry Vane, Esq., (or Fane, as the name was then written,) of Hadlow, or Hadloe, in Kent, and born about the year 1612. At the age of sixteen he was admitted a gentleman commoner of Magdalen Hall, Oxford. Before his admission at Oxford he studied at the famous Westminster school.

The father of the subject of our memoir should receive a particular notice, as otherwise it would be difficult to understand some events in the life of the son. This active statesman was born at the family seat of Hadlow, about 1586; his mother was Margaret, daughter of Roger Twisden. His father having a command in the forces sent by Queen Elizabeth, in 1596, to the assistance of Henry IV., of France, died at Rouen, soon after his arrival, when his son was in the seventh year of his age. At seventeen he received the honor of knighthood from James I., after which he visited several parts of Europe with considerable improvement. On his return he was elected member of parliament for Carlisle. His abilities and exertions on some interesting questions having attracted the notice of the court, he obtained the office of cofferer in the household of prince Charles, whose accession to the throne in 1625, he notified, in quality of envoy, to the states-general.

But that which probably gained him the greatest favor with his sovereign was the advocacy of his extravagant demands for money; for we find him in 1630, a privy-counsellor and comptroller of the household, and an ambassador to the kings of Denmark, Sweden, and the German princes in alliance with them. The object of this mission seems to have been the reinstatement of the elector palatine, king of Bohemia,\* in his dominions and dignities.† But the fall of Gustavus Adolphus at the battle of Lutzen, and the death of the unfortunate Frederick, both which events happened in November, 1632, diminished the regret which the failure of Sir Henry's negotiations had doubtless occasioned. On his return to England he was included in the commission for executing the office of lord high admiral.‡ In 1633 he attended the king to Scotland, and on the royal progress, entertained him and his suite at Raby Castle,§ afterwards made famous by the singular conduct of the Earl of

\* "He was sent to the queen of Bohemia about a marriage for her son with the emperor's daughter, and the son to be brought up in the court of the emperor; to which the queen would by no means hearken." — Whitelocke's *Memorials*.

† Should the reader desire to be better informed about this passage of English history, we would refer him to *Wilewood's Memorials*, rather than to any general history.

‡ This seems to give the lie direct to crabbed old Lloyd. See his *State Worthies*, ed. 1670, p. 966.

§ This magnificent pile owes its splendor to John de Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, who in 1379 obtained leave to make a castle of his manor of Raby, and to embattle and crenellate its towers. It is situated in the county of Durham, about six miles E.N.E. of Barnard Castle, on the east side of an extensive park. It has a very imposing effect, and a



Strafford. In 1639 he was appointed treasurer of the household, and afterwards principal secretary of state for life.

This advancement of Sir Henry Vane we particularly notice, as it has a special bearing on what has already been said, and as it furnished Sir Henry the son with some experience of what was to be expected from the oath or word of a king. A jealousy arose between the Earl of Strafford and Sir Henry, but the particulars of that affair are incidental only to our subject, and cannot therefore be very fully detailed. It will be sufficient to state here, that the latter was implicated in the proceedings against the former, which proceedings led finally to his decapitation; that Charles was so much offended with him on that account, that he removed him from his place of treasurer of his household, and also from that of secretary of state. Here was a practical illustration of the faith of kings. This act of Charles was before the world.

The parliament, to manifest their disapprobation of the king's conduct, avowed in their declaration, "that by the instigation of evil counsellors, the king had raised an army of Papists, by which he intended to awe and destroy the parliament, &c.; and the putting out the Earl of Northumberland, Sir Henry Vane, and others from their several places and employments, were sufficient and ample evidences thereof."

It does not appear that Sir Henry acted at all in the affairs which brought Charles to the block; and, in 1645, the parliament debating on propositions of peace with the king, voted, "that it be recommended to his majesty to create Sir Henry Vane, senior, a baron of the kingdom; he lamenting the unhappy state of the nation in those times of confusion, and was not in any commission or employment under the parliament."\* Thus we have glanced at a few of the events in the life of

striking idea of the magnificence of the feudal ages may be formed from its extent, grandeur, and well preserved state. Its foundation is a rocky eminence, and it is environed with an embrasured wall and parapet, enclosing about two acres. The Nevilles do not appear to have been the first occupants here, as some competent to judge conjecture. It is even said to date as far back as the time of Canute. The castle has, however, in successive ages undergone many changes. Its interior is divided into numerous apartments. The Entrance Hall is uncommonly grand; its vastness never failing to strike the beholder with admiration. The roof is arched, and supported on six pillars, with capitals. Here visitors leave their carriages, which are admitted into the Hall, and afterwards pass off on the opposite side, through the inner area and covered way. At one end is a flight of steps leading to the Presence Chamber, Music Room, Billiard Room, &c. Over the Hall is another spacious apartment, 90 feet in length, 36 in height, and 34 in breadth. This was the room where the ancient baronial festivals were celebrated; and seven hundred knights, who held of the Nevilles, are recorded to have been entertained here at one time. The walls are of great solidity and strength. A description of the kitchen and oven of this castle would require more space than we can here allow. Pennant says the latter has been converted into a wine cellar, the sides being divided into ten parts, each holding a hog-head of wine in bottles. The park, pleasure grounds, and plantations of Raby correspond with the extent and dignity of the castle. One of its terraces is upwards of 2250 feet, or nearly half a mile, in length.

This seat continued to be the grand residence of the Nevilles till the reign of Elizabeth, when Charles, the sixth and last earl of Westmoreland of that family, engaged in a weak conspiracy to dethrone his sovereign. He died in exile in 1584. Hence his immense estates became the property of the crown. James I. offered them for sale, and thus Raby came into the possession of Sir Henry Vane the elder, by purchase. For this notice of Raby Castle we are chiefly indebted to Dugdale.

\* Granger.

this gentleman. Others will come necessarily under consideration, but more immediately connected with the life of his son.

The same author from whom a few facts have been borrowed, though in no manner biassed in favor of such men as Sir Henry Vane, allows that he was "a chief of the independent party, and a principal leader of the house of commons, and one of those singular characters that are seen but once in an age, and such an age as that of Charles I. It is hard to say whether he was a more fanatic visionary, or profound politician. He did not, like the generality of enthusiasts, rely supinely on heaven, as if he expected every thing from thence; but exerted himself as if he entirely depended on his own activity. His enthusiasm seems never to have precipitated him into injudicious measures, but to have added new powers to his natural sagacity."

If a royal biographer could allow thus much praise to a pioneer republican, it is not a little strange how a true American could denounce him as a mere fanatic.\*

From the time young Vane left the university till he departed for New England, very little can be gathered concerning him. His father being a man of large fortune, was enabled to give him the best advantages for improvement, and soon after he had completed his studies at home he was sent abroad. He resided some time in France and Geneva, but whether he extended his travels further we are not informed. It appears that on his return from Geneva he was found to have imbibed strong sentiments adverse to the religion and government of his native country; that when his father became acquainted with his new principles, he was greatly displeased, and, as was usual, in that age, upon the principle that a man can change his mind at will, ordered his son to renounce his opinions. Here commenced what some writers have been pleased to term a quarrel between the father and son.

It soon came to the knowledge of the king, that the heir of a considerable family had entertained heretical opinions. He immediately appointed Bishop Laud to deal with him according to his demerits. Of the prelate, it is said, that "though he seemed to treat him gently at first, concluded harshly enough against him in the end;" but in what manner is not stated.

From these hints and a few others of a like nature, no one can be at a loss for the occasion of Sir Henry Vane's emigration to New England. He came here to enjoy his opinions without molestation, as our honored fathers came. When Laud found he could make no progress in reclaiming his charge to Popery, he reported the same to the king, and it was agreed between him and the father of Henry, that he should be sent, or have leave to emigrate, to America. By some it is said that the period of his absence was limited to three years.

We are now to give an account of Mr. Vane during his stay in New

\* It is difficult to reconcile the two notes of the able annotator upon Winthrop's Journal, p. 12, n. 1., and p. 215, n. 3. The case of Vane is well pleaded in the latter note, though he is not named among the parties pleaded for; yet we verily think our friend would not *now* exclude him from the company of "Cotton, supporters of Wheelwright, and admirers of Mrs. Hutchinson."



England. Our chief guide through this dubious period is the excellent and clear-sighted Hubbard, who, living among many of the principal men of that day, those who opposed as well as those who favored the views and principles of Vane, has in a most remarkably impartial manner recorded the events of the period in his *History of New England*. In the diary or journal of Governor Winthrop, we have some particulars of his arrival at Boston, in giving which, in the words of that worthy man, we shall not only do him justice, but give our readers an opportunity to see with what respect he speaks of a gentleman, whom some *well-meaning* writers would make out to be a mere "ridiculous broacher of heterodoxies."\*

Early in the year 1635, there was a great movement in England among the friends of religious liberty, which, before the year expired, eventuated in an emigration to New England of upwards of three thousand people. Among this great number was Sir Henry Vane; "who," says Winthrop, "being a young gentleman of excellent parts, and had been employed by his father (when he was ambassador) in foreign affairs; yet, being called to the obedience of the gospel, forsook the honors and preferments of the court, to enjoy the ordinances of Christ in their purity here. His father, being very averse to this way, (as no way savoring the power of religion,) would hardly have consented to his coming hither, but that acquainting the king with his son's disposition and desire, he commanded him to send him hither, and gave him license for three years' stay here. This noble gentleman, having order from the said lords Say and Brook, and others, treated with the magistrates here, and those who were to go to Connecticut, about the said designs of the lords, to this issue, — that either of the three towns gone thither should give place, upon full satisfaction, or else sufficient room must be found there for the lords and their companies, &c., or else they would divert their thoughts and preparations some other way."†

Vane sailed from London in the ship *Defence*, about the 10th of August, 1635, and arrived in Boston the 3d of October following, making the long passage of about fifty-three days. In the same ship came the Rev. Thomas Shepard, Rev. John Wilson, Rev. John Jones, Roger Harlakenden, with several servants, or perhaps some of the above-named, in disguise, to escape the pursuivants. Hugh Peters and John Winthrop, Jun., were also of the same company, probably, the latter having "a commission to begin a plantation at Connecticut, and to be governor there."

On the 1st of November, within a month after his arrival, Mr. Vane was admitted a member of the church of Boston.‡

\* Granger.

† The matter referred to at the close of the sentence above, would not be generally understood, we apprehend, without reference to a paper in Winthrop's *Appendix, Journal*, i. 397. That paper is signed by HENRY VANE, JUN., JOHN WINTHROP, and HUGH PETER, and was drawn up and sent to the head men of those who had gone to settle on the Connecticut river, to give them notice that they were out of the limits of Massachusetts, and might infringe on the rights of those who had just arrived, with authority to take possession there.

‡ Winthrop's *Journal*, i. 170.



"Things had hitherto been," says Mr. Hubbard, "very successfully carried on in the Massachusetts; and in the entrance of the year 1636, the 25th of May, Mr. Henry Vane was chosen governor of the colony, at which time also Mr. Winthrop was chosen deputy governor, and Mr. Roger Harlakenden, that came along in the same ship with Mr. Vane, was chosen an assistant. All the ships in the harbor congratulated his election with a volley of shot. The next week he invited all the commanders to a treat, fifteen in all;\* after that was ended, he propounded three things, which they all gladly accepted. 1. That after this year, all ships bound in hither, should come to an anchor below the castle (which is built on a small island a league below the town), unless they should signify before hand, by sending their boat ashore, that they were friends. 2. That before they offered any goods to sale, they should deliver an invoice, and give the governor liberty for twenty-four hours for refusal. 3. That their men might not stay ashore (except upon necessary business) after sunset. It had been well, that, as the captains of fifteen great ships had condescended to these propositions, all others had been bound to observe them; but it is easier to propound good orders, than to see them or cause them to be performed.

"There was then as great hopes of the continuance of the peace and prosperity of the plantation, as ever before, or rather greater; but often a bright morning is followed with a dark and obscure evening. Many sad and threatening storms of trouble were observed falling upon that country, before this lustre was half run out, some of which were mingled with showers of blood."†

There was a strong party in the country, who, like Mr. Vane, could see no reason why a middle ground should be taken in regard to the great principles for which they had all abandoned their native country; but the step was too great for the timid, and not fully understood or comprehended by the many. A man of less note and influence, and equal ability with Vane, would hardly have been thought of as a candidate for governor, under the same circumstances; and yet there seems to have been no other disappointment about his administration, than that he should have conducted the affairs of the colony with such excellent judgment and discretion. In an elective government, it is the privilege of the defeated party to complain. They did not fail to do so at this time; but those complaints appear to have been wholly regarding religious matters.

Mr. Hubbard goes on:—"With how much applause soever Mr. Vane was advanced to the governor's place, and at the first managed the same, yet in the latter end of the year, perceiving that there was much discontent in the minds of men, occasioned by different opinions in religion, then stirring in the country, the blame of which was in a great measure imputed to himself, he grew weary of the government, and was ready to take any occasion offered, to be freed therefrom.

\* Hence the number of ships then here was *fifteen*. The salute was because the governor was son and heir to a privy counsellor in England.—*Winthrop*, i. 187.

† The author no doubt has reference to the war with the Pequots, which may be said to have commenced this year (1636), although blood was shed as early as 1634, by that nation.

For in December, receiving letters from his friends, which necessarily required his presence there, he imparted the same to the council, (which at that time consisted but of two besides himself,\*) and some others; and thereupon being resolved of his return for England, he called a court of deputies, to the end he might have free leave of the country. They being assembled in court, and himself declaring the necessity of his departure, and those of the council affirming the reasons to be very urgent, though not fit to be imparted to the whole court, they desired respite to consider thereof till the morning; when being assembled again, one of the assistants using some pathetic expressions of the loss of such a governor, in time of such danger, as did hang over them from the Indians and Frenchmen, the governor brake forth into tears, and professed, that howsoever the causes, propounded for his departure, did concern the utter ruin of his outward estate, yet he would rather have hazarded all, than have gone from them at such a time, if something else had not pressed him more, viz., the inevitable danger of God's judgments, which he feared were coming upon them, for the differences and dissensions which he saw amongst them, and the scandalous imputation brought upon himself, as if he should be the cause of all; and therefore he thought it were best for him to give place for a time. Upon this the court concluded it would not be fit to give way to his departure upon those grounds; whereupon he recalled himself, and professed, that the reasons concerning his own estate were sufficient, (to his own satisfaction,) for his departure, and therefore desired the court he might have leave to go. Upon this the court consented silently to his departure.

"But then the question in the court was about supply of his place. Some were of opinion that it should be executed by the deputy; but this scruple being cast in, that if the deputy [Winthrop] should die, then the government would be vacated, and none have power to call a court, or preside therein; it was agreed therefore to call a court of election, for a new governor and deputy, in case the present deputy should be chosen governor: and an order was made, (in regard of the season,†) that such as would, might send their votes by proxy, in papers, sealed up, and delivered to the deputies. And so their court was adjourned four days; and, two days after, the court of election was to assemble."

But when the churches came fully to understand what had transpired in council, they could not consent to let Mr. Vane resign his place; the majority being of his way of thinking about matters of conscience and opinion. He, therefore, in obedience to the church, which he considered was first of all to be obeyed, consented to continue in office. "Whereupon," says Mr. Hubbard, "a great part of the court and country who understood hereof, declared their purpose to continue him still in his place."

From these considerations, it was decided, that when the day lately

\* Mr. Savage thinks our author wrong here, and that there is no good reason for believing "that it was two, instead of ten or more." — *Note in Winthrop*, i. 207.

† It being the middle of December.



set for the election of a new governor should arrive, it should be deferred to the great and general election in May following. Meanwhile it was discovered that the liberty party, if we may be allowed the expression, gained strength, and unless it could be checked or counteracted, those of the more orthodox party would entirely lose their ascendancy. And Mr. Vane's government was so popular in Boston, that it was determined to hold the next general election in Newtown (afterwards Cambridge). Accordingly, at a session of the court in March, some management appears to have been resorted to for the removal to Newtown. Whether the governor and his friends were taken by surprise by such a motion, is not stated; but one thing seems to be clear, it was not contemplated by them; for when the governor, Mr. Vane, was required to put the question of a removal to vote, he declined to do so, as likewise did his deputy, Mr. Winthrop. But the question was finally put by assistant Endicott, and it was carried in the affirmative. Hutchinson says, "the more immediate occasion of the court's resentment against Boston, was a petition, signed by a great number of the principal inhabitants of that town, together with some belonging to other towns, judging and condemning the court for their proceedings against Mr. Wheelwright." This gentleman had preached a sermon in which he had made use of expressions, according to the opinions of some of the court, tending to sedition.

During Mr. Vane's administration, several circumstances conspired to fan the coals of religious dissensions into a flame. A lady of splendid talents, a Mrs. Hutchinson, who had come over with Mr. Cotton, constantly and in a public manner taught doctrines which were denounced as Antinomian. Mr. Cotton was on her side, which was the side of Governor Vane; and Mr. John Wheelwright, who had preached the seditious sermon, was her brother. In short, "all the church [members] of Boston, except four or five, joined with Mr. Cotton. Mr. Wilson, the other minister, and most of the ministers in the country opposed him."\* To join with Mr. Cotton was in effect joining with Mrs. Hutchinson.

Amid this fierce strife about matters which neither party understood, the whole community was under the most fearful apprehensions from one of the most numerous and most treacherous as well as savage tribes of Indians then known. Runners came almost daily to Boston giving accounts of their depredations and murders. And here occurs one of the most remarkable passages in the whole course of New England's history; and it is so closely connected with the subject of this memoir, that it cannot be passed over in silence, without great injustice to it. It is a no less event than the preservation of the inhabitants of New England from an entire annihilation. This preservation, too, was brought about by a man who had been banished from Massachusetts for holding to opinions different from the party which held the power. This was Roger Williams.

The Pequots had commenced a fierce and bloody war on the Eng-

\* Hutchinson, *Hist. Massachusetts*, I., 59.



lish; they had captured their vessels and murdered their crews; they had even besieged their strong fort at the mouth of Connecticut river, and cut off all communication with it for weeks together. In their insolence they boasted that they would soon be rid of all the whites, and would destroy them or drive them into the sea. At the same time they secretly negotiated with the Narragansets to join with them in their war upon the English. The Narragansets, too, were numerous and warlike. Their young men were ready to take up the hatchet—nay, they stood ready with it in their hands. Even the great sachems, Canonicus and Miantunnomoh began to waver. At this fearful moment Roger Williams appeared among them. He truly went alone “with his life in his hand,” into the depths of their own forests, to frustrate this design of the Pequots. The Pequot ambassador appeared at the same time in the tent of the chief sachems. He had the bloody knife with which he had just been murdering some of the English, in his hands, and by his looks and gestures seemed to say to the lone white man, “you too must now feel its edge.” But Canonicus loved Mr. Williams; he had known him a year or more; he had seen his disinterested labors solely to do the Indians good. He was persuaded that the white men were not bad men, and he resolved they should not be harmed, but protected by the Narragansets. It was thus that New England was saved.

Governor Vane, who had had no hand in the banishment of Mr. Williams, had written to him,\* to engage his influence in averting the threatened “storm of blood” which had begun to be so much feared; and he received a letter from Mr. Williams immediately after the murder of Mr. John Oldham, in which he gave him an account of that bloody transaction. The letter was brought by some Narraganset Indians whom Mr. Williams had procured. The same letter informed Mr. Vane that the Narragansets would revenge that murder, and that already two hundred warriors had been dispatched by Canonicus under Miantunnomoh for that purpose. Such is the brief history of one of the most momentous events in New England annals. No other means could, in all reasonable probability, have averted the tomahawk from the heads of the English. Allowing the settlers were able to repel the rude attacks of the Pequots under the best circumstances, their present condition forbade even the most feeble resistance. It was as much as they could do to sustain themselves in the country, considering the uncultivated state of the earth and their own wretched dissensions.

To make the matter more secure with their new allies, the Narragansets, Governor Vane invited the chief sachem to come to Boston, to take counsel upon future proceedings; and in September following, 1636, Miantunnomoh appeared here, accompanied by two of the sons of old Canonicus and about twenty men. The result of the negotiations which ensued was a treaty of “firm peace,” “free trade,” “no peace with the Pequots without reciprocal consent,” &c., &c., which treaty continued unbroken until after the Pequots were destroyed.

\* Williams' own letter in Colls. Mass. Hist. Soc., 277, and Knowles, 395.

In accordance with the custom of that day, Gov. Vane summoned together the magistrates and ministers, who were to participate in, and advise about what should constitute a treaty with the Indians. Meantime he took all the Indians to his house, where he had a dinner provided for them, of which they partook, in the same room, and at the same time with himself, but at another table. The next day they set out for their own country.\* Some time after this, to show that he had kept his promise faithfully, of warring against the enemy, Miantunnomoh sent the governor a Pequot's hand, and received presents in return.

The Narragansets having promised to take care of the Pequots, little seems to have been thought of but points of doctrine for some time. It is very evident from the writings of that day, that the Indians found it less difficult to perform their promise of taking care of their enemies than the English did to take care of their opinions. A short extract from Gov. Winthrop will be sufficient for what we have advanced. On the 20th of January, 1637, "a general fast was kept in all the churches; the occasion was, the miserable estate of the churches. The differences in the points of religion increased more and more, and the ministers of both sides (there being only Mr. Cotton [and his followers] of one party,) did publicly declare their judgments in some of them, so as all men's mouths were full of them."

About the 12th of May, Governor Vane received a visit from Mr. Winslow of Plymouth. He came to negotiate about the Pequot war. That colony had been required to aid Massachusetts, and had refused. The grounds of their refusal were, first, that the quarrel did not concern them, and secondly, that Massachusetts had refused aid to Plymouth under similar circumstances.

The day of general election had now arrived, and we will give Mr. Hubbard's account of it, as it is more full than Winthrop's, though not less important. "When the day came (which fell on the 17th of May) and the court sat, which was not till one of the clock in the afternoon, a petition was preferred by those [the freemen] of Boston. The governor was to have it read; but the deputy [Winthrop] said it was out of order, it was a court of election, and that must first be dispatched, (as had been done once before, when the reading of petitions was laid aside till the election was over,) and then the petition should be heard: divers others also opposed that course, as an ill precedent. And the petition, being about pretence of liberty, (though intended chiefly for revoking the sentence at the last court passed against Mr. Wheelwright,) would have spent all the day in debate. But yet the governor, and those of that party, would not proceed to election, except the petition were read. Much time was already spent about the debate, and the people crying out for election, it was moved by [Mr. Winthrop] the

\* At the opening of the conference Miantunnomoh made a speech, in which he stated the terms which seem to have been embodied in the treaty. How the English were able to understand the Indians is not explained; while it is acknowledged that the Indians could not understand them; for they say they were obliged to send a copy of the treaty to Mr. Williams, with a request that he would interpret it to them. See *Winthrop*, I., 199, and *Hubbard*, 253.



deputy, that the people should divide themselves, and the greater number must carry it."

It is probable that nothing further would have been done this day, had not the Rev. Mr. Wilson of Boston made use of the following stratagem, and the friends of Mr. Vane felt full confidence by their numbers to carry their point. The weather was hot and the place of election was the open field, under what shade the neighboring trees afforded. The confusion probably prevented any from being heard in the crowd, whereupon Mr. Wilson, clambering up into a tree, was able to be heard from its boughs.\* The drift of his harangue was, "election! election!" To this the company gave ear, and dividing themselves, "so it was done, and the greater number by many was for election.

"But the governor and that side kept their places still, and would not proceed; whereupon the deputy told him, that if he would not go to election, he and the rest of that side would proceed. Upon that he [Winthrop] came from his [the governor's] company, and they went to election, and Mr. Winthrop was chosen governor, Mr. Dudley deputy governor, and Mr. Endicot of the standing council; and Mr. Israel Stoughton, and Mr. Richard Saltonstall were called to be assistants; and Mr. Vane, and Mr. Haugh,† and Mr. Dummer, and Mr. Coddington, (being all of one profession in the matters of difference,) were left quite out.

"There was great danger of tumult that day, for those of the opposite party grew into fierce speeches, and some began to lay hands on others, but seeing themselves too weak they grew quiet. They expected a great advantage, because the remote towns were allowed to come in by proxy; but it fell out that there were enough besides. And if it had been otherwise, they must have put in their deputies, (as other towns had done,) for all matters beside election. And Boston having deferred to choose their deputies till the election was past, went home that night, and the next morning sent for deputies, Mr. Vane, the late governor, Mr. Coddington, and Mr. Haugh. But the court not being pleased thereat, found means to send them home again, because all‡ the freemen had not notice of the time of their choice. But the freemen of Boston making the same choice the next time, they could not be rejected.

"Upon the election of the new governor, the serjeants that had attended the former governor to the court with their halberds, (which was a respect put upon Mr. Vane, and never upon any governor before,§) laid them down, and went home, and refused to attend the [new] governor to and from the meeting on the Lord's day, as they were wont; so as the governor made use of his own servants in their room, to carry two halberds before him, (never affecting to seek great things for himself,) though Mr. Vane had never less than four."

\* MS. Life of Wilson, extracted in Hutchinson, I. 62, note.

† Hough, since, and pronounced *Huff*; *Hoffe*, in Winthrop.

‡ Winthrop himself acknowledges that only *two* had not been notified. Hubbard copied chiefly from Winthrop, and this *small* liberty with his author should not be magnified.

§ It was, however, only in compliance with an order of the general court of an earlier date; the same year, though before the arrival of Mr. Vane.



The field for the exercise of Mr. Vane's abilities was much circumscribed, and it is not strange if he desired to be in a situation where he could be more useful than he could possibly be in New England. Be that as it may, we shall soon find him taking leave of it forever. Being ready to depart, a large company of his friends attended him to the water, and many in boats to his ship, which was riding at Long Island. As he entered it they gave him "divers vollies of shot," as a salute, and the castle responded with five discharges of cannon. Thus on the 3d of August, 1637, Mr. Vane, after having spent near two years in New England, sailed for his native land.

Aside from a little party animosity, Mr. Vane does not appear to have left an enemy behind him, nor is there a shadow of proof that he carried any resentment with him; and we have reason to believe that many of those who opposed him most, loved and respected him as long as they lived. Even Mr. Winthrop spoke of him as "a wise and godly gentleman," and Gov. Endicott was one early with him in opinion. Capt. Edward Johnson also bears his testimony concerning him as follows.\* "This year (1635) came in the honored Sir Henry Vaine, who abroad not long in this worthy worke, yet mind him I will in the following lines:

Thy parents, Vaine, of worthy fame, in Christ and thou for him  
Through Ocean wide in new world trid a while his warrier bin.  
With small defeat thou didst retreat to Brittain ground again,  
There stand thou stout, for Christ hold out, Christ's Champion ay remain."

While in Boston Mr. Vane lived in what would now be considered a small house, "scituated at the side of the hill above Queen st." This house he gave to Mr. Cotton, who, after Mr. Vane left, made an addition to it, and lived and died in it.†

Considering the bias of Hutchinson in favor of royalty, he has treated the character of Governor Vane with tolerable fairness. "His grave and solemn deportment, (he says,) although not above 24 or 25 years of age, engaged almost the whole colony in his favor."

It is not a little remarkable that he should have gained so much favor from the Indians during his short sojourn here, as we know he did. If evidence were wanting of the fact, the following passage from a letter of Roger Williams would be entirely sufficient. "It was not price and money that could have purchased Rhode Island, but [it] was obtained by love, that love and favor, which that honored gentleman, Sir

\* In his *Wonderworking Providence of Sions Saviour in New England*.

† This is on the authority of Hutchinson, *Hist. Mass.*, I., 55, which appears only to be true in part; that is, Mr. Vane took up his residence while in Boston in the house with Mr. Cotton, and for his better accommodation built an addition to it. It was this addition which he gave to Cotton. We make this statement with perfect confidence, as we have the fact from the President of the Society, Mr. Ewer, than whom few if any, are better acquainted with early sites and localities of Boston. The house, or the body of it, was standing within the recollection of the writer, though with its exterior much modernized. It stood on the westerly side of what is now Tremont street, a few rods to the S. W. of the passage to Pemberton Square from that street. To those who remember the venerable mansion of Lieut.-Gov. Phillips, it will be easy to fix the spot in their imaginations, as it was next northeasterly to that.

Henry Vane, and myself, had with the great sachem Miantinomo, about the league which I procured between the Massachusetts English and the Narragansets in the Pequot war. This I mention, as the truly noble Sir H. Vane had been so great an instrument in the hand of God for procuring this island from the barbarians, as also for procuring and confirming the charter, that it may be recorded with all thankfulness." Such is the testimony of Roger Williams. We are now to turn to another hemisphere.

It has been said that Vane returned privately to England,\* but without any reason being given for his doing so. Of the precise time of his arrival there, there is no mention, and the first notice we find of him after he sailed from Boston, is in the year 1639, and the year following seems to have been his first appearance in public life. He married, with his father's approbation, July, 1639, Frances, daughter of Sir Christopher Wray.† And through his father's influence with Algernon Percy, earl of Northumberland, who at that time was lord high admiral of England, he was, in 1640, joined with Sir William Russell in the office of treasurer of the navy, a place of high trust and considerable profit. In 1643, on the death of Russell, he was commissioned to be treasurer, with the approbation of Cromwell.

Owing to the peculiar circumstances of the country, Sir Henry now found himself, by the commissions of his office, sanctioned by former usages, in possession of an income of *thirty thousand pounds a year*. He immediately signified to the government that he had no occasion for more than a fifteenth of this sum, and would take no more than £2000 a year, and this he gave to an agent whom he had employed in the business. No subject, he said, ought to receive such an income from government, and he gave up his patent of office, which Charles I. had conferred on him for life.

In 1640, besides his appointment of treasurer of the navy, he was returned from Kingston upon Hull a member of parliament from that borough, which parliament began at Westminster, on the 13th of April; and again to the long parliament for the 3d November following. In the meantime, as has been stated, he received the honor of knighthood from the king.

Thus far, had the wishes of Sir Henry Vane, regarding honors and profits, been of the most extravagant kind, he could not have been disappointed; for both had flowed in upon him without being sought for or desired, so far as can be discovered. But he was one who would never shrink from what he conceived to be his duty.

As the trial and condemnation of the Earl of Strafford was an event in which Sir Henry Vane participated, it comes next in order to be related. But before proceeding in the relation, it will be necessary to remark that, if our account shall be found to differ from that of some of our able cotemporaries, we have only to say, that the journals of that

\* See his Life, in the Literary Magazine, IX., 82.

† The same, probably, who was a member of parliament and co-worker with Vane. We have read some of his speeches in that body, which are among the very best.



parliament which tried Strafford, have been carefully consulted, and implicitly followed.

Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, was born in London, in 1593, and on the death of his father, in 1614, he came into the possession of a large estate. His first wife was of the noble family of Clifford, and his second was Arabella, daughter of Holles, earl of Clare. In 1625, he was elected member of parliament, and henceforth grew fast in royal favor. In 1628, he was created a baron, and soon after a viscount and privy counsellor. He was a rival of the Duke of Buckingham, and the assassination of this nobleman placed him still nearer the throne. By the influence of Laud he was sent into Ireland as lord lieutenant of that country. There he ruled literally "with a rod of iron," and made his boasts that he had rendered Charles as absolute in Ireland "as any prince in the world could be." His majesty soon found it necessary to have such an important auxiliary nearer at hand, and on the failure of his arms in Scotland, he recalled him and created him earl of Strafford, &c. When the least show of resistance was discovered to tyranny, Strafford was sure to urge the strongest measures for its suppression. And when the long parliament was assembled, he saw that the opposers of arbitrary power had the ascendancy; he saw, too, that the king's hands were tied, and that he could not dissolve that parliament without its consent. He saw the storm that was gathering over his head, and he requested leave to return to his government in Ireland. The king could not spare him, and told him that "not a hair of his head should be harmed."

We have judged it necessary to state how the Earl of Strafford stood before the long parliament, that the proceedings against him may be clearly understood; especially as Sir Henry Vane has been accused of being the principal cause of his attainder and ruin. From which it will be seen that, as a member of parliament, and servant of the people, he could not honestly have acted otherwise than he did in the tragedy which ensued. And we will here observe, that some of Vane's biographers have been at considerable pains to discover the cause of a secret animosity, which they allege he entertained against Strafford; as though the part he acted in parliament was the result of a desire for revenge: whereas it appears to us that the causes adduced for this supposed revenge are frivolous and unwarrantable, and do him great injustice. Of this matter, however, the reader can judge for himself.

The liberty men seeing themselves a majority of the parliament, and having for a long time watched the course and influence of Strafford, especially his determined opposition to all liberty, they lost no time in proceeding against him, as an instigator of the tyrannical and unlawful acts of the king. This proceeding, however, the king must have seen, was only a dagger thrust indirectly at himself. But the majority of Strafford's accusers doubtless were of opinion, that if Charles were deprived of his evil counsellors, he would, if left to himself, regard the liberty and laws of the kingdom. It was on this ground, probably, that a majority voted away the life of Strafford.

It was, on the 11th of November, 1640, voted, "That a message be



sent from this house to the Lords, to accuse Thomas Lord Wentworth, earl of Strafford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, of High Treason; and to desire that he may be sequestered from Parliament, and be committed: And that, within some convenient Time the House would resort to their Lordships with particular Accusations and Articles against him. *Ordered*, That Mr. Pymme go up with this message; which was wholly complied with by the Lords." And on the 24th of November following, "The outward room being cleared, and the doors locked, Mr. Pymme made a report from the Committee appointed to draw the Charges against the Earl of Strafford. The title of the Charge, and every particular Article of it, with the conclusion and the Addition to that, were distinctly read, put to the Question, and all agreed unto by the house."

Accusations are much easier made than supported. Although there was no question as to the offence Strafford had committed against the liberties of the people, yet he was doing the will of his sovereign. To make this out treason, the parliament had to place itself above the king, and that it did without hesitation; and yet much time was consumed before a case could be made out clear enough to deprive the Earl of his life. And it may still be a question whether this would have been the end of Strafford, had not a singular discovery been made of some of his acts in one of the private conferences between the king and his counsel. With this matter Sir Henry Vane was most singularly entangled, as was likewise his father.

At a council held by the king on the last day of the previous parliament, Sir Henry Vane the elder, was, by virtue of his office, present. At this council or conference, Strafford gave advice to the king, and recommended some measures in strong language, which he would not have done for the public ear. Sir Henry Vane, senior, as his custom was, probably took notes of Strafford's speech or observations. These notes he put carefully away among his private papers, and there does not appear to be a shadow of evidence that they were made with any intention of being used prejudicially to the earl of Strafford or any other person. Yet this matter has been so represented by some writers as to leave a stain on the character of Sir Henry the elder.

The manner in which these notes came to be promulgated is the most singular part of the whole story, and one of the most interesting events in the life of Sir Henry Vane the son; while the trial of Strafford was in progress, Vane's father, being absent from London, had occasion for some papers which were locked up in an *escritoir*, in his study. He therefore sent his key to his son with directions for him to take therefrom such paper or papers as he directed. In compliance with this wish of his father, he accidentally stumbled upon the paper—upon which so much stress was put, that without the aid of which, it is said, Strafford would not have lost his head. It does not appear to have been found among the papers in that apartment of the *escritoir* in which he was directed to search for the paper wanted, but being led by curiosity to look into one other apartment, there he came upon the document in question. When he saw the import of it he thought it might be well to show it to Mr. Pymme, the great leader of the house of commons.

This, after a thorough investigation, we are persuaded is the exact participation of the Vanes, in the affair, up to the 10th of April, 1641.

It was thus that the private notes of a gentleman of the king's privy council came to the knowledge of parliament. No sooner was it known that such a paper had been received in that body, but "the doors of the House were ordered to be shut, the Key brought up, and none to go out without leave." And "thereupon Sir Henry Vane the younger, and Mr. Pymme were enjoined by the house to declare their whole knowledge concerning the Matters contained in that Article against the Earl, and how and by what Means they came by it."\*

Notwithstanding the usual admission, that this piece of evidence came to be used against Strafford wholly against the wishes, or desires, or knowledge of their author, Sir Henry Vane the elder; and that the agency of his son in it caused him extreme pain and grief,—there are those who talk of the treachery of Sir Henry Vane in relation to it! Such are the incongruities of authors. And with all the facts before them they find it necessary to charge Sir Henry the elder, as we have before remarked, with a secret desire of being revenged on Strafford for having, in 1640, on his being raised to the peerage, insisted that his title should be "Baron Raby of Raby Castle." That this act should be disliked by Vane is not strange, because it was the name of his own castle and estate. Why Strafford did this is not at all explained, and Clarendon, the defender of tyrants, allows that "it was an act of the most unnecessary provocation." But to return.

While this was in progress, notice was received, "that a Message from the Lords waited at the door. They were ordered to be called in, but all the Members to keep their seats, and none to stir out without leave." It will now be expected that we produce the contents of the offensive paper. From that it appears that Strafford said in the conference alluded to, "*Borrow of the city of London £100,000; go on vigorously to levy Ship Money;† your Majesty having tried the Affection of your People, you are absolved and loose from all Rule of Government, and to do what power will admit. Your Majesty having tried all Ways, and being refused, shall be acquitted before God and Man: And you have an Army in Ireland, that you may employ to reduce this Kingdom to obedience; for I am confident the Scots cannot hold out five Months. The Town is full of Lords, but the Commission of Array on Foot, and if any of them stir we will make them smart.*"

In his defence the Earl laid much stress on the words "*to reduce this Kingdom,*" pretending that they had reference to Scotland; that as to the whole, he said, it was but the testimony of one person, Secretary Vane, which in law would not be sufficient to sustain an action of debt, much less an action of life and death.

It is pretty evident that Strafford and his friends considered the evidence of this paper of great moment, for by some adroit hand it was abstracted from among the papers while the committee having charge

\* Parliamentary History of England, IX., 205.

† This had been declared illegal by Parliament, and the judgment against Mr. Hampden reversed.



of it were in session, and could nowhere be found. Mr. Chairman Whitlocke for some time lay under the imputation of having smuggled it away. When its loss was known, "the House *ordered*, that every one of the committee should make solemn Protestation in the House, that they did not convey it away, nor knew what was become of it. All made this Protestation, and the Lord Digby with more Earnestness and deeper Imprecations than any of the rest; yet afterwards, at the Battle of Naseby, the King's Cabinet being taken, among the Papers in it was a copy of these Notes, under the Lord Digby's Hand; whereby Whitlocke was cleared, and the Conveyer of the Paper to the King, and from him to the Earl of Strafford, was fully discovered."\*

From the time the memorable Notes were acted upon in parliament, the activity of the Vanes, both father and son, seems to have declined in that body; and when, on the 3d of May, 1641, the vote was taken on Strafford's attainder, neither of their names appears among those who voted to save him from it. A list of those who voted in his favor the populace posted up, under this ominous title: "*These are the STRAFFORDIANS, Betrayers of their Country.*"†

On the 26th of February, 1641, Vane carried up to the House of Lords, the articles of impeachment against Archbishop Laud, and in June following, he made a masterly speech upon Episcopacy. In 1643, he was nominated one of the Assembly of Divines. In September of this year, he was sent by parliament a commissioner into Scotland, and to him is given the chief credit of producing the famous articles of covenant, which he subscribed next to Cromwell. Early in 1645, he was a commissioner from parliament at the treaty of Uxbridge, and also at the Isle of Wight.

Although Vane does not seem to have had any direct participation in forwarding the execution of Charles, yet, in June, 1649, he was one of the commissioners sent to the army to acquaint them with what the Parliament had done for their satisfaction, and for some time served the commonwealth with great ability. But he was for continuing the Long Parliament against the opinion of Cromwell, and here these two great men became enemies. This circumstance has been before remarked upon. It proceeded to such extremity that Cromwell caused him to be sent a prisoner to Carisbrook, but not caring to keep him there long, he soon returned to his own house, near Charing-cross, London. Here he held meetings with his friends, and seems to have effectually organized a party against Richard Cromwell.

It is said that much exertion was used to keep him out of Richard's parliament, and that when elected, the returning officers at Hull and Bristol, would not return him, though he had a majority; yet he was chosen for Whitchurch, in Hampshire, through the interest of Robert Wallop, Esq. A speech which he is reputed to have made against the

\* Parliamentary History, IX. 208, 209. — Whitlocke's *Memorials*, 41, 42.

† Their names, to the number of fifty-six, may be seen in the Parliamentary History, IX. 248-9.



new Protector, does not comport favorably with his previous character, though it contributed not a little to Richard's early abdication.

On the retirement of Richard Cromwell, the Long Parliament was restored by a general council of the officers of the army, who also constituted Sir Henry Vane one of the committee of safety; and four days after, namely, on May 13th, 1659, one of the council of state. On the 26th, he was appointed the first of seven commissioners of the admiralty. It was while he had the direction of affairs in this department, that so much glory was won for the English navy in the war with the Dutch — when Blake and Van Tromp, De Ruyter and Deane, displayed such desperate valor.

In October, 1659, Vane was one of a sub-committee of six, appointed to consider a form of government for the three nations as a commonwealth. In this business, he adhered closely to his republican principles; consequently, when, in January, 1659-60, the conventional parliament was assembled, a parliament much of the character of that Vane had contended for against Cromwell, of which he was a member, "being set in his Place, several Members of the House objected several Matters against him, acted since the late Interruption of the Parliament." Some letters were read, which he had written by virtue of his office to vice-admiral Lawson, which seem to have been a groundwork for proceeding against him. After some debate, the house resolved, "That Sir Henry Vane be discharged from being a Member of this Parliament, and he was enjoined to repair to his House at Raby, in the County of Durham, and remain there during the pleasure of the Parliament."

It appears that he did not comply with this order of Parliament; for we read in its journals, under date of 1st February, following, that "The Serjeant at Arms was ordered forthwith to take Sir Henry Vane into Custody, and to take Care that he be conveyed to his House at Bellew, in order to his going to his House at Raby, according to the former Order of Parliament." Still it seems that thirteen days after this, Vane had not been carried to his house, as the Parliament were taking another order about his conveyance thither.

The instability of things caused Vane to be overlooked, probably, and nothing further seems to have been done until after the restoration; when, having done nothing, as he thought, in relation to public affairs, for which he would not willingly suffer, he came up from the country, and resided at his house at Hampstead, near London. However, on the 11th June, 1660, the House of Commons resolved that he should be one of the twenty persons excepted out of the act of general pardon; which act, however, was not to extend to the taking of life.

But Vane was a reformer — a republican. Charles II. and his minions soon came to the determination that he must be sacrificed. His great estate was especially wanted, and his voice had been raised against kings. He soon after found himself in a dungeon. Being sent from one prison to another, he was finally lodged in the Tower. He was insulted with the form of a trial; and after making a defence, which alone would have been enough to perpetuate his name, he was

brought in guilty of high treason, and was sentenced to be hanged and quartered, according to the then practice of treating those condemned as traitors.\*

The ridiculous charge on which Sir Henry Vane was convicted, was in substance, that "*he did compass and imagine the death of the king; contrived totally to subvert the ancient form of government, and to keep out the said sovereign Lord from the exercise of his regal government; to effect which he had traitorously and maliciously assembled and consulted with other false traitors.*" He was not allowed the benefit of counsel, though he was permitted to speak in his own defence. Nevertheless it was a notorious farce — a mere mockery of the forms of law and justice. The defence which he made is spoken of, even by his enemies, as a masterpiece in its kind; and it had a most salutary effect on all who heard it. In it he had an opportunity of again promulgating those fundamental principles of government, which have since so fully obtained. He showed clearly, that in all he had done, he had only acted in obedience to the government then in existence, and that if he was to be convicted as a traitor, the majority of the people of England could not escape the same judgment, if they were proceeded against. But in vain did he plead against the will of a tyrant; in vain did he plead that treason could not be committed against a king *de jure* and not *de facto*; and that he acted by the authority of parliament, the supreme court of the nation, whose authority could not be questioned by any inferior court. But his greatness was his crime!

When it was proposed to him to seek the king's clemency by an humble submission, he replied, that "*if the king did not think himself more concerned for his own honor and word than HE did for his life, he was very willing he should take it.*" Nay," said he, "*I value my life less in a good cause than the king can his promise.*"

A warrant for his execution being signed, he was, on the 14th of June, 1662, drawn on a sledge to Tower Hill, and beheaded, on the same spot, it is said, where Strafford suffered.† He had liberty to speak on the scaffold, but it was determined beforehand by his murderers, that the people should not hear him; they had, therefore, placed drummers about the place, who, on a signal given, began to beat, and thus drowned his voice. An attempt was made to wrest his notes from him, but he tore them in pieces with his own hands. "Wretched indeed was that government," he said, "which could not hear the words of a dying man." Bishop Burnet observed very truly, "that it was generally thought the government had lost more than it had gained by his death." And Richard Baxter said, "No man could die with greater appearance of a gallant resolution and fearlessness

\* He, nevertheless, had this favor shown him, at the intercession of some of his relations, who had deserved well of the King in his service, that his Majesty mitigated the Sentence to Beheading only. — *A Chronicle of the Late Intestine War, &c.* By JAMES HEATH, GENT. p. 510.

† Heath, *ubi supra*, who also added, tauntingly, and with reckless injustice, "where the Earl of Strafford bled first, by his father's treachery."



than he did, insomuch that the manner of his death procured him more applause than all the actions of his life."

This martyr had not been long in his grave before Charles II. began to discover that it was not himself that had achieved a victory, but it was the man he had crushed; and to prevent a reaction, which he saw was beginning to operate, he restored the heir of Sir Henry Vane to all the estates of his murdered father; by which he acknowledged the perfidy charged upon him, in the most unequivocal manner he could have done.

As to the person of Sir Henry Vane, we are told he had an unusual aspect; and though it might naturally proceed from both his father and mother, neither of whom were beautiful persons, yet every one was impressed with the idea that there was something extraordinary in his mind.

Sir Henry Vane was the author of several works, but those by which he is best known are entitled *The Healing Question*, (it was this that much offended Cromwell,) and *The Retired Man's Meditations, or the Mystery and Power of Godliness, &c.*, 4to., 1655, besides a number of speeches.

Something has already been said about the family and ancestry of Sir Henry Vane, and we will close this memoir with a few additional particulars. The first ancestor of the family of Vane, is said to have come originally from Wales, and seated himself in Kent. There was a

SIR HENRY VANE, knighted by the Black Prince, for his valor at the battle of Poitiers, in 1356, who was the twelfth in descent from Howell Ap Vane.

SIR RALPH VANE was knighted by Henry VIII., at the siege of Bologne. This last left no issue, and his estate descended to

JOHN VANE, brother of the said Henry, who left two sons,

HENRY, from whom Lord Bernard was descended, and

RICHARD, the ancestor of the earls of Westmoreland. The last-named HENRY was the grandfather of the subject of our memoir.

The following display of the pedigree of Vane is chiefly according to the genealogy as laid down by Lodge.



Sir HENRY VANE (knights at Poitiers) d. after 1388. — Grace, dau. and heir of Sir Stephen de Looke.  
 Joane — Isabel, dau. and co-heir of Martin of St. Owen.  
 HENRY —  
 HENRY of Hildon, in — Isabel, dau. and co-heir of Humphrey Peshall, knight, d. about 1460.  
 Joane, who changed his name to Fane. First of the name = Isabel, dau. of John Darrell, Esq.  
 (successor of the estate of Wottoncham) had numerous possessions, d. 1560.  
 RICHARD FANE, — Agnes, dau. and heiress of Thos. Siddolph, Esq.  
 HENRY, d. s. of Henry VIII.  
 GEORGE of Radcliff, d. 1571. — Joane, dau. of Wm. Walker, Esq.  
 THOMAS FANE, Esq., who participated in Wyatt's rebellion, 1554 — 1. Elizabeth, dau. of Thos. Chappoyne.  
 and Mary, knighted 1573, by the Earl of Leicester; d. 1588.  
 2. Lady Mary Neville, only dau. and heiress of Henry, Lord Montagu, 1st descendant of Ralph Neville, 1st earl of Westmoreland.  
 JACOB, E. R. earl of — Mary, only dau. and heiress of the Anthony Mildmay, Esq. 7 sons and 6 dau.  
 HENRY, 2d earl, ancestor of the present and 11th JOSEPH, earl of Westmoreland.  
 GEORGE (Sir), Govr. — Grace, dau. of Sir Christopher Wray, Bart, of Ashby.  
 HENRY (Sir), Govr. — Grace, dau. of Sir Christopher Wray, Bart, of Ashby.  
 He had 16 children, 4 sons and 6 dau.  
 CHATHAM, — Elizabeth, dau. of Gilbert Holles, Bart of Clare, sister to the Duke of Newcastle, youngest and only surviving son, created Lord Burnet, 1699; d. 28 Oct. 1768.  
 CHATHAM, 3 Lord Borough, d. 31 April, 1768. — Mary, dau. of Morgan Bards, Esq.  
 HENRY, 4d baron, created Viscount and Earl of Dartmouth, 1748; d. 27th. — Lady Grace Ffynny, dau. of Charles, 1st Duke of Cleveland.  
 HENRY, 5d earl, lord-Deputy and vice-admiral, d. 1798. — Margaret, sister of James, 1st earl of Lonsdale.  
 WILLIAM HENRY, 6d earl, b. 1768; lord-Deputy and vice-admiral; created marquess, 1807, and Duke of Cleveland, — 1. Lady Katherine Paulet, 1787, and issue of Italy, 1804; d. 1804, leaving 3 children.  
 HENRY, the present (1867) Duke of Cleveland.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF PRESERVING ORIGINAL MSS.

Our heading does but poorly convey the idea that we wish to call attention to. Some, even, of *our* cotemporaries and co-workers deserve a severer reprimand than we can give them for their astonishing want of consideration in allowing manuscripts to be destroyed; *because they had been printed from*, and hence *could be of no further use!* As a case in point, it is proposed here to relate a fact which comes fully under our observation.

There was existing in Portland, Me., up to the year 1821, one of those old, beautifully-written MSS., in the form of a Diary, extending over a most important period of sixty-eight years of New England history; a sort of *excerpt* or abstract of which appeared in print, in the year above mentioned. It appeared under the editorship of SAMUEL FREEMAN, Esq., but with what fidelity, must ever remain a melancholy question. We say a melancholy question, to which, if an answer be given, it must be accompanied with feelings of deep indignation, for the reason we are about to give.

The editor of the MS. has thus entitled it in the printed volume:

"Extracts from the Journals kept by the Rev. Thomas Smith, late pastor of the First Church of Christ in Falmouth, in the county of York, (now Cumberland,) from the year 1720 to the year 1788. Portland: Printed by Thomas Todd & Co. 1821."

In a preface to his "Extracts," Mr. Freeman thus explains to his readers: "It has long been known to a number who were cotemporary with Mr. Smith, that he was in the practice of keeping an Historical Diary. The desire has been expressed by them and others that it might be published.

"When the late Gov. Sullivan was writing his History of Maine, he applied to Mr. Smith for the use of his Journal, in order to complete his account of the Indian Wars, &c.; but Mr. Smith was unwilling to comply with his request, because the Journal contained a mixture of private matters, not proper to be exposed to public view. It having come into my possession, I have been induced, with the consent of his surviving children, to make and print such extracts from it as I thought might be useful and entertaining to those especially who, from local circumstances, would be apt to take a peculiar interest in the transactions to which they relate."

In another part of his preface, Mr. Freeman observes, that, "In the selection of these matters, I may have been either more minute or more deficient than another person would have been; but in faithfulness to that trust which was confided in me, when the Journal was put into my hands, I could not put it into another's hands." And yet, as strange as it may seem, the original Journal was, on the issue of the printed volume, scattered, leaf by leaf, in the following singular manner: When the printed volume was bound up, *a leaf of the MS. was put into every copy of it*, as far as it would go, or *as long as it lasted!*

We not only learnt this fact in Portland shortly after the "Extracts" was printed, but we saw and inspected a great number of copies in the

store of a bookseller there, in each of which was a leaf of the MS. Journal. We cannot say that this was the work of the editor, but if it were, it appears to us as a most extraordinary way to dispose of a MS. *not designed for public view!* Should any one be incredulous in this matter, or have a curiosity to see a copy of the "Extracts," with its due share of the original MS., they may have that gratification by calling on the publisher of the Register.

It is proposed in the next place to point out the great evil arising from the loss of *this* MS., which will apply with equal force to any other, under similar circumstances.

Since the "Extracts" from Mr. Smith's Diary was published, the Hon. William D. Williamson wrote and published his history of Maine. He had (not exactly what Mr. Sullivan was deprived of) Smith's Diary, as printed by Mr. Freeman. Mr. Williamson had also some contemporary accounts. In following these accounts, he often contradicts Smith. The following two or three items, as an example, will show how lamentable is the loss of the original MS. On a certain morning, a party of Indians broke in upon Falmouth, (in which Mr. Smith resided at the time,) "killed a Mr. *Foster*, and carried away his wife and six children." Mr. Williamson says, *Mr. Frost* and family, and that Frost resisted bravely till he was killed. How are we to get at the truth in this case? and numerous other similar ones? Williamson says nothing of Smith's being wrong here, nor does he give any authority for differing from him. But no one can prove or disprove Williamson, by a reference to Smith's original Journal. It is very fair to conclude, that Smith was not likely to be mistaken about the name of a large family in his neighbourhood. If it be alleged that Smith may have written *Foster*, instead of *Frost*, it is quite as easy to allege that the mistake arose in transcribing Smith's Journal for the press — *and now we want the Journal, to see where the error does lie.* We are able to refer to *one leaf of it*, but unfortunately it does not happen to be the one containing what we look for.

In another place, with diary particularity, two important names arise in contention for the honor of association with a no less important event. Smith says, that in an attack upon Pemaquid, 26 May, 1747, which was Friday, several persons were killed, whose names he gives, and that, "only a lad and Mr. *Lowell* escaped, the latter badly wounded." While Williamson, citing no authority, mentions the attack by "a large company of about 100, in which five soldiers of the garrison, and five recruits belonging to Purpoosuck were killed, and three others, who were inhabitants of Falmouth, were taken prisoners; *Lowell* and a lad only escaping, the former three being dangerously wounded." The only person he names in the affair is *Lovell*, whom we have italicized, to contrast it with the *Lowell* of Smith. And here again the enquirer will find himself as badly puzzled as in the other case, also equally without the means of appeal.\*

\* Mr. Willis is more particular than either of the authors under consideration. He even gives the baptismal name of Lowell, which was *Abner*, and adds, that he was the father of Capt. Abner Lowell, who died in Portland, in 1828, aged 87, and that he came



Thus we have endeavoured to set in a strong light the importance of preserving the original manuscripts, notwithstanding copies may have been taken with the greatest fidelity; and especially when extracts only are made from such originals. In our experience, we have often found that the very part omitted to be copied was the *only* part of a document which we desired to see.

It appears from the volume before us, that Mr. Smith lived to be in his 94th year, and that the Rev. Samuel Deane, D.D., delivered a discourse on his death, "May 31st, 1795, being the Lord's day, after his funeral," in which he gives a biographical account of the deceased, for which he was abundantly qualified; having been a colleague with him from the year 1704. From that discourse, we may hereafter extract a short memoir of Mr. Smith.

The present article we will close with the Family Record of the Rev. Mr. Smith; by which it will be seen, that in 1821, he had living one son and one daughter, out of a family of eight children; one aged 90, the other 81.

#### "FAMILY RECORD.

"Mr Smith was the eldest son of Thomas Smith, of Boston, merchant, who married Mary Curran, 9 May, 1701. He was born at Boston, 10 March, 1702 — had three wives. The first was Sarah Tyng, a daughter of Col. Tyng, of Dunstable, whom he married 12 Sept., 1728. She died 1 Oct., 1742. The second was the Widow Jordan, of Saco, whom he married 1 March, 1744. She died 3 January, 1763. The other was the Widow Elizabeth Wendall, whom he married 10 August, 1766. She died after the death of Mr. Smith, 16 March, 1799. All his children were by his first wife, and were as follows:

- I. THOMAS, b. 19 September, 1729, d. 28 February, 1730.
- II. PETER, b. 14 June, 1731, *living in* 1821.†
- III. LUCY, b. 22 February, 1734, d. June, 1780.
- IV. THOMAS, b. 12 September, 1735, d. 10 February, 1776.
- V. WILLIAM, b. 18 December, 1736, d. October, 1754.
- VI. JOHN, b. 14 October, 1738, d. 26 December, 1773.
- VII. SARAH, b. 14 November, 1740, *living in* 1821.‡
- VIII. *A child*, b. 6 September, 1742, d. 14 September, 1742."

#### DUMMER'S LETTER TO SEWALL.

The following copy of a letter written by the celebrated Jeremy Dummer to Judge Sewall, and which I have transcribed from the original, is at your service.

JOSHUA COFFIN.

SR.—

I thank you for the honour of your letter of February last and for the account you therein give me of your family and Domestick concerns. I

from Newbury. — *History of Portland*, ii. 85. The ancestors of all the Lowells in New England were probably those brothers, Percival and Richard Lowle, (as the name was then written,) who came from Bristol, England, and settled in Newbury in 1639. — See Coffin's *Newbury*.

† He died in 1827. — *Willis's Hist. Portland*, ii. 230.

‡ Died also in 1827. — *Ib.*

heartily congratulate you upon your second happy marriage, with Mrs. Tilley. I have had an esteem for her character ever since my being at Cambridge, where I was a witness of her great goodness in pleading with her Father for an unfortunate brother, getting him restored to favour, though by that means she knew how much she must lose in her own fortune. I would not mention this melancholy Story, but it much illustrates my Honoured Kinswoman's merit. As I go on in reading the particulars you give me of your family, alternate passions of Joy and grief rise in me. On y<sup>e</sup> one hand I am troubled not a little for my Kinswoman, Mrs. Hannah's lameness & confinement, & the more because I was acquainted with her in New England, & have now a perfect remembrance of Her. On the other hand I am very much rejoiced at the prospect of my Cousin Judith's marriage with so worthy a gentleman as Mr. Cooper, which I hope before this time is consummated. I have very much formed my opinion of Mr. Cooper from his performance at his Ordination, which Mr. Coleman was so kind as to send me. What I chiefly admired in that little piece was the justness of the Stile, which was solemn, becoming the dignity of the subject, & yet had nothing of that scholastic pedantry & stiffness, which one sees in the writings of most Divines, especially when they first bolt out of the University.

I take great notice of what you write about the Eastern Lands, & the uncertain boundaries between us & the Indians, which paragraph I intend to read this week to the Lords of the Privy Council, & I believe it will be of good use.

I dare not make any remark upon what you write about the Quadruple Alliance, for, if I begin, I shan't know where to stop, it being impossible to give you any tolerable state of that matter in a less compass than four or five sheets of paper.

By these Ships you'll have the good news of a reconciliation in the Royal family & I heartily wish I could tell you it proceeded from the working of parental affection of one side, or filial duty of the other, but it has bin so manag'd that all the Nation sees it is political, which however I mention only to yourselfe.

Mr. Belcher sent me some printed verses of my ingenious friend Mr. Hobart upon Mr. White's setting the Psalm, when you had a cold, or were upon the Circuit, I forgot which. The line you indors't upon that paper is very pretty. "*Albus præcinit, vox multa fuit.*" Upon this occasion of poetry, I'll give you a severe distich made upon Dr. Kennet, y<sup>e</sup> present Bishop of Peterboro', who it seems was formerly a very high Churchman, tho' latterly he has been as noted for moderation. When a fierce Jacobite Divine, Dr. Welton, put up an altar piece in his Church representing the twelve apostles, he drew Judas very like Dr. Kennet, so that complaint was made to the Diocesan, & it was taken down. It was upon this incident that a Tory writ thus, addressing himselfe to Doctor Kennet—

"Fallens, hac si te pingi sub imagine credas  
Non similis Judas est tibi, poenituit."

I have put it thus in English—

"You're out in thinking you're by Judas meant.  
You Judas! No, Judas was penitent."

However they don't deserve the translation because they are a satire upon a very good man.



The pamphlet inclos'd in this packet will give you some diversion. I have but just room left to give my humble service to all your family & to assure you that I am with the highest esteem & respect,

Sr. Your faithful humble servant,

London 13<sup>th</sup> May 1720.

JER. DUMMER.

The following is the indorsement on the letter in Judge Sewall's handwriting —

"Mr. Agent Dummer May 13. 1720. Rec<sup>d</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> 23 1720."

### A LIBERAL BEQUEST.

[For the following notice of the HALL FAMILY, of Portland, we are indebted to WILLIAM WILLIS, Esq., of that place, one of our corresponding members.]

MARTHA C. HALL, who died in this city on the 26th of November last, bequeathed all her property to the First Parish in this, her native place—the income of which is to be appropriated under the direction of the Pastor and the Trustees of the Charity Fund of said Church, to promote the cause of religion, charity and good morals. The amount of this liberal gift is about \$5,500. In addition to this provision of her will, she ordered, a short time previous to her death, two silver cups for the communion service, to be presented to the First Church, one in the name of her deceased sister Mary, the other in her own. They were both members of that church.

Miss Hall was the youngest daughter of the Rev. Stephen Hall, who graduated at Harvard College in 1765, and prepared himself for the ministry, in which, however, he was never settled. He was appointed Tutor at Harvard College in 1772, and continued in the office until 1778, when he came to Portland, and the same year married Mary, the youngest daughter of Deacon William Cotton. By her he had three sons and two daughters, of whom the subject of this notice was the youngest and last survivor. The property which she has so worthily bestowed, descended from her grandfather Cotton, who was deacon of the First Church from 1744 to the time of his death in 1768.

Deacon Cotton came here from Portsmouth about the year 1733, at the age of 30. He was a Tanner, and having purchased a large tract of land on Fore street, between Centre and Cross streets, extending back on a swamp over which Free street now passes, he established an extensive Tannery there, which was carried on by himself during his life, and by his descendants, principally in the Owen family, since his death. He was thirteen years a selectman of the town, and a man of property and influence. His only son died insane without issue. Of his three daughters, Sarah married first Wm. Thomas, second, Elisha Turner; Abigail married Ebenezer Owen, and Mary married first Moses Holt, 1771, and Mr. Hall in 1778. Mr. Holt was a graduate of Harvard College, 1767, and kept the Grammar school here. Mr. Hall was the eldest son of the Rev. Willard Hall, who was the first minister of Westford, in Mass., and settled the same year in which our first minister, Mr. Smith, was settled in this town. He died in 1779, having had six daughters all married, and three sons, Stephen, Willard and Willis. Stephen's residence at Cambridge six years as tutor, shows him to have been a good scholar; but he did not turn his scholarship to much account after he came to this town; he followed no profession, and



although ardent and zealous, he scattered his powers in schemes and labors which produced no profitable result. He was a warm politician, and a strenuous advocate for the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, and one of the delegates to a convention called for that purpose in 1785. So earnest was he on this subject, that when the expense of a separate government was urged as an objection to the project, he offered to serve the State in any suitable capacity without compensation.

He was once selectman of the town, and two years, 1780-'81, a Representative to the General Court. He died in 1795, aged 51, the same year which deprived the town of two other of her most useful and active citizens, Nathaniel Deering, aged 56, and John Fox, aged about 50, whose children still remain among us in their maturity and usefulness.

Mr. Hall's widow died in 1803, and of his five children not one survives to perpetuate his name and memory. His son John H. was the inventor of a valuable improvement in the rifle, and was for many years employed by government in their armory at Harper's Ferry.

Thus families, and the bustle and stir of one age pass away, and new men, new pursuits and new excitements cover with fresher characters the annals of the passing time, to be in turn brushed aside by the ever eager and crowding generations of humanity. But the acts of philanthropy and benevolence, directed to the permanent welfare of the race, like genius, of no sex, and limited to no time, find their enduring record in the heart of man, and are written in heaven. The act we now proclaim—the act of a modest christian woman—will long outlive the busy, but ephemeral action of the graduate, the tutor, the politician and the millionaire.

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#### COPY OF A LETTER SENT TO GOV. DUDLEY.

DEAR SIR,

I send you a copy of an original letter sent to Gov. Dudley, which I found amongst some old papers, and which may be worth a place in the Register.

Yours truly,

C. M. ELLIS.

Boston, Jan. 1848.

Lynn, 22<sup>th</sup>, 4 m<sup>o</sup>. 1703.

Whereas we the people called Quakers of the town of Lynn having been requested by the governour to give in a list of our names in answer thereunto each person hath respectively signed for himselfe.

Richard Estes  
Sam<sup>l</sup> Collins  
William Bassett  
Walter Philips  
Richard Oake  
Joseph Richards  
John Hood  
Samuel Breed  
Hugh Ally

William Basset Jr  
John Basset  
John Collins  
Jabez Jenkins  
Walter Phillips Jr  
Isaac Clark  
Samuel Collins Jr  
John Estes

## DESTRUCTION OF SCHENECTADY.

[The following letter, giving an account of the destruction of Schenectady by the French and Indians in 1690, was copied many years ago from the original, and is deemed worthy to be preserved in this journal. It was in the handwriting of Samuel Sewall, but signed by Governor Bradstreet. The postscript is in the hand of the governor. The direction of the letter seems to have been wanting.]

Boston, March the 11th 16<sup>90</sup>.

HON. SIR,

Tho you canot but have heard of the horrid Massacre comitted by the French & Indians at Senectady, a fortified and well compacted Town twenty mile above Albany (w<sup>h</sup> e had an acc<sup>o</sup>. of by an Express) yet we think we have not discharged our Duty till you heare of it from us. It was upon the Eighth of February at midnight when those poore divided secure wretches were surpris'd by the Enemy. Their Gates were open, no watch kept, & hardly any order observed in giving & obeying commands. Sixty of them were butchered in the place; of whom Lieut Talmage & four more were of Capt. Bull's Company; besides five of said Company carried Captive.\* By this action the French have given us to understand what we may expect from them, as to the Fronteer Towns & Sea-Ports of New England. We are not so well acquainted what number of convenient Havens you have in your colony, besides those of Plymouth and Bristol [Bristol]. We hope your prudence & vigilance will leade you to take such measure as to prevent the Landing of the Enemy at either of those, or any such likeplace. Its generally apprehended to be necessary that we forthwith undertake an expedition against the French at Port Royal, & places along shoar, That may give some check to their depredations & thereby gain some Reputation with the Five Nations. If nothing should be effected they would be ready to think all said to them as idle Tales, only devised to fix them on our side. The concern is general, & therefore We do desire your prayers & the assistance of us so far as may be in their weighty undertaking. The gentlemen at Barbados are very vigorous. They have taken several Islands from y<sup>e</sup> enemy; & about Fifteen Thousand Pounds Spoil from one of them. Which give such Encouragement to the souldiers That they speak of Attacking St. Christopher's. Tis Pitty (if it please god) but that in this time of action New England should be found doing something towards their own safety & defence.

Praying that the Direction & Blessing of our sovereign Lord God may be with you & us in all our momentous concerns, we take leave, who are, Sir, your Honours Friends & Servants

SIM: BRADSTREET Govern<sup>r</sup>  
in the name of the Council

[P. S.] 3 instant am iust now informed that i vessel newly arrived from Bilboe brings news that whereas they usually had a paquet brote once a weeke from Europe there had none come from England or france in 6 weekes before they come from thence w<sup>h</sup> argues great troubles there.

\* The fullest account which has been given to the public of the destruction of Schenectady, is believed to be that contained in "THE BOOK OF THE INDIANS." See also Barber & Howe's *Historical Collections* of New York.



## GOD'S PROMISE TO HIS PLANTATION.

2 Sam., 7: 10. Moreover I will appoint a place for my people Israel, and I will plant them, that they may dwell in a place of their owne, and move no more. As it was delivered in a Sermon, By John Cotton, B. D., and Preacher of God's word in Boston.

PSALME 22, 27, 30, 31. All the ends of the world shall remember and turne unto the Lord, and all the kindreds of the Nations shall worship before thee.

A seed shall serve him, it shall be accounted to the Lord for a generation.

They shall come, and shall declare his righteousness unto a people that shall be borne, that he hath done this.

LONDON: Printed by William Jones for John Bellamy, and are to be solde at the three Goldenes Lyons by the Royall Exchange, 1630. pp. 20.

The first printed works relating to the *Settlement of the Mass' Colony*, appeared in 1630.\* Among them are the "Planter's Plea," "New England Plantation," and "God's Promise to his Plantation." The first is supposed to have been written by Rev. John White† of Dorchester, England, who early manifested a great interest in the settlement of this colony. It is interesting and valuable as it gives a minute account of the first commencement of the plantation. It is supposed to have been printed soon after the sailing of Winthrop's fleet‡. The second is a letter written from Salem to his friends in England, by Rev. Francis Higginson, who arrived here in June, 1629, with Mr. Skelton. It gives his experience of the country after a residence of about three months. There were three editions printed in 1630, the first of which is supposed to have appeared before the sailing of Winthrop's fleet.§ The last named publication, which tells its own story in the title page we have given above, is interesting, not as a historical document, but for the associations with which it is connected. It was preached shortly before the departure of Winthrop's company;|| and *perhaps* in the celebrated St. Botolph's church, of which he was Rector for many years.¶ Some of his parishioners were about leaving him for a distant and almost unknown colony; but his heart was with them and their enterprise. No undertaking was attempted in those days without "proving it by the touchstone of God's word." And Cotton here draws largely from the Old Testament, (from which our fathers drew the most of their Theology as well as Jurisprudence,) in order to show what God has promised to his faithful people. *I will appoint a place for my people Israel*, &c. The preface to this discourse "To the Christian Reader," was written by another hand, with initials I. H., and in our own copy we find the following query penned some few years since. "May it not have been John Humphry, who was one of the six original patentees from the council of Plymouth?" Humphry was chosen deputy governor with the view of coming over this year, but being prevented, Mr. Dudley was elected in his place. The writer of the preface says, "Now because many may either not know, or doe not consider upon

\* There is a slight allusion, however, to this colony in Smith's *Virginia*, ed. 1629.

† Young's *Chronicles of Massachusetts*, p. 16.

‡ Ibid.

§ Ibid., p. 241.

|| Thomson's *History of Boston*, (England.)

¶ It is uncertain whether this sermon was preached at Boston or at Southampton. We know he did preach a farewell sermon at the latter place. — Scottow's *Narrative*. Prince's *Annals*, p.



how full a ground and warrant out of the word of God that undertaking (which was the occasion of this sermon) hath hitherto proceeded, I thought good (Courteous Reader) leave being with some difficulty obtained of the Reverend Author, to present unto thy view and consideration, that which may in part give thee satisfaction in this particular.\* Ere long (if God wilt) thou shalt see a larger declaration of the first rise & ends of this enterprise, & so cleare & full a justification of this designe, and also in respect of any other ground and circumstance of weight," &c., &c. This discourse is worthy of note as being the first printed work of which we have any record, of one who bore so prominent a part in the early period of the Massachusetts settlement. When we reflect that Cotton transferred his labors from Boston in Old England to Boston in New England, and that the latter was named in honor of him and his associates and friends who came from the former; and consider also the occasion on which this sermon was delivered, it will appear by no means insignificant or uninteresting. Its contents are by no means remarkable. As we said above, it possesses nothing historical. But it does contain some most excellent advice, and exhibits the true principles which animated our Puritan Fathers. We give below a few extracts from it—to introduce which we have trespassed thus far.

"Have special care that you ever have the ordinances planted amongst you, or else never looke for security. As soon as God's ordinances cease, your security ceaseth likewise; but if God plant his ordinances among you, feare not, he will maintaine them. . . . Look into all the stories whether divine or humane, and you shall find that God never rooted out a people that had the ordinances planted among them, and themselves planted into the ordinances: never did God suffer such plants to be plucked up; on all their glory shall be a defence. Be not unmindful of our *Jerusalem* at home, whether you leave us, or stay at home with us. *O pray for the peace of Jerusalem, they shall prosper that love her, Psal. 122, 6. They shall all be confounded and turned backe that hate Sion, Psal. 129, 5.* As God continueth his presence with us, (blessed be his name) so be ye present in spirit with us, though absent in body: Forget not the wombe that bare you, and the breasts that gave you sucke.† Even duck, hatched under an henne, though they take the water, yet will have recourse to the wing that hatched them: how much more should chickens of the same feather and yolke. Goe forth, every man that goeth, with a publicke spirit, looking not on your owne things onely, but also on the things of others; Phil. 2: 4. This care of universal helpfulness was the prosperity of the first Plantation of the Primitive church: Acts, 4: 32. Have a care that you look well to the plants that spring from you, that is, to your children, that they doe not degenerate as the Israelites did; after which they were vexed with afflictions on every hand. How come this to pass? Jer. 2: 21. *I planted them a noble vine, holy, a right seede, how then art thou degenerate into a strange vine before mee?* Your Ancestors were of a noble divine spirit, but if they suffer their children to degenerate, to take loose courses, then God will surely plucke you up: Otherwise if men have a care to propagate the ordinances and Religion to their children after them, God will plant them, and not roote them up. For want of this, the seede of the repenting *Ninivites* was rooted out.

"Lastly, offende not the poore Natives, but as you partake in their land, so make them partakers of your precious faith; as you reape their temporalls, so feede them with your spirituals: winne them to the love of Christ, for whom Christ died. They never yet refused the Gospel, and therefore more hope they will now receive it. Who knoweth whether God have reared this whole Plantation for such an end? . . . Neglect not walls and bulwarks, and fortifications for your owne defence; but ever let the name of the Lord be your strong Tower; and the word of his Promise the Rocke of your Refuge. His word that made heaven and earth will not faile, till heaven and earth be no more. Amen."

\* Referring possibly to the *Planter's Plea*. See Young, p. 16, which could shortly appear.

† See the "Humble Request," printed in 1630, soon after the sailing of Winthrop's fleet, for similar language. See Young, p. 295.

## THE PEABODY FAMILY.

BY C. M. ENDICOTT, ESQ., OF SALEM.

[For explanation of the plan see Vol. I, No. 2, p. 171.]

In compiling the following Memoir, the author has spared neither labor nor expense to make it as perfect and complete as possible. He has consulted the records of Towns, Parishes, Probate, and Registry of Deeds. Nevertheless, from the imperfections of some records, and the conflicting and sometimes almost irreconcilable testimony of others, and oftentimes from the want of any records at all, relying in such cases wholly upon traditionary evidence, which is frequently found more delusive than any other, such a memoir cannot be expected to be *entirely* free from trifling errors. By those only who are accustomed to such investigations can the difficulties to be encountered and overcome be rightly understood or appreciated. If the following account should meet the eye of any one of the name residing at a distance, who can attach himself to either of the families in the last generation here described, he will confer a favor by communicating it to the author, at Salem, Ms.

## HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF PEABODY.

"Party per fess Nebule, Gules, azure, two suns proper,  
with a garb, a crest, Scroll, and Motto, 'Murus  
æneus conscientia sana,' borne by the name of Peabodie."

This name is said to have had its origin about the year 61, in the reign of Nero, the tyrant emperor, at which time the ancient Britons who were tribes of the more ancient Cambri, were in a state of vassalage to the emperor. Parsutagus, in the right of QUEEN BOADICEA his wife, was reigning king in Icena, Briton; and hoping to secure his family and part of his immense estate, in his will he gave one half of the estate to Nero, but to no purpose; for no sooner was the king dead than the officers of Nero seized every thing in their power. QUEEN BOADICEA being a woman of great abilities and valor, opposed those vile proceedings, for which Nero ordered her to be publicly whipped and her daughters to be ravished by his soldiers. This so enraged the Britons, that the queen revolted and with the assistance of her kinsman, a patriarch in one of the tribes, named BOADIE, put herself at the head of the Britons, fought many desperate battles with various success, made a great massacre among the Romans, and would have expelled them, had not Suetonius Paulinus at the critical moment, with ten thousand fresh troops joined the Romans. The battle continued with great vigor, and the event was doubtful, till at last victory inclined to the Romans. Upon which the queen, who had behaved with surprising bravery, determined not to submit to the tyrant, dispatched herself with poison, leaving BOADIE to fate, who with his men sustained the horrid massacre, in a desperate manner selling their lives for a high price to the Romans, till their numbers were reduced to a few, when BOADIE, after avenging himself by killing Galbuta, a Roman officer, and taking his helmet and armor, with a remnant of Britons escaped and took asylum over the craggy mountains of Wales, whence they made frequent excursions upon their neighbors in the low country, the Romans having reduced a great part of the Island to a state of



servitude. Upon this helmet and armor was a Roman badge of honor and distinction, consisting of two suns proper in bordure. There was also a miniature likeness of the Empress Popia, wife of Nero. The Roman badge was sacredly preserved by the patriarchs of the name of BOADIE as a trophy of honor. BOADIE among the ancient Cambri, afterwards Britons, signified "Man," or "a great Man," and "Pea," signified a large hill or mountain, which afterwards occasioned this patriarch leader to be called and distinguished among the neighboring enemy by the name of PEABODIE, or MOUNTAIN-MAN. This tribe multiplied considerably; and some of them by tilling the land, a part of which was fertile, became very opulent; but most of them remained in a rude state. Some of them were herdsmen and kept cattle; others supported themselves by ranging the forest, &c., having many bloody conflicts with their neighbors, which often reduced their numbers and left them in great distress; until in the sixth century, when they were so far reduced that a compromise took place; after which they began to assimilate to their neighbors. In the reign of King Arthur, the kingdom being invaded by the northern Saxons and others, a leader or patriarch of one of the tribes by the name of Peabodie, a man of much influence and wealth, by his prowess and exertion in the battle on the river Douglass, aided much in expelling the invaders; and, having in his possession the trophy that had been taken from the Romans and carefully preserved by his ancestor, the reigning king, Arthur, as a reward for his unshaken fidelity and heroic valor, ordered it to be registered with additions, so as to stand as above stated to the name of PEABODIE. While some of the name and family kept the name of BOADIE, which with some was afterwards *anglicized*, whence the name of Mann; while others kept the name of PEA, which being also anglicized, some were called Hill, others Mont, and Mountain. Hence those names: and there are arms to each name, but not so ancient.

Extracted from Ancient Records, Vol. II., Folio 327, No. 109, and transferred to Modern Records, Vol. II., Folio 65, No. 97.

Signed, ROBERT N. ANDREWS, Assist. Sec'y.

Examined. B. GERARD, Armorer.

Fees, £2. 2. 0.

Heraldry Office, London, Cheap Side, Oct. 23, 1796.

Beside Francis Peabody, of whose descendants we here give an account, there was also a John Paybody, who was one of the original proprietors of Bridgewater in 1645; also a Wm. Paybody, who settled in Duxbury about 1645, and was a representative at Plymouth in 1659; he married Elizabeth, daughter of the celebrated John Alden. The descendants of William reside mostly in Rhode Island, and spell their name "Pabodie." It is supposed there are none of the descendants of John now living.

#### FIRST GENERATION.

LIEUT. FRANCIS PEABODY, St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England, born 1614, came to New England in the ship Planter, Nicholas Trarice Master, in 1635. His name is enrolled in the following copy of a



certificate dated April 2, 1635, found in the Augmentation Office (so called) in Rolls Court, Westminster Hall, London, and published in the "Gleanings for New England History," in Mass. Hist. Coll., 3d series, Vol. VIII., p. 253. He is there called "Husbandman, 21 years" of age.

"Theis underwritten names are to be transported to New England, imbarqued in the Planter, Nicholas Trarice, Master, bound thither. The parties have brought certificate from the minister of Great St. Albans in Hertfordshire, and attestacons from the Justices of Peace, according to the Lords order."

Mr. Peabody was one of the original settlers of Hampton, old Norfolk county, whither he came in the summer of 1638, (probably from Lynn, Mass.,) with the Rev. Stephen Bachilor, and twelve others, in all fourteen, and where he resided several years, often serving on the grand jury and jury for "Tryalls." He was made a freeman in 1640, and in 1649 he was chosen by the town of Hampton one of the three men to "*ende small causes*," and was confirmed in that office by the Justices of the court. In 1657 we find him residing in Topsfield, in Essex county. He was one of the most prominent men in that town both for property and enterprise—was a large landholder in Topsfield, Boxford, and Rowley. Married Mary Foster. Lived to an advanced age, and died Feb. 19, 1697-8. His widow died April 9, 1705. Among his descendants have been men eminent for piety and distinguished for patriotism, literature, and science. His wife was daughter of Reginald Foster or *Forster*, whose family is honorably mentioned in the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," and in "Marmion." Children,

- |                  |             |                  |                         |
|------------------|-------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| 1—1 John,        | b.          | 1642.            | (2)                     |
| 2—2 Joseph,      | b.          | 1644.            | (3)                     |
| 3—3 William,     | b.          | 1646.            | (4)                     |
| 4—4 Isaac,       | b.          | 1648.            | (5)                     |
| 5—5 Sarah,       | b.          | 1650, m. —       | How of Ipswich.         |
| 6—6 Hepsibah,    | b.          | 1652, m. —       | Rea of Salem Village.   |
| 7—7 Lydia,       | b.          | 1654, m. Jacob   | Perley.                 |
| 8—8 Mary,        | b.          | 1656, m. John    | Death of Framingham.    |
| 9—9 Ruth,        | b. May 22,  | 1658.            | Died before her father. |
| 10—10 Damaris,   | b. Jan. 21, | 1660,            | " Dec. 19, 1660.        |
| 11—11 Samuel,    | b. Jan. 4,  | 1662,            | " Sept. 13, 1677.       |
| 12—12 Jacob,     | b. July 28, | 1664.            | (6)                     |
| 13—13 Hannah,    | b. May 28,  | 1668,            | died before her father. |
| 14—14 Nathaniel, | b. July 29, | 1669, m. Frances | —, died in 1715.        |
- Left no children. His widow m. Samuel Shacford of Portsmouth, May 10, 1716.

#### SECOND GENERATION.

(2) II. CAPT. JOHN PEABODY, (1—1) b. 1642. Lived in Boxford, made a freeman in 1674, representative from 1689 to 1691. M. 1. Hannah Andrews, Nov. 23, 1665; m. 2. Sarah —. Joined the church in Boxford, Feb. 21, 1703, died 1720, a. 78. Will dated Oct. 27, 1719, proved Aug., 1720. Children,

- 15—1 John, b. Aug. 28, 1666, died before his father. Never m.

- 16—2 Thomas, b. July 22, 1670, do. do. do.  
 17—3 Mary, b. April 6, 1672, m. — Hazen.  
 18—4 Lydia, b. March 9, 1673, m. Jacob Perley, Dec. 6, 1696.  
 ✓ 19—5 David, b. July 12, 1678. (7)  
 20—6 Elizabeth, b. Aug. 13, 1680, m. David Andrew, Feb. 12, 1702.  
 21—7 Nathan, b. July 20, 1682. (8)  
 22—8 Hannah, b. m. Jose Buckman, Feb. 24, 1690.  
 23—9 Ruth, b. Nov. 13, 1684, m. — Wood.  
 24—10 Moses, b. Feb. 27, 1687, died before his father.

(3) II. Joseph Peabody, (2—2) b. 1644, lived in Boxford, made a freeman in 1677, m. Bethiah Bridges, Oct. 26, 1668, joined the church in Boxford, Oct. 30, 1709, died 1721. Will dated 20 March, 1721. Children,

- 25—1 Joseph, b. April 16, 1671. (9)  
 26—2 Jonathan, b. 1673. (10)  
 27—3 Sarah, b. Sept. 4, 1676, m. Benj. Smith, May 22, 1700.  
 28—4 Samuel, b. April 8, 1678. (11)  
 29—5 Bethiah, b. April 8, 1681.  
 30—6 Lydia, b. Feb. 4, 1683, m. Jacob Perley, May 9, 1709.  
 31—7 Alice, b. Jan. 4, 1685.

✓ (4) II. William Peabody, (3—3) b. 1647, lived in Boxford, m. Hannah Hale of Newbury, Aug. 14, 1684, died March, 1699. His widow died Feb. 23, 1733. Children,

- 32—1 Stephen, b. Aug. 5, 1685. (12)  
 33—2 Mary, b. April 11, 1687, m. Joseph Symonds.  
 34—3 Ephraim, b. April 23, 1689. (13)  
 35—4 Richard, b. Feb. 7, 1691. (14)  
 36—5 Hannah, b. Aug. , 1693, m. Jonathan Foster.  
 37—6 John, b. Aug. 1, 1695. (15)  
 38—7 Abiel, b. 1697.  
 39—8 Oliver, b. May 7, 1698. (16)

(5) II. Isaac Peabody, (4—4) b. 1648, lived in Topsfield. Inherited from his father the family mansion. Married Sarah —. Will dated Oct. 21, 1726, proved January 2, 1727. Children,

- 40—1 Francis, b. Dec. 1, 1694. (17)  
 41—2 Mary, b. Feb. 5, 1696, m. William Jarvis of Boston.  
 42—3 Isaac, b. March 15, 1697, died Jan. 13, 1739, never married. He inherited the family mansion, which was sold after his death to John Batchelder, who married his sister Anne.  
 43—4 Philadelphia, b. Sept. 28, 1698, m. Dan'l. Reddington, Topsfield.  
 44—5 Matthew, b. Dec. 10, 1699. (18)  
 45—6 William, b. Jan. 26, 1701, died young and before his father.  
 46—7 Estes, b. Sept. 28, 1702, m. widow Mary Gott, May 19, 1746. (19)  
 47—8 Joseph, b. June 14, 1704. (20)  
 48—9 Sarah, b. March 10, 1706, m. Luke Averill of Topsfield.  
 49—10 Anne, b. May 31, 1707, m. John Batchelder.  
 50—11 Hepsibah, b. May 25, 1709, m. Eph'm Wildes, Jan. 31, 1731.  
 51—12 Samuel, b. Jan. 3, 1711, died Jan. 23, 1711.



(6) II. Jacob Peabody, (12—12) b. July 28, 1664, lived in Topsfield, m. Abigail Towne, Jan. 12, 1686. Died Nov. 24, 1689, a. 25 yrs. His widow m. Thomas Perley, Jan. 14, 1696. Children,

52—1 Kesiah, b.<sup>2</sup> m. Jos. Kenney of Preston, Ct., June 28, 1704.

53—2 Mercy b. m. Richard Dresser of Woodstock, Ct., June 29, 1709.

54—3 Jacob, b. Nov. 9, 1689. (21)

see Gould?

### THIRD GENERATION.

X (7) III. Ensign David Peabody (19—5) b. July 12, 1678, m. Sarah Pope of Dartmouth, Mass., according to the town records of Boxford; she was, however, one of the four daughters of "*Old Mr. Zacheus Gould*," as appears from various deeds of the distribution of property in the Records of the Registry of Deeds for Essex county. Lived in Boxford, joined the church there in 1706, died April 1, 1726, a. 48. His widow died Sept. 29, 1756, a. 72. Children,

55—1 Thomas, b. Sept. 22, 1705, died April, 1758. (22)

56—2 Hannah, b. Oct. 14, 1707, m. — Fuller.

X 57—3 Sarah, b. Sept. 26, 1709, m. Daniel Wood, May 18, 1736. ✓

58—4 Mercy, b. Jan. 23, 1712, died Sept. 26, 1793.

59—5 John, b. April 11, 1714, died April 27, 1765. (23)

60—6 Deborah, b. Sept. 1716, died Aug. 21, 1736.

61—7 Rebecca, b. Dec. 3, 1718, m. — Dexter, died Feb. 25, 1793.

62—8 Susanna, b. May, 1721, died Oct. 1794.

63—9 Mary, b. Sept. 1723, died in infancy.

64—10 David, b. Oct. 4, 1724, died Aug. 16, 1774.

65—11 Mary, b. Nov. 1, 1726, died 1736.

(8) III. Deacon Nathan Peabody, (21—7) b. July 20, 1682, m. 1, Nov. 29, 1711, Hannah Putnam of Salem Village; m. 2, March 27, 1723, Pricilla Thomas of Topsfield. Lived in Boxford, chosen deacon of the church there Nov. 17, 1730, will dated Feb. 21, 1733, died March 4, 1733. Children by Hannah,

66—1 John, b. Feb. 2, 1713, died Feb. 23, 1713.

67—2 Hannah, b. April 27, 1714.

68—3 Nathan, b. March 13, 1716. (24)

69—4 Elizabeth, b. Feb. 14, 1718.

Children by Pricilla,

70—5 Daniel, b. Nov. 23, 1724, died April 17, 1725.

71—6 Ruth, b. Aug. 6, 1727.

72—7 Louisa, b. Sept. 24, 1728.

(9) III. Joseph Peabody, (25—1) b. April 16, 1671, lived in Boxford, m. Mary —, admitted to the church in Topsfield Aug. 30, 1702, transferred to the Boxford church April 25, 1703, died in 1715. Children,



- 73—1 Samuel, b. July 6, 1694, lived in Middleton, left no children.  
 74—2 Joseph, b. Jan. 30, 1696, died 1751. (25)  
 75—3 Mary, b. Feb. 4, 1697, m. John Bulfinch of Boston.  
 76—4 Hannah, b. March 15, 1703, unmarried in 1758.  
 77—5 Rebecca, b. Oct. 15, 1705, m. Joseph Loudon of Boston.  
 78—6 Zerubabel, b. Feb. 26, 1707, lived in Middleton. (26)  
 79—7 Nathaniel, b. Oct. 7, 1710, lived in Middleton. (27)  
 80—8 Bethiah, b. 1715.

(10) III. Jonathan Peabody, (26—2) b. 1673, lived in Boxford, m. Alice —, died April 18, 1741. Children,

- 81—1 Alice, b. April 29, 1711, m. Henry Gray, June, 1736.  
 82—2 Elizabeth, b. Oct. 28, 1712, died in infancy.  
 83—3 John, b. Dec. 30, 1713, m. Sarah Dorman, May 18, 1736.  
 (28)  
 84—4 Joseph, b. Dec. 13, 1718, m. Sarah Holt of Andover. (29)  
 85—5 Mehitable, b. May 23, 1721.  
 86—6 Anna, b. July 31, 1723.  
 87—7 Jonathan, b. Feb. 25, 1725, m. Mary Ramsdell, Feb. 20, 1752.  
 (30)  
 88—8 Lydia, b. Nov. 18, 1729.

(11) III. Samuel Peabody, (28—4) b. April 8, 1678, m. Lydia Holt, Jan. 27, 1707, lived in Andover, died previous to 1715. Children,

- 89—1 Moses, b. 1708, m. Sarah Holt, June 17, 1727. (31)  
 90—2 Lydia, b.

(12) III. Stephen Peabody, (32—1) b. Aug. 15, 1685, m. Hannah Swan, lived in Boxford, is called "captain," died Jan. 7, 1759. His widow died April 17, 1764, a. 75. Children,

- 91—1 Hannah, b. Feb. 1, 1709.  
 92—2 Richard, b. May 29, 1711, died Oct. 11, 1711.  
 93—3 Mary, b. Dec. 29, 1713.  
 94—4 William, b. June 29, 1715, m. Rebecca Smith, March 25, 1740.  
 Removed to Amherst, N. H., about 1742. (32)  
 95—5 Hepsibah, b. Feb. 14, 1718, m. — Dorman.  
 96—6 Pricilla, b. Nov. 22, 1719, m. — Hale.  
 97—7 Francis, b. Feb. 12, 1721, removed to New Brunswick, 1764.  
 (33)  
 98—8 Stephen, b. Oct. 1, 1724. (34)  
 99—9 Richard, b. April 13, 1731. (35)

(13) III. Ephraim Peabody, (34—3) b. April 23, 1689, m. Hannah Reddington, July, 1713, lived in Boxford, was deranged from 1732 to his death. Guardians during that period, Thomas Reddington and his brother Stephen. Will dated July 4, 1728, proved June 23, 1740, died June 1, 1740, a. 51. Children,

- 100—1 Thomas, b. July 14, 1715, lived first in Boxford, then in Lunenburg, Worcester county. (36)  
 101—2 Abraham, b. Oct. 6, 1717. (37)

102—3 Ephraim, b. Feb. 16, 1720, lived in Ashford, Windham county, Ct. (38)

103—4 Hannah, b. May 8, 1725.

104—5 Nathaniel, b. Dec. 18, 1727. (39)

105—6 Stephen, b. 1729, died in 1733.

106—7 Mary, b. 1731.

(14) III. Richard Peabody, (35—4) b. Feb. 7, 1691, married Ruth Kimball, lived in Boxford. Children,

107—1 Asa, b. Jan. 25, 1717. (40)

108—2 Mary, b. Jan. 13, 1719.

109—3 Abigail, b. Oct. 10, 1722.

110—4 Sarah, b. June 5, 1725.

111—5 Richard, b. Jan. 15, 1727. (41)

112—6 Peggy, b. June, 1729.

(15) III. John Peabody, (37—6) b. Aug. 1, 1695, lived first in Boxford, and where most, if not all his children were born. Removed to Andover, where he was living in 1752. Married Sarah —, 1722. Children,

113—1 Sarah, b. Jan. 25, 1723.

114—2 Oliver, b. June 22, 1725, was father of the Hon. Oliver Peabody of Exeter, N. H. (42)

115—3 Mehitabel, b. Aug. 20, 1727.

116—4 John, b. Jan. 16, 1730, died 1730.

117—5 John, b. Aug. 9, 1732, lived first in Andover, then in Bridgeton, Cumberland county, Me. M. Mary Perley, June 28, 1764. (43)

118—6 Betty, b. April 1, 1735.

119—7 Mary, b. Oct. 20, 1737, d. Nov. 1, 1738.

120—8 Mary, b. Jan. 27, 1739.

121—9 Stephen, b. Nov. 11, 1741, was a minister in Atkinson, N. H. (44)

122—10 Rebecca, b. Sept. 6, 1746.

(16) III. Rev. Oliver Peabody, (39—8) b. May 7, 1698. H. C. 1721. Was a minister in Natick, and highly esteemed for the purity of his character. The following inscription is copied from his monument, in the graveyard at South Natick. The original is in Latin. "Here are deposited the remains of the reverend OLIVER PEABODY, a man venerable for the faculties of his mind and for all needful learning. He delighted much in theological investigations. He discharged the pastoral office with great renown for thirty years; — ministering to the people of Natick, especially to the aborigines, in the cause of sacred learning. He was a model in social life. In benevolence and universal hospitality, he was pre-eminent. In the firm expectation of a future retribution, he was called from his ministry on the 2d of February, A. D. 1752, aged 54 years." He married Hannah Baxter, daughter of Rev. Joseph Baxter, of Medfield, a lady distinguished for her piety and good sense. She married, second, Deacon John Eliot, of Boston, Nov. 2, 1769. The people of Natick have the most pleasing traditions



with respect to this family. A correspondent, to whom I am indebted for many particulars, writes, "All the old people here unite in saying, that the Peabody's were a wonderful family, possessing more virtues and fewer vices than could seldom be found in one family." Children,

123—1 Catharine, b. Feb. 27, 1723—4, d. unmarried in Boxford, Sept. 17, 1802.

124—2 Oliver, b. Jan. 15, 1725—6. H. C. 1745. Ordained Pastor 1st Church in Roxbury, Nov. 7, 1750. Was never married. Died May 29, 1752, a. 26.

125—3 William, b. Feb. 20, 1727—8, d. unmarried, Jan. 13, 1767.

126—4 Rebecca, b. June 13, 1730, m. Dr. Wm. Deming, of Needham, Dec. 20, 1759, d. Jan. 18, 1822, a. 92 years.

127—5 Mercy, b. July 24, 1732, d. unmarried Nov. 20, 1804.

128—6 Joseph, b. Sept. 19, 1734, d. unmarried at Newbury, N. Carolina.

129—7 Hannah, b. March 12, 1736, m. Rev. Elizur Holyoke, of Boxford, Nov. 13, 1760, and had 8 children; d. Dec. 20, 1808, a. 72.

130—8 Susanna, b. Sept. 6, 1739, d. March 20, 1740.

131—9 Susanna, b. March 10, 1740, d. March 28, 1741.

132—10 Elizabeth, b. April 6, 1742, d. April 24, 1742.

133—11 Thomas, b. Dec. 27, 1743, d. Jan. 15, 1744.

134—12 Sarah, b. Sept. 23, 1745, m. 1, Joseph Eliot, of Boston; 2, William Brown, of Boston, d. April 5, 1808.

(17) III. Cornet Francis Peabody, (40—1) b. Dec. 1, 1694. Lived in Middleton. m. Dorothy Perkins, Jan. 27, 1715. Died April 23, 1769. His widow d. May 3, 1771, a. 76. Children,

135—1 Francis, b. Sept. 21, 1715, was the father of the late Joseph Peabody, an eminent merchant of Salem, Mass. (45)

136—2 Mary, b. Aug. 10, 1718.

137—3 Dorothy, b. March 27, 1720.

138—4 Samuel, b. Jan. 30, 1722. (46)

139—5 Nathaniel, b. April 7, 1723, lived in Danvers. (47)

140—6 William, b. March 11, 1725. (48)

141—7 Isaac, b. Aug., 1727. (49)

142—8 Daniel, b. June, 1729. (50)

143—9 Bimsley, b. Sept. 8, 1731. (51)

144—10 Hannah, b. Feb. 23, 1733.

145—11 Stephen, b. April 25, 1735. (52)

(18) III. Matthew Peabody, (44—5) b. Dec. 10, 1699, m. 1, Mehitable ———; she d. June 6, 1740; m. 2, Sarah Dorman, April 13, 1743. Lived in Topsfield; d. Oct. 20, 1777 — his wife died same day, and they were both buried in one grave.

Children by Mehitable.

146—1 Ebenezer, b. Feb. 11, 1727. (53)

147—2 Mehitable, b. Dec. 24, 1728.

148—3 John, b. Sept. 10, 1730, d. Jan. 29, 1802. (54)

149—4 Sarah, b. March 31, 1733, m. Daniel Porter, 1769.



## Children by Sarah.

- 150—5 Seth, b. Nov. 27, 1744. (55)  
 151—6 Isaac, b. Sept. 29, 1747, settled in New Boston, N. H. (56)  
 152—7 Deborah, b. Oct. 21, 1750, d. Jan. 4, 1757.

(19) III. Estes Peabody, (46—7) b. Sept. 28, 1742, lived in Killingly, Windham Co., Ct., m. Mary Gott, a widow, May 19, 1746. He died Dec. 31, 1770. His widow died Feb. 15, 1772. He left no children.

(20) III. Joseph Peabody, (47—8) b. June 14, 1704, lived in Topsfield, m. Elizabeth Bradstreet, a descendant of Gov. Bradstreet, Nov. 2, 1729. She died 31 Dec., 1751. He died June 7, 1755. Will proved 21 June, 1755. Bequeathed a very valuable wardrobe and rich jewels of his wife's to his three daughters. Children,

- 153—1 Joseph, b. Sept. 15, 1730, d. Aug. 7, 1736.  
 154—2 Jacob, b. Dec. 2, 1731, d. Aug. 14, 1736.  
 155—3 Dudley, b. June 15, 1735, d. Aug. 6, 1736.  
 156—4 Elizabeth, b. Sept. 23, 1737, d. Dec. 20, 1806, a. 69 years.  
 157—5 Jacob, b. April 6, 1739, m. Sarah Potter, 1763, d. Nov. 25, 1806. (57)  
 158—6 Pricilla, b. 1743, m. Isaac Averill, Dec. 22, 1761.  
 159—7 Peggy, b. April 13, 1748, m. Benj. Bixby, Jr., Nov. 1770.

(21) III. Dea. Jacob Peabody, (54—3) b. Nov. 9, 1689, lived in Topsfield, m. Rebecca Baker, April 30, 1712, d. July 24, 1749. His widow lived to a very advanced age, and died March 12, 1780. Children,

- 160—1 Jacob, b. Feb. 18, 1713, m. Susanna Rogers, dau. of Rev. John Rogers, minister at Boxford. Was father of the late Gen. Nathaniel Peabody, of Atkinson, N. H. (58)  
 161—2 Rebecca, b. Feb. 3, 1715, m. Stephen Foster, of Ipswich, April 21, 1736.  
 162—3 Abigail, b. Feb. 13, 1717, d. May 12, 1736.  
 163—4 Nathaniel, b. Feb. 25, 1719, d. June 25, 1736.  
 164—5 Pricilla, b. March 25, 1721, d. unmarried May 8, 1753.  
 165—6 Thomas, b. Aug. 24, 1723, d. Sept. 25, 1723.  
 166—7 Martha, b. Aug. 19, 1724, d. June 17, 1736.  
 167—8 Elizabeth, b. Oct. 25, 1728, d. June 18, 1736.

## END OF THE THIRD GENERATION.

(To be continued in a future number.)

## INDIVIDUAL AND FAMILY NAMES.

BY THE REV. WILLIAM COGSWELL, D. D.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"

*Imago animi, vultus; vitæ, Nomen est.*—Puteanus.

Individual Names, or Names of Individuals, were given for the distinction of persons, one from another, as Adam, Eve, Noah, Abraham, Sarah, Paul and John. Such names have always been in use, and, at the present day, are generally termed christian or baptismal names. They were adopted originally, to a great extent, from the consideration of their signification. As an illustration of this remark, we present the following names:—First, of men; namely, Adam—earthy, taken out of the earth; Abel—just; Alexander—helper of men; Andrew—manful; Benjamin—son of the right hand; Caleb—hearty; Chrysostom—golden mouth; Constantine—firm; Daniel—judgment of God; David—beloved; Edmund—happy; Edwin—happy victor; Edward—happy keeper; Ellis, (corruptly for Elias)—Lord God; Erasmus—amiable; Francis—free; Frederic—rich peace; Gabriel—man of God; George—husbandman; Godfrey—God's peace; Goodrich—rich in God; Hector—defender; Humphrey—house peace; Hierome—holy name; Isaac—laughter; Israel—prevailing in the Lord; John—gracious; Joseph—increase of the Lord; Leonard—lion-hearted; Luke—luminous; Matthew—reward; Moses—drawn forth; Nathaniel—the gift of God; Neale—blackish; Nicholas—conqueror; Oswald—Steward; Paul—wonderful; Phillippe—lover of horses; Robert—famous in counsel; Roger—quiet; Reuben—vision of the son; Seaborn—born upon the sea; Sebastian—majestic; Sylvanus—woodman; Stephen—a crown; Theophilus—lover of God; Thomas—a twin; Vincent—victorious; William—a defence of many; Wilfred—much peace; Zachariah—the memory of the Lord:—Secondly, of women: namely, Abigail—the father's joy; Alice—noble; Adeline—descending from nobles; Barbara—strange; Catharine—chaste; Clara—bright; Dorcas—a roebuck; Eleanor—pitiful; Eve—giving life; Florence—flourishing; Joanna—grace of the Lord; Judith—praising; Lucia—lightsome; Mary—exalted; Margaret—precious; Priscilla—ancient; Rosamund—rose of the world; Susanna—lily; Sophia—wisdom; Theodosia—God's gift; Ursula—little bear. Thus, christian names were originally given as expressive of some circumstance of birth, personal quality possessed, good desired by parents, or some other reason. Much importance was attached to the name as indicating the fortune of the child. Hence the proverb, "*Bonum nomen, bonum omen.*"

Family Names were given for the purpose of particularizing families. They are a sort of hereditary distinction, and are called by the French and English, surnames, because added to christian or baptismal names. In the early state of society among the Jews, Egyptians, Persians,



Greeks, Romans, Germans, Gauls, Britons, indeed among every nation, no individual had more than one name; but in a more advanced or refined period, an additional name was given, in order to mark the different families to which individuals belonged, as well as to distinguish members of the same family from each other. Among the Greeks a few families at Athens and Sparta had family names. When the league was established between the Romans and the Sabines, to confirm which it was covenanted that the Romans should add Sabine names to theirs, and that the Sabines should add Roman names to theirs. These were termed *nomina Gentilitia, et cognomina*, as their previous names were termed *prænomena*. Commonly among the Romans, each person had three names; namely, a proper name (*prænomen*, which distinguished the individual,) the name of the clan, (*nomen*,) and the family name, (*cognomen*.) Sometimes also a surname was added, which was given on account of some distinguished exploit or remarkable event. The *prænomen* was placed first, and usually written with one or two letters; as *M.* for *Marcus*, *Q.* for *Quintus*, *Cn.* for *Cneius*. Then followed the *nomen*; as *Fabius*, *Julius*, (from the clan (*gens*), *Fabian*, *Julian*.) Lastly came the *cognomen*; as *Cicero*, *Scipio*. In the name *M. Tullius Cicero*, *M.* is the *prænomen*, which distinguishes him from his brother *Quintus*; *Tullius*, the *nomen*, which distinguishes the clan, (*gens*;) and *Cicero*, the *cognomen*, which shows his family. An instance of a surname, (*agnomen*,) is *Africanus*, added to *Scipio*; as *Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus*.

The Hebrews in their genealogies, instead of surnames, used the name of the father with *Ben*, which signifies son, as *Melchi*, *Ben Addi*; *Addi*, *Ben Cosam*; *Cosam*, *Ben Elmadam*; — that is, *Melchi*, son of *Addi*; *Addi*, son of *Cosam*; *Cosam*, son of *Elmadam*. A similar practice prevailed among our English ancestors, as *Ceonred Ceolwaling*, *Ceolwald Cuthing*, *Cuth Cuthwining*; — that is, *Ceonred*, son of *Ceolwald*, *Ceolwald*, son of *Cuth*, *Cuth*, son of *Cuthwin*, the termination or suffix, *ing*, meaning son or offspring. In the same sense, the Welsh Britons used *Ap*, (son,) as *Ap Owen*; *Owen*, *Ap Harry*; *Harry*, *Ap Rhese*; — that is, son of *Owen*; *Owen*, son of *Harry*; *Harry*, son of *Rhese*. The same may be said with regard to the Scotch in the use of *Mac*, (son,) as *Donald*, *Mac Wharter*; *Wharter*, *Mac Dowell*; *Dowell*, *Mac Clelland*; — that is, *Donald*, son of *Wharter*; *Wharter*, son of *Dowell*; *Dowell*, son of *Clelland*. With the Irish, the expression for son is *Oy* or *O'*; as *O'Neal*; *Neal*, *O'Riley*; *Riley*, *O'Brien*; *Brien*, *O'Connell*; *Connell*, *O'Hara*; — that is, son of *Neal*; *Neal*, son of *Riley*; *Riley*, son of *Brien*; *Brien*, son of *Connell*; *Connell*, son of *Hara*. In like manner, the old Normans in their surnames used *Fitz*, a corruption for *Fitz*, (son,) as *John*, *Fitz Robert*; *Robert*, *Fitz William*; *William*, *Fitz Hugh*; *Hugh*, *Fitz Gerald*; *Gerald*, *Fitz Herbert*; *Herbert*, *Fitz Roy*.

Surnames began to be used by the French nation about the commencement of the eleventh century,\* and by the English nation about the time of William, the Conqueror, in 1066, when the Conquest was

\* Ducange says the use of surnames in France began about the year 987, when the barons adopted the practice of designating themselves by their estates.



achieved, or, as some suppose, as early as Edward, the Confessor, who began his reign in 1041. It is certain that the occasional use of surnames in England dates beyond the ingress of the Normans. But before the Conquest it was usual for persons to subscribe to deeds and all legal instruments, with a cross and a single name without a surname, in the following manner: + Ego Eadredus confirmari; + Ego Edmundus corroborari; + Ego Sigarius conclusi. In the authentic record of the Exchequer in England, called the Domesday Book, surnames are first found in public records in established order. The Scotch date the use of surnames about the time the English do; but it is not certain that they are correct in doing it. In England these names were introduced gradually. They were first assumed by the people of the "better sort," generally, who took the names of their estates, and it was not until the reign of Edward II., (1307,) that they were "settled among the common people fully." In Germany and some kindred nations, family names were little used by the commoners before the fourteenth century. The most current opinion is, that surnames can scarcely be said to have been permanently settled before the era of the Reformation, in the sixteenth century.\*

The origin of surnames is various. The greatest number, probably, are derived from towns, villages, seats or patrimonial possessions. The most ancient, says the learned Camden, are from places in Normandy, and countries adjoining it. All names having the French *De, Du, Des, De la* prefixed, or beginning or ending with Font, Fant, Beau, Saint, Mont, Bois, Aux, are of this description. The names of Warren, Mortimer, Percy, Devereaux, Harcourt, Tracy, Montfort, and Cayly are derived from places in Normandy. Indeed, there is scarcely a village in that country which has not given a name to some family in England. From places in France are derived the names of Courtney, Bolleyn, Paris, Corby, Bohun, Saint George, Saint Andrew, Cressy, Lyons, Loring,† and Beaumont. Nearly all the towns, villages and hamlets, also, in England and Scotland, have given names to families, as Murray, Clifford, Stafford, Gordon, Douglass, Heydon, Barkeley, Leigh, Hastings, Hamleton, Booths, Clinton, Cotton, Hume, Stanhope, Sydenham, Arlington, Whitney, Wentworth, Fanshaw, Carie, Hartshorne, Gifford, Bassett, Howard, Talbot, Lovell, Tirell, Blunt, and Bissett. Most of the families in Cornwall have names, a constituent part of which is contained in the following distich:

"By Tre, Ros, Pol, Lan, Caer, and Pen.‡  
You may know the most Cornish men."

All names, which in England had *Of* set before them, which in Cheshire and the North was contracted into A, as Thomas a Dutton, John a Standish, Adam a Kirby, or which in Latin had *De* prefixed,

\* *Archæologia*, Vol. XVIII., p. 108.

† The name of Loring, though not found in the Roll of Battel Abbey by Fox, is found in Leland's copy of the Roll, to which Lower, in his *Essays on English Surnames*, says "The preference ought unquestionably to be conceded." The name Loring is derived from Lorraine, a province in France.

‡ These words signify in their order a town, a heath, a pool, a church, a castle, a promontory.

were derived from places. The same may be said, to a considerable extent, of those names which had *Le* before them. Under the head of local names may be placed also such as Hill, Wood, Field, Pool, Pond.

Next to local names or those derived from places, the most numerous are those derived from trades or professions, as Archer, Brewer, Brazier, Baker, Carpenter, Goldsmith, Cutter, Fisher, Taylor, Potter, Smith, Saddler, Painter, Webster, Wheeler, Wright, Wheelwright, Mason, Gardner, Turner.

Some names have been assumed from office, as Chamberlain, Cooke, Marshall, Sergeant, Foster, Fowler, Page, Butler, Clarke, Proctor, Abbot, Bishop, Priest, Dean.

Names have been taken from titles of honor, dignity, or estate, as King, Prince, Lord, Baron, Knight, Squire.

Names also have been derived from bodily or mental qualities, as Goodman, Wise, Proud, Strong, Armstrong, Long, Low, Short, Little.

Periods of life have given rise to names, as Old, Young, Child, Baby.

Some names have been derived from parts of the body, as Head, Whitehead, Legge, Foot, Arm, Heart; and others from the color of complexion or dress, as White, Black, Brown, Green; and others again from fruits and flowers, as Pear, Peach, Lilly, Rose.

Many names are derived from beasts, as Lamb, Lyon, Bear, Buck, Fox, Wolf, Hog, Roe, Badger, Hind, Hare; others from birds, as Dove, Lark, Nightingale, Swallow, Peacock, Sparrow, Swan, Woodcock, Crow, Wren, Parrot; and others from fishes, as Pike, Crab, Bass, Salmon, Haddock.

A considerable number of surnames have originated from christian names, as Francis, Leonard, Herbert, Giles, Lewis, Humphrey, James, Jacob, Daniel, Thomas, Anthony, Alexander.

The names of Corbet, Goodwin, Goodrich, Fabyan, Hervey, Howard, Osborn, Payne, Searle, Star, Swain, Wade, Warner, Hamlin, Talbot, Wade, and Maynard were formerly christian names, and in use about the time of William the Conqueror.

Many surnames are formed by the addition of *son* to a christian name, as Williamson, Robertson, Richardson, Johnson.

Nicknames or nursenames have, in process of time, become family names: as Bill, or Billy, for William; Dick, or Dickey, for Richard.

We might proceed to give other specimens of the origin of names; but our limits will not permit us to enlarge. A sufficient number has been presented to show that it is almost indefinitely various. It is computed that there are between thirty and forty thousand surnames in England alone. Their origin, too, is often curious. Persons fond of the study of individual or family nomenclature, will be entertained and instructed with the perusal of Camden's *British Remains*, Lower on *English Surnames*, Chambers' and Brande's *Dictionaries*, and the different *Encyclopedias* on this subject, to which we have been greatly indebted in preparing this piece.



## HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL NOTICES.

Every person who makes much use of a pen might easily preserve important and interesting memoranda in an available manner. He might do this by using paper of the same size, and folded in the same form, so that sheet might be added to sheet to form a book. He begins with numbering each article he writes. He can then easily refer from one name to another, to parent, brother, or child. He can add statements as to any person named in a new article numbered in order, and referring to the number of the article where the person was before named. He might have an alphabetical index of the whole. Towns may thus be entered with names of persons. Memoranda of births, marriages, deaths, removals, &c., may thus be made. The practice of writing such notices would be a pleasant employment of some scraps of time that otherwise would be spent idly; and it would also tend to promote the improvement of the mental powers. Facts of importance would be preserved which a treacherous memory easily loses. A minute history of a town or county would be quite as important for showing the progress of human society as the history of an empire.\* A statement of the introduction of an improvement in tanning, spinning, erecting houses, making roads, building carriages, forming farming and mechanic tools, fashioning garments, using meats and drinks, and managing social intercourse, would be of vastly more value than an eloquent relation of the intrigues of courts, and the movements of armies.

C. F.

## JAMES GRAHAM, MARQUIS OF MONTROSE, &amp;C.

Of this individual the common biographical dictionaries state the career, or as much of it as they usually do of those as celebrated. It is sufficient to state here that he perished ignominiously on a gallows thirty feet high, at Edinburgh. His executioners, as though determined not to be outdone in barbarism, quartered his body and hung it up on the walls of that city, May 21st, 1650. This was in requital for his exertions against the liberties of his country.

It is said, that, before his execution, not having any friends to "memorize him, he was so zealous of the fame of his great master, Charles I., that with the point of his sword he wrote these following lines."

Great, good, and just could I but rate  
My griefs, and thy so rigid fate,  
I'd weep the world to such a strain,  
As it should deluge once again.  
But since thy loud tongu'd blood demands supplies,  
More from Briareus hands than Argus eyes.  
He sing the obsequies with Trumpets sounds,  
And write thy Epitaph with blood and wounds.

Winstanley's *Worthies*.

\* We not only agree with our correspondent in this, but we go much further. It is to the *beginning* of things we must look, or we can arrive to no satisfactory *end*. To know what our ancestors *did* when they fixed their abode among these hills, we should know what they *had to do* with. To know how they estimated social life, and the importance of mental improvement, we must know something how they themselves stood indebted to the age in which they lived. — EDITOR.



## THE GOOKIN FAMILY.

[Continued from page 352, Vol. I.]

[The following extracts may afford some reasonable conjecture respecting the name *Gookin*.

On page 221 of Harris' History of the County of Kent, folio, London, 1729, he says that "Nouington lies about the middle of the East part of Kent, about five miles Southward from *Sandwich*, in the Bailiwick of Eastry, Lath of St. Austin, East Division of the County. In the Deanery of Bridge and Diocese of Canterbury," and among the "Places of note there" he mentions "Fredville, in old writings called *Froidville* from its bleak and high situation. It was anciently belonging to the Family of COLKIN, or as commonly called *Cokin*; who probably built the seat here. The *Colkins* came originally from Canterbury where they had a Lane called Colkin's Lane; and were also Proprietors of *Worthgate* in that city. *William Colkin* who lived in King John's Reign [1199—1216] founded an Hospital near Eastbridge there, which bore his name and he was also a great Benefactor to those Hospitals of St. Nicholas, St. Katharine and St. Thomas of East Bridge. *John Colkin* died possessed of Fredville in the 10<sup>th</sup> year of King Edward III., [1336,] and his family held it till about the reign of King Edward II., [1307—1327,] and then it was sold to Thomas Charleton." In a list of the officers of the city of Canterbury, he mentions under the title *Ballivi* [the chief Magistrate of a corporation was originally denoted by that word] "*Willielmus Cokin*," in 1250 and in 1267, and "*Edmundus Cokyn*," in 1358. In the general index to the volume, but not citing any page, is the following—"Gooking; Gules, a Chevron between three Cocks, or."

Camden mentions "*Ashburn*, [in Derbyshire] a town where the family of *Cockains* have long flourished."\* And Sylvanus Morgan gives "Argent, 3 cocks gules, Armed, Crested and Jelloped Sable," of *Cokain*, a family of dignity at ASHBORNE, "and in Kent County gives the name *Cukyn*; another author assigns the same arms to *Cockayn*. These variations in the etymology of the name, of *Colkin* to *Cokin*, and of *Gookin* to *Gokin*, and *Gocking*, changed with the pronunciation, as Capt. John Smith, who probably knew Daniel Gookin, of Va., 1621, personally, [see p. 346, Reg.] called him *Gockin*, and then *Gookin*. Harris distinctly mentions the change both of the pronunciation and writing, from *Colkin* to *Cokin*; and in his index as quoted we find *Gooking*, and while the name was written by the visiting Herald, *Gokin*. (See p. 345.) Burke, of the present day, writes it *Gookin*.† Some of the early New England chroniclers spell the name "Goggin." Thus we find the successive changes—*Colkin*, *Cockin*, *Cockayn*, *Cockyn*, *Cokain*, *Cokin*, *Gockin*, *Gokin*, *Gookin*, and others. This conjecture is strengthened by the affinity of the arms, for in Heraldry, coat armor distinguishes families with nearly, if not quite the certainty of surnames. Guillim calls "the cock the Knight among birds, being both of noble courage and prepared evermore to the battle; having his comb for an helmet, his sharp and hooked bill for a fauchion (falchion) or courtlax to flash and wound his enemies, and as a complete soldier armed cap-a-pie, he hath his legs armed with spurs, giving example to the valient soldier to expel danger by fight, and not by flight." The "*Cokyn*" and "*Colkyn*" and all subsequent changes were, no doubt, mere contrivances to get rid of the un euphonic and objectionable title worn by the first soldier of the Family, whose vigilance and chivalric bravery in the rude days of old England set him down for a Cockin by name, with three cocks in his shield, thus winning the name and the insignia together. The instances in which armorial devices were borrowed from, or correspond with the names of the men for whom they were intended, are somewhat numerous. As the Bulkleys (that is the *Bullockleys*) have three *bullock's heads* in their arms, the Dobells (that is Doe-bells) have *three does* and a *bell* for theirs, and Earl Bellomont, Lord Coote, Gov. of Mass<sup>ts</sup> in 1699, had on his coat of arms, two or more *coots*.

In Hakluyt's Voyages, p. 183, the name *Godekin*, occurs thus: "About the feast of Easter, in the yeere of our Lord 1394, Henry van Pomeran—*Godekin*, Michael, Clays sheld, Hans Howfoote, Peter Hawfoote, and many others with them of Wismer and of Rostok being of the Society of the Hans, tooke by main force, a ship of New-Castle upon Tyne called *Gasezere*, sailing upon the sea toward Prussia, belonging to Roger de Thornewton, and others." In the subsequent narrative the name *Godekin* seems to be used as a *Christian* name and a *Surname* indiscriminately.]

The following paper, relating to political difficulties, is the one referred to in the former number, [p. 351.] Considerable inquiry has been made

\* *Britannia*. Fol. 491. London: 1695.† "Burke's *Commoners*."

for it from time to time, unsuccessfully, and it is of great value in the history of that critical period:—

“HONORED GENTLEMEN:—Haueing liberty by law [title Liberties common] to present in speech or writing any *necessary* motion, or information, *whereof* that meeting hath proper cognizance so it bee don in *conuenient* time, due order and Respective manner—I have chosen the latter way and hope I shall attend the qualifications as to time, order and manner.

• It is much upon my hart to suggest to your prudent, pious, and serious consideration my poore thoughts touching the matters lyeing before you, which (to my weake understanding) is a case of great concernment, as to the weale or woe of thousands of the Lord's poore people in this wilderness yt for the testimony of Jesus transplanted themselves into this wilderness yn vnhabited; and here purchasing ye right of the natives did sit downe in this vacuum, as it were, and who with great labour and sufferings, for many yeares conflicting with hard winters and hot summers haue possessed and left to yr posterity Those inheritances so rightfully allotted to ym According to the Law of God and man; these considerations render the matter most momentous to me.

Your present work (as I vnderstand) is, to draw up instructions for An Agent or Agents to bee sent for England, in compliance with his ma'ties commands in his last letter, which requires vs to send Agents, within 3 months duly impoured to Answer a claime made by one Mr. Mason claiming title to a certaine tract of land within this jurisdiction, particularly between the riuers of Naumkeike [Salem] and Merimack, upon wh land many of our principal townes are seated, and many thousands of people interested and concerned who haue right to these lands by the Generall Court's grant, Indian Title, and yt impoured, and that for about fifty yeares, and without any claime made by Mr. Mason or his *predecessors*, and besides their title hath beene established by o'r law till possession, printed and published, when conuenient time was granted to enter ye claimes if any, and upon the pr'mises many sales and Alienations haue (doubtles) beene made; and diuers of the first planters deceased, leaving their inheritances to ye quiet poss'ion of yr posterity; All this notwithstanding by the Letters aforesaid (wch there is good ground to think hath beene procured and sent ouer more by the solicitation of our enimies yn any disposition in his moste excelent ma'tie (o'r gracious king) to quel so great disquiet and disturbance to his poore inocent and Loyal Subjects, inhabiting in this place, as is occasioned therby, in requiring us to send an Agent or Agents to Answer before him and unto Mr. Mason's claimes, on behalf of these proprietors called Ter tennants, and to abide by the termination y't shall be there giuen; Could wee promise o'rselues, that the conclusion would bee in o'r fauor, which we have no assurance to expect, yet the scruple with me for sending at all as the case is circumstanced is not remoued, but remains vntouched.

1. Because this pr'cedent in conceding to send Agent or Agents for the tryalls and to Answer particular complaints and claymes in England before his ma'tie touching proprietries, [companies,] will (as I humbly conceue) have a tendency, if not certainly subuert and destroy the mayne nerves of o'r Government and Charter, lawes and liberties. Besides (as I apr'hend) it wil bereaue us of o'r liberties as Englishmen, (confirmed many times by magna charta, who are to bee tried in all their concernes, ciuill, or criminal by 12 honest men of the neighbourhood, under oath and in his ma'ties Courts, before his sworn Judges and not before his ma'ties Royal person;



surely o'r com'g 3 thousand miles under security of his ma'ties title, and by his good leave to plant this howling wilderness hath not deusted us of that native liberty w'h o'r countrymen injoy. Now if Mr. Mason haue any claime to make, of any man within this jurisdiction, his ma'ties Courts heere established by charter are open to him: And hee may implead any man yt doth him wrong before ye Jury and sworne Judges; according to law and pattent heretofore and lately confirmed by his Royal ma'tie as under his signet doth or may appeare.

2d. To send Agents not duly impoured as his ma'ties It'r requires will probably offend and prouoke his ma'tie rather yn please him and give him occasion either to imprison o'r Agents, until they bee fully impoured or otherwise pass a finall Judgment in the case (if Agents bee there) though they stand mute and doe not plead to the case. And on the other hand if Agents are sent duly impoured to Answer as the letter requires, yn let it bee considered whether wee doe not, at once, undoe ourselves and posterity, in being obliged to Respond any complaint or try any case, ciuill or criminal wch it shall please any person, that delights in giuing us trouble, is pleased to bring thither, the Greevous Burden and inconuenience whereof would bee intolerable. I conceue, if one of the twaine must bee submitted to, It were much Better to desire yt A General Gouvernor or Commission'rs might bee constituted here in the country to try all cases ciuill, criminal and military according to discretion, as was Attempted by the Commissioners Anno 1664, 1665. But then God was pleased to influence his people with such a degree of virtue and courage, firmly to Adhere unto o'r charter and the Laws and Liberties thereby established; and God of his grace and goodness was then pleased, upon our humble Adreses to o'r King, to incline his ma'ties Royall hart to accept of o'r Answer and not to give us further trouble, the consequence whereof was yt we have enjoyed o'r mercys 15 years longer, and who knows But it may bee so now, if wee make our humble Adreses and give o'r reasons for not sending Agents; surely o'r God is the same, yesterday and to-day and for euer; and our king is the same, inclining to faur the Righteous caus of his poore inocente and loyal subjects and I doubt not if wee make triall and follow our endea'r by faith and prair but God will appear for us, in mercy, & make a good Issue of this affayre.

The sending of Agents will contract a very great charge and expenses wch the poore people are very unable to stand under, considering the great diminishings yt wee haue had by warr, small pox, fires, sea loses, Blastings and other publicke loses, for my part, I see not how money will be raised to defray this charge unles it bee borrowed upon interest of some particular man; moreouer the country is yet in debt and pays interest for mony yearly; especially to bee at so great cost for no other end (in probability) but to cut us short of o'r Liberties and priuiledges as too late experience in o'r former Agent's Negotiation doth evidence.

Besides this matter of Mr. Mason's claims wee are required to send Agents to Attend the Regulation of o'r Government, &c., and to satisfy his ma'tie in Admitting freemen as is proposed in ye letter. And to give an Acc't what incouragement is giuen to such persons as desire to worship God According to the way of the church of England.

Now to send Agents to Answer and attend these things, who sees not how grate a snare It may proue unto us, for Touching our Government wee are well contented with it and o'r charter and desire no change. If there should bee any Lawes yt are Repugnant to ye Laws of England, (I know not any,) they may be repealed.



Concerning freemen's Admission, nothing is more cleare in the charter, yn this, that the Gouern'r and Company haue free liberty to admit whome they thinke meet.

As for any that desire to worship God According to the manner of the church of England, there is no law to pr'hibite or restraine ym neith'r is it meet to make any law to yt effect because it would bee repugnant to the law of England. But for this Gou'ment to declare or make a law to Encourage Any to practise yt worship here, may it not bee feared this would offend God, and bee condemning the doings and sufferings of o'r selues and fathers that first planted this country.

These things considered and many more I might Aleadge giue mee cause to desire your pardon that I cannot consent or iudge it expedient to send An Agent or Agents at this time as things are circumstanced.

Therefore I conceiue it is much the Best and safest course not to send any Agent at all and consequently the committe may forbear to draw up Instruction for them but rather pr'sent to the court the difficulties in the case; and if you please, I am not unwilling that this paper bee pr'sented to the Honored Court to consider of.

And rather if you see meet to draw up and pr'sent to the Gen'll Court a humble and Argumentative Address to his Sacred ma'tie To pardon his poore yet Loyall people in this matter so destructive to the quiet and so inconsistent with their well being.

But to this it may be objected,

1 objection, that it is our duty to send Agents because the King commands it, otherwise we may be found Breakers of the fi'th command.

Answer—I humbly conceue wee ought to distinguish of o'r duty to Super'rs, sometimes possibly they may require vnlawful things as the Rulers of the Jewes did of the Apostles; Acts, 4: 18. 19.—in wch case [the] Holy Ghost tels us our duty in yt text. 2dly. Rulers may command things yt considered in their tendencies and circumstances and comixture with religion, may be of a morall nature and consequently unlawful and not to be allow'd in doing, But rather Runne the Hazard of Suffering, of which nature I humbly conceaue is the pr'sent cause, for if wee send agents as the letter requires wee doe destroy ourselues in our greatest concerns as I apr'hend; now selfe preservation, is a moral duty and not only Reason and Religion but nature, doth teach us this. Againe, if this Gouernment of ours bee of Chhts establishing and gift and a part of his purchase, as I iudge it is, will it not bee a moral end for us to bee Active in parting with it. I remember yt eminent Mr. Mitchell, now in heaven, in his publicke lecture (February 1660,) speaking of Cht's Kingly Gouernment upon a ciuil Acct, did Declare that this Gouernment settled in ye Massachus'ts according to pattent and laws was as hee said a specimen of that ciuil Gour'nt, that the lord Cht Jesus Design'd to establish in the whole world wherein such as are godly p'rsons, and vnder his Kingly Gouernment in his church should bee electers and elected to pouer. And therfore said hee who eu'r hee bee yt shall goe about to subuert or undermine this Gouernment, hee sets himselfe against Cht Jesus, and hee will (then) haue Cht for his enemy. Also Reverend Mr. Shepard in his booke of the ten Uirgins, 25 math. in ye 1 part, page 166, speaks to ye same purpose. These persons were burning and shineing lights in yr Generation and much of God's mynd did they know and speak.

Object. 2. But if wee send no Agents wee must expect sad consequences yrof such as putting us out of his ma'ties Allegeance, damning o'r patent, inhibiting trade, and such like.

Answer 1: Something hath been spoken aboue to this matter to wh I Refer.

2: I verily Belieue yt so gracious a prince as o'r king is will bee very slow to deale so seuerely against his poore loyall subjects yt Are not conscious wee haue shewed any disloyalty to him or his pr'desc's, nor have been unwilling to obey him in the lord. But when the case is so circumstanced yt we must be Accounted offenders or Ruine o'rselues; of 2 evels ye least is to be chosen.

3: But if it should bee soe yt wee must suffer in this case wee may have ground to hope yt God o'r father in Cht will support and comfort us in all o'r tribulations and in his due time deliuer vs. Much more might be s'd Touching the pr'my'es. But I have been too tedious And longer yn I intended for wch I crave yr pardon and humbly intreat a candid construction of this paper a coveringe of all the imperfections yr off: This case, as is aboue hinted, is very momentous and therefore I intreat you candidly to peruse what is s'd, if there bee little waight in it (as some may thinke) it is satisfactory to me, that I haue offered it to yr consideration, and yt I have in this great cause (before I goe hence and bee no more wch I must shortly expect) giuen my testimony and declared my judgment in this great concerne of Jesus Cht, To whome I commit all and yorselues also desiring him to be to you as hee is in himselfe, the mighty counsellor, King of Kings and Lord of Lords.

I remaine your most humble seruant  
and His ma'ties most Loyal Subject,  
DANIEL GOOKIN, SEN'R.

Cambridge, February 14, 1680.

These for the Hon'rable Symon Bradstreet Esq. Gouvernour, and Thomas Danforth, Esq. Deputy Gouvernour, and the Rest of the Honored Gent. of the Committee of the Generall Court appointed to draw up and prepare instructions for Agents to bee sent for England Sitting in Boston, pr'sented."

General Gookin's Will shows the solemnity with which our fathers executed such instruments; it contains a clear and full confession of the essentials of the faith of that time, and furnishes a glimpse at the domestic and social condition of the early days of New England.

"The will and testament of Daniel Gookin, Senior, living at Cambridge in New England, made and done this 13<sup>th</sup> day of August 1685, being through the Grace of God at the present writing hereof, of a perfect understanding and of a sound mind, although under some bodily infirmity at present, and considering also that I am through God's favor arrived to nearly seventy three years of age, and expecting daily when my change will come, I consider it my duty, incumbent upon me, to set my house in order and to dispose of that small estate (much more than I deserve) which God hath committed to my guardianship, for the prevention of any difference among my relations after my decease.

"In the first place, I commit my immortal soul, and the concerns thereof into the everlasting arms of the Infinite and Eternal God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, three persons, yet but one essence, the only living and the true God; I rely upon the free grace of God for my eternal salvation, through the merits, satisfaction and righteousness of Jesus Christ, the only begotten Son of the Father full of grace and truth, being also equal with the Father and Holy Spirit, one God, blessed forever, who for us men, and our salvation, in fullness of time, came from heaven, and took upon him the nature of man, being born of the blessed Virgin Mary, w'



conceived by the Holy Ghost, and He is God-man in one person, and is the great Mediator between God and man, and ever lives at the right hand of God, in the eternal heavens, making continued intercession for all the elect, for whom He shed his precious blood, to redeem them from sin and the wrath of God, which work of redemption, performed fully by Him is accepted by God, and I believe that by His righteousness, satisfaction and merits imputed to me by faith, and my sins and transgressions, being of God's free grace imputed to Him, I have good hope, through grace, that I am justified and accepted, and my sins pardoned, and in some measure begun to be sanctified by the Holy Ghost, and that after my death and resurrection, be perfectly glorified in the full enjoyment of God to all eternity, for my body which though naturally frail and corrupt, yet through grace, is made a temple of the Holy Ghost, and therefore my will is that it may be decently interred in the earth in Cambridge burying place near the dust of my wife but I desire no ostentation or much cost, to be expended at my funeral because it is a time of great tribulation\* and my estate is little and weak.

"Secondly, touching my outward estate I dispose of it as follows, to my dearly beloved wife Hannah,† I give and bequeath to her all that estate real and personal that she was possessed of before her marriage. I give also unto her for the term of her life my dwelling-house, barn and out houses, orchards and gardens appertaining to it, and the use of three commons belonging to it, for wood and pasturage (my house lyes adjoining to the back-lane in Cambridge) to have and to hold the premises for her use and benefit during her natural life, provided she endeavor to keep both houses and fences in repair; again I give unto my wife one cow, or the

\* This "great tribulation" was originated by the demand of a "full submission and entire resignation of their Charter" to Charles II., in the fall of 1683. "Some Wicked Men, whereof the Principal was one Randolph," were the Agents. The people, convinced that "they would act neither the part of Good Christians, nor of True Englishmen, if by any Act of theirs they should be Accessary to the Plot then managing to produce a General Shipwreck of Liberties," and to deprive them of the "Inheritance of their Fathers," and "truly believing that they should sin against the God of Heaven, if they Voted an affirmative," "the Country was preserved from a Mean Compliance with the Vile Proposal." Increase Mather made a "short and prudent speech in the Town House, Jan. 23, 1684; many of the Freeman fell into Tears, the Question was upon the Vote, carried in the Negative, *Nemine Contradicente*. And this act of Boston had a great influence upon all the Country."

The language of that time is given, as it affords the best idea of the degree and extent of their feeling of "tribulation." At the date of the Will, judgment had been entered against the Charter, in legal process, and the whole country was filled with alarm for the safety of their civil and religious liberties. The history of Sir Edmund Andros's administration fully justifies their apprehensions.

† She was his second wife—the eldest child of Edward Tyng, born 7 March, 1640, married Habijah, eldest son of Thomas Savage, 8 May, 1661; had Joseph, born 15 Aug., 1662, died early; Thomas, born 17 August, 1664, who married, 5 Feb., 1691, Mehitable Hanwood, was Colonel of the Boston Regiment, and died 3 March, 1721; and twin daughters, Hannah and Mary, born 27 Aug., 1667. Hannah was the wife of Rev. Nathaniel Gookin in 1685, as appears by his father's will. Mary married Rev. Thomas Weld, first minister of Dunstable, grandson of Rev. Thomas Weld, of Roxbury, who had been one of the fiercest enemies of her grandmother's mother, Faith Hutchinson. Habijah Savage died in 1669, it is probable, for his inventory was taken 24 May of that year, and probably without much warning, for he left no will. The valuation was only £443. 17s. 1-2d. His father's will, made 28 June, 1675, at the moment of setting off in command of the forces in King Phillip's War, begun that week, and so judiciously made, that it was not altered in following years, gives £150 to Thomas, son of Habijah, £50 to each of the daughters, and £50 to Hannah, the widow, so that she was not married to Gookin, then. There is a deficiency in our Records, 1662 to 1689, so that the date of the marriage is lost. — *Hon. James Savage's MS. note*. See also pp. 83 and 328 of Vol. I. of the "Register."



red heifer with a white face, also I give to her one brown ambling mare, I give to her my second bible, also I give and bequeath forever a piece of plate either a cup or tankard to be made new for her, marked  $\frac{G}{D.H.}$ , and household furniture.

"To my son Daniel Gookin, I give my silver tankard, my biggest carbine which he hath received already, my death's head gold ring, which I wear on my finger, my curtelax [a broad, curving sword, used by soldiers in the cavalry] and a silver spoon to my son Daniel, to be delivered to him, or in case of his death before me to his wife and son Daniel, three months after my death.

"Unto my son Samuel and his children forever, I give and bequeath the dwelling-house, outhouses, and barn yard, gardens and orchards where he now dwelleth and all to it belonging with two commons and although I changed this house with him for that which I now live in unto which house he built an addition and barn. I order that all the writings and deeds that I had of Mr. Ed. Collins for the said house and land be delivered to my son Samuel, moreover I give unto him my rapier and my buff belt with silver buckles, my pistols and holsters my fowling piece and one silver wine cup and half of my apparell, and to his three children each of them a silver spoon;

"Unto my son Nathaniel Gookin, and his heirs my house where I live, orchard and gardens thereunto appertaining, with three cow commons and what belongs to them, to be possessed and enjoyed by him after my wife's decease, but in case my son Nathaniel should die without children and before his present wife Hannah, then my will is that the said houses and appurtenances be for her use during her life and after her decease to be for him or them unto whom my son Nathaniel shall dispose of them, provided it be to some of his relations by blood—also my silver cup called the Erench cup, and the biggest of the two other silver cups, and a silver wine cup,—I mention no bed and furniture here, because I gave him that at his marriage, also I give my blue couch, unless son Daniel desire it, being suitable to his bed, but if Daniel have it, he must allow Nathaniel full value of it, also my smallest carbine and a gold ring which I wear on my finger, &c., &c.

"Unto my daughter Batter I give a silver salt cellar, and another silver cup, the lesser of the two, &c., &c.

"I give to daughter Elizabeth [Eliot, Quincy,] one gold ring and to each of her children a silver spoon. I mention no more plate, bedding or other things because I gave her such things, at her first marriage, besides I have not been wanting to her having helped to breed up her son John Elliot for 17 yeares, at my house, and at College. I give to Mr. Hezekiah Usher and his wife ———, my good friends, to each a gold ring; to son [Edmund] Quincy a gold ring." All the rest of his Estate to be divided into six equal parts of which his "Eldest Son Daniel" had a double share. "Unto John Elliott my grandchild I give one sixth part, the reason of this bequest and not to my other grand children, is with respect to a benefit received from his grand-father Elliott, which he ordered me to give to John, of a greater value than a sixth part."

He made his "deare wife Hannah and three sons Daniel, Samuel and Nathaniel," executors. In a "Postscript," he gave to his "wife's son Thomas" [Savage] and "wife's two daughters, Hannah Gookin, and Mary Savage, a gold ring to each of them." "In my account book intitled Ledger, No. 1650, post 112, is expressed an account of my whole estate D<sup>r</sup> & C<sup>t</sup> according as I could arrive at it."

The will was proved before "the Hon. Joseph Dudley, Esq." on the 31 March, 1687, by Samuel Andrew, Senior, and Joseph Cooke.\*

In the inventory† of his estate are mentioned 1 negro, £7, "land near Concord," "land and meadow at Marlboro."‡ The whole amounted to £323. 3s. 11d.

[To be Continued.]

## EARLY IPSWICH FAMILIES.

*To the Editor of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register.*

In the second volume of the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," page 50, is a communication from Mr. Luther Wait, of Ipswich, written when he was far advanced in the fatal malady which soon afterwards terminated his life. In it some inaccuracies have escaped him, which would not have happened if more health and time had enabled him to give the subject more minute attention. This journal will undoubtedly be resorted to as a work of unquestionable authority by the numerous descendants of the first settlers of Ipswich, scattered over the United States, when seeking information respecting their strong-minded, strong-willed progenitors. It is, therefore, desirable, that as great accuracy as is attainable should be observed in the publications on this subject. With this view, I ask leave to add to the list of names given by Mr. Wait, the following particulars which escaped his attention.

In the first volume of the Ipswich Town Records, page 39, is recorded, "The names of such as are Commoners in Ipswich, viz. or that have right of Commonage there: the last day of the last month, 1641."

This list contains the names of one hundred and ten persons; fifty of which are not among the subscribers to Major Denison's allowance, in 1648. Some few of them had died, in the seven years that intervened between the two dates, and others had removed from Ipswich; but, undoubtedly, much the greater number remained, and were freeholders at the last-mentioned date. The lower part of the leaf is worn off, and probably about ten or twelve names are lost. The names on this list, not found on the one communicated by Mr. Wait, are as follows:

"Mr. Symon Bradstreet, Mr. Giles Firman, Mr. Woodmansy, Mr. Knight, Mr. Whittingham." This was John Whittingham, who died in 1648. He was great-grandson to John Calvin, and the father of William Whittingham, whose daughter Martha married the Rev. Mr. John Rogers, son of John Rogers, President of Harvard College, and a descendant of his namesake, the martyr of Smithfield; and thus was inherited, by that branch of the Rogers family, the mingled bloods of the great martyr and the great reformer. "Thomas Howlett; John Proctor," a man of property and respectability, father of the unfortu-

\* Suffolk Probate Records, liber. 11, folio 75.

† Recorded in *Suf. Prob. Rec.*, liber. 9, folio 185.

‡ See in Lincoln's *Hist. of Worcester*, notices of his efficient agency in promoting the settlement of that town, and in Shattuck's *Hist. of Concord* of his labors there.



nate John Proctor, who was hanged at Salem, in 1692, for witchcraft. "Thomas Wells," a gentleman of large property, who died in 1666. "Widow Haffield; Jonathan Wade," who became one of our most distinguished citizens, and the progenitor of a numerous and respectable posterity. "Thomas Emerson," father of Joseph and John Emerson, whose names are on the other list, and the ancestor of the clerical race of that name, which has extended its influence and usefulness from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and has spread, in a yet broader theological latitude, from the author of the "Comprehensive Catechism," to the author of "Nature." He died in 1653. "Mr. Thomas Firman," who became a wealthy merchant. "William Knowlton," the head of a highly respectable family of that name, now extinct in Ipswich. "Richard Smyth; John Perkins, Sen." He died in 1654, and left three sons — John, Jun., who was a commoner in 1641, Jacob, and Thomas, all of whom were subscribers to Major Denison's allowance, in 1648. This family, once the most numerous of any in Ipswich, is now represented by a single individual. "Thomas Clark, Sen., Tanner; Thomas Manning; Isaac Cumings; Thomas Boreman; Lionel Chute." He was a schoolmaster, and died in 1645. James Chute, of the other list, was his son. "Thomas Perry; William Douglas; Thomas Dorman; Joseph Morse; Richard Petygood; Widow Bird; Mark Symonds." He died in 1659, and left a house and twelve acres of land, "lying in y<sup>e</sup> common fields on y<sup>e</sup> north side of y<sup>e</sup> river." "Henry Bachellor," the forefather of a numerous race of that name. "Alex. Knight; Robert Mussey; John Dane, Sen.," whose name spread into the Danes and Deans of this and the neighbouring states. "Thomas Brown; Thomas Smyth; John Cowley; John Satchell; Simon Stacey." He was probably the father of Simon Stacy, who was of considerable influence in church and town affairs in the latter part of the seventeenth century. In his will, the name is several times written Stacy; but in that of his wife, who died several years after him, it is written Stace; and it is so spelt on both their gravestones. "Allen Perly, Thomas French, Richard Jacob, Jeremy Belcher, Richard Lumkin, Katherine Lord, Christopher Osgood, Henry Greene, Henry Pynder, Widow French, William White, Robert Whitman, Matthew Whipple."

We also find this record: — "4<sup>th</sup> of 11<sup>th</sup> mo. 1646. The names of such as promise carting voluntary toward the east Bridge besides the rate a day work a piece. Mr. Symonds, Mr. Appleton, Mr. Rogers, Deacon Whipple, Sargeant Jacob, Thomas Bishop, Ensign Howlet, Goodman Griffen, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. William Payne, John Andrews, Jun., Samuel Pod, Mr. Wade, Mr. Robert Payne, Daniel Warner, Thomas Safford, Thomas Stace, Goodman Foster, Edmund Bragg, Goodman Low, Goodman Adams, Goodman Gittings, Mr. Cogswell, Goodman Wiat."

The name of Edmund Bragg is not on either of the other lists, but it appears repeatedly afterwards on our records. Concerning Goodman Griffin, there is a curious record, in these words: "1639. The Town doth refuse to receive Humphry Griffin as an inhabitant to provide for him as inhabitants formerly received, the Town being full."



It was not from any dread of an excessive population that the request was refused, but because the town did not deem it necessary to grant, gratuitously, land and the rights of commonage to any more settlers. Griffin, however, became a commoner by purchase. In 1641, he bought of Daniel Denison, a house and lot of about two acres, which was granted to Denison in 1635. The house stood near where the railroad station now is. Griffin appears to have been a man of considerable property and influence, although not of sufficient rank to entitle him to the addition of *Mr.* Here is another record, which I cannot explain: "28<sup>th</sup> of the last mo: 1644. It was voted by the Town that Captain Denison, Simon Tomson, and John Webster, shall be recorded for Commoners." Lands were granted to Denison as early as 1635, with a "house lot of about two acres which he hath paled in and built an house upon." And in 1643, there was granted to him two hundred acres of land, "for his better encouragement to settle among us." Why these grants did not carry with them the rights of commonage, I do not understand.

The "Goodman Foster," above named, is Reginald Foster, whose name is abbreviated to Renald, on Mr. Wait's list. A genealogical account of one branch of his family is given in this Register, Vol. I., p. 352. He lived near the "east Bridge," which was where the stone bridge now is; but whether his residence was where the remains of the "old Foster house" yet stand, I have not ascertained. We find recorded, under the date "April 6. 1641,"—"Granted to Reginald Foster eight acres of meadow in the west meadow if any remain there ungranted in consideration of a little hovel that stood at the new Bridge which was taken away for the accommodating of the passage there."

"John Layto," of Mr. Wait's list, is John Layton; "Humphry Gilbert," should be Humphry Griffin, and "Mr. Epps," is Daniel Epes, who married Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. Samuel Symonds, and from whom several honorable families in our Commonwealth trace their descent. Mr. Epes and his sons, Daniel and Symonds, so far as I have seen, always spelled their name with a single *p*, and it is thus spelt on the gravestones of him and his wife. Others have given it all the varieties in orthography which so short a syllable is capable of receiving. Our forefathers were exceedingly careless\* in this respect. Especially so in writing proper names. A most remarkable example of this I met with in a receipt, recorded in the Probate Office of the county; where, in four lines, are six varieties in the spelling of the two names of the signers. It is in these words and letters:

"We y<sup>e</sup> sons of y<sup>e</sup> Dec<sup>d</sup> Mechack Farly have recvd<sup>d</sup> of our uncle Michall Farley as our Guardian our portion in full according to settlement.

"MESHACK FARLEY,

"MICHAEL FARLY.

"March 14, 1712."

\* When the orthography of the English language was unsettled throughout, it is not strange that proper names should be variable also; but it will always strike us as singular that a man should write his own name three or four ways at the same time.—Ed.

In addition to the foregoing I find "William Symonds," an inhabitant of Ipswich as early as 1635. He possessed a house and land at the upper end of high street, near the burying-ground, and kept the cattle of the inhabitants many years in the common fields on the north side of the river. He was illiterate, and not impossibly had been a sailor. His signature, which frequently occurs on our records to contracts as herdsman, is a rude figure of an anchor. It is made with a considerable degree of uniformity, and might be sworn to with as much confidence as to most people's handwriting.

"John Payne" signs a grant of land dated "December 9, 1645," as one of a committee, with Richard Saltonstall, Daniel Denison, Samuel Appleton, Richard Jacob and Robert Lord, "appointed by the commoners for that purpose." He must have been a man of consequence.

"Robert Botham," had a house lot fronting on the "Meeting-house Green," in 1652.

Doubtless several more names might be discovered by a careful inspection of our records; yet it is probable the foregoing, together with the list communicated by Mr. Wait, comprise nearly all the inhabitants of Ipswich who possessed landed property, about the middle of the seventeenth century.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ipswich, Jan. 12, 1848.

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## HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF BELCHERTOWN, MS.

Belchertown, August 4, 1847.

*To the Publisher of the Genealogical Register and Antiquarian Journal.*

DEAR SIR,—

Having for many years been gathering up, in a limited way, *historical facts* of *antique* things, I send you a sketch of the early history of *this town*; its first permanent settlement, *when*, and *whence* the settlers, &c., &c., imagining it might be in accordance with the design of the *Historical and Genealogical Register*. I annex a statement of the ratio of deaths in a given period, as it may be useful by way of comparison with other places, if for nothing else. What I send you has never been given the public from the press. Barber's *Sketches of Massachusetts*, under the title "*Belchertown*," alludes to some of them very concisely.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,

MARK DOOLITTLE.

The territory now Belcherstown lies in the easterly part of the county of Hampshire, and embraces a tract equal to an oblong of twelve miles by five, though not a regular oblong of equal opposite sides. It is fifteen miles from Northampton, and eighty from Boston. Its original name was *Cold Spring*. The first permanent settlement on this territory was made in July, 1731. JONATHAN BELCHER, then governor of Massachusetts, was a large proprietor in the township. He with



several other persons, living in and near Boston, had purchased these lands of the State of Connecticut, in 1727.

Connecticut, by a grant from Massachusetts, had exercised a jurisdiction over the territory as an equivalent for the jurisdiction which Massachusetts exercised over some of the border towns in the limits of Connecticut; this jurisdiction was continued till the transfer to these proprietors. Soon after this purchase, Governor Belcher proposed to several persons in Northampton that he would give them each five hundred acres of land in the township, at their own selection, if they would make permanent settlements on the ground. Deacon *Aaron Lyman*, *Benjamin Stebbins* and *Samuel Bascom*, embraced the offer, came on to the territory with their families, made their selections and settled upon them. Bascom remained here about thirteen years, Lyman and Stebbins remained through life, and raised families; some parts of this grant to Stebbins remain now (1847) in the hands of his descendants. Aaron Lyman was a son of Benjamin Lyman of Northampton, who was a son of *John Lyman*, one of the first settlers in Northampton, and from whom those in this vicinity by the name of Lyman have descended. Josiah Lyman, a son of Aaron, was the first male child born in the town that lived to adult years. He was born March 9, 1736. Stebbins is supposed to be a descendant of *Thomas Stebbins*, one of the early settlers in Springfield. Some families from Hatfield, *Cowles* and *Bardwell* by name, soon followed the above as settlers here. The early settlement here was slow. No local record remains showing when the settlers began to act in their associated capacity for civil or ecclesiastical purposes. These records go back to 1739. The first to be found relate to the settlement of a minister. In the State archives as early as 1737, are found petitions from the people in precinct meetings, "to the great and general court," for leave to tax the lands to build a meeting house. Leave was granted, and the people, by special resolve, authorized to levy a tax. All the meetings for precinct purposes, when acts were done legally obligatory, were by special resolve till March 28, 1740; when an order was passed by the great and general court authorizing meetings under forms prescribed in the order for the people in future, they were authorized to choose assessors and collectors of taxes and other precinct officers, but not selectmen; this was a *town corporate* right. No records are to be found of the time when the first church was here organized, but from tradition and circumstantial evidence it is quite certain that it was in the year 1737. The Rev. EDWARD BILLING, the first minister, was settled here in April, 1739. Then there were twenty families within the township; they were from *Northampton* and *Hatfield*. Their names, *Smith*, *Dwight*, *Lyman*, *Hunnum*, *Graves*, *Bridgman*, *Billings*, *Bascom*, *Crowfoot*, *Bardwell*, *Cowles*, *Phelps*, *Brown*, *Warner*, and *Root*. The first meeting house was raised in 1738, and roughly finished in 1746. Mr. Billing was a native of Sunderland, (then a part of Hadley,) a graduate of Harvard College in 1731, settled here in the ministry, 1739, remained in it till April, 1752, dismissed by reason of a difference in opinion between him and a majority of the church as to the qualifications for church mem-



bership; Mr. Billing having embraced the opinions of President Edwards, and the church the opinions of the Rev. Solomon Stoddard of Northampton, on this subject. (The difference in opinion of these distinguished divines is well known to the christian public.) Mr. Billing went from this place to Greenfield; was there installed the first pastor of that church. He remained there till his death, about four years after his installation. The church and society here remained destitute of a settled ministry till Feb. 25, 1756, when the Rev. JUSTUS FORWARD was settled over them in the ministry.

Mr. Forward was a native of Suffield, Connecticut, born May 11, 1730, O. S. His great-grandfather, Samuel Forward, was from Devonshire, England, came to New England about the year 1666, and settled at Windsor, (not then incorporated,) where he died, leaving two sons, Samuel and Joseph; Samuel went to Salisbury and resided, where he brought up a family. One son was Joseph, the father of *Justus*. (*Abel Forward*, who was settled in the ministry in Southwick, in 1773, was a cousin of Justus.) Mr. Forward continued the minister of this people more than 58 years. He died March 8, 1814, in the 84th year of his age.\* The population of the town at the time of his settlement, (1756,) was 300. The increase was very slow, but gradual. Mr. Forward continued to preach till 1812. The population then was 2400. During this period of 56 years there had been 798 deaths in the place. Of these, 175 were under 1 year of age, 207 between 1 and 10 years, 79 between 10 and 20, 77 between 20 and 30, 64 between 30 and 40, 30 between 40 and 50, 47 between 50 and 60, 57 between 60 and 70, 55 between 70 and 80, 43 between 80 and 90, 9 between 90 and 100, and 2 over 100 years of age. Of these deaths, *twenty* died in the Revolutionary war. The prevalent disease at times, during the period, has been consumption. Between the years 1782 and 1790, 50 died of that disease. A little before that period the canker-rash had been prevalent and mortal among children. *Fevers* and *Dysentery* have at particular times prevailed, but as to the general state of the population, it has been healthful. The town was incorporated in March, 1761, by the name of *Belcherstown*.

[Dr. Morse, in his *American Gazetteer* of 1798, speaks of "Belcher, a township in Hampshire county, containing 1485 inhabitants, 12 miles E. of Hadley, and 85 W. of Boston." Dr. Spofford, in his *Gazetteer* of Massachusetts, 1828, gives its boundaries thus: "It is bounded W. by Granby and Amherst, N. by Pelham, E. by Enfield and Ware, S. by Palmer and Ludlow. It is separated from Palmer and Ware by Swift river, a principal branch of the Chickopee. A turnpike road leads from this town to Greenwich. The lands here are pleasant and somewhat elevated, but the hills are of an easy declivity. The soil is loam, mixed with gravel, with a sufficiency of stones for useful purposes. There is a village near the meeting house, and plantations in other parts of the town. There is a Congregational society, of which the Rev. Lyman Colman is minister, and a Baptist society vacant."

\* There is a monument to his memory in the burying-ground, the inscription on which Mr. Haywood has copied in his *Gazetteer* of Massachusetts. — ED.

Mr. Haywood, in his Gazetteer of Massachusetts, 1847, (the most valuable work of the kind that has yet appeared,) says, "Large quantities of wool are grown in this town. The principal manufacture is that of pleasure wagons, of which about 600 are annually made."]

# ABSTRACTS OF THE EARLIEST WILLS UPON RECORD IN THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, MS.

[Continued from p. 105, of this volume.]

## ABRAHAM SHAWE.

The last will & Testament of Abraham Shawe deceased.  
Memorandum that if it please Almyghtye God to take me to his mercye by death. That it is my minde & will that my estate shal be disposed of as followeth (that is to say) I bequeathe to my sonne John, & Martha Shawe, beinge infants ten pownds betweene them, also betweene the aforesd Martha & Marye I leave as much quicke goods as shal be balance to eight pownds, also to Joseph in some goods twelve pownds as may be thought fitt: further, that Joseph & John shall have my lott att Dedham equally to be devided between them. Also that all the rest of my estate whatsoever be devided, proportionate, betwene all my children.\*

### Witnesses

Nicolas Biram †

Joseph Shawe.

These psons were ordered to make an Inventorye of the estate by the helpe & advice of Mr. Edward Allen.

## JOHN MASTERS.

19: 10<sup>mo</sup>. 1639.

This is the minde & will of me John Masters. ‡

*Item* I give to my wife all my estate for the terme of her life & after hir decease I will & bequeathe vnto my Daughter Sarah Dobyson ten pownds.

*Item* to my daughter Lidya Tabor ten pownds,

*Item* to my Grand child John Lockwood ten pownds,

\* There is no date at all about this will as it stands on the book. It follows next in order to that we have given date, p. 105. The inventory of his estate is recorded in book II., and dated 1638, as returned by "Edward Allen, Jo: Kingsberye, Jo: Howard and some others."

† BYRAM in Farmer's Register, where we find "NICHOLAS, Waymouth, 1638, removed to Bridgewater; d. 1687, leaving one son, NICHOLAS. REV. ELIAS, H. C. 1740, probably a descendant, was minister of Hopewell, N. J." There is a representative, probably of this family, in Lowell at this time. Judge Mitchell has near three closely printed pages of families of the name in his History of Bridgewater, and the SHAWs as much more.

‡ MASTERS, JOHN, Watertown, freeman 1631, a proprietor of and perhaps resident at Cambridge. He died 21 Dec., 1639, and his wife died five days after him. Farmer. — In June, 1631, the court ordered that "Mr. John Maisters having undertaken to make a *Passage* from *Charles River* to the *new Town*, 12 feet broad, and 7 deep, the court promises him Satisfaction." Prince, ii. 30. There was a Nathaniel, Beverly, 1659, according to Farmer, but whether the one named in the will is not known. Several persons of the name of Masters have graduated at the different colleges in New England and New York.



*It* to Nathaniell Masters ten pownds to Abraham Masters ten shillings, Also my minde & will is that the ten pownds I give to John Lockwood, & the ten pownds I give to Nathaniell Masters shal be layde out vpon somethinge that may turne to the encrease of theire portions furthermore my will is that these leagacyes shal be well & truly discharged wthin six monthes after my wives decease, these & all other my debt beinge discharged I give all the remainder of my estate vnto my daughter Elizabeth Latham.

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June 26: 1638.

JOSEPH HARVIE.

Memorandum that Joseph Harvie husbandman of Gamscolne\* in Essex deceased bequeathed all such goods & chattles w<sup>ch</sup> were then his should be sold to best improvement, & the proceed to be dd: to Joseph Isaack of Cambridge in New England It was Newtowne & to Will Beellaze a passer in the sayde shipp wherein he dyed see the sayd monye is to be improved or lent as they shall in Judgment see fitt for the benefitt of some pore Christians in these plantations, & the capitall stocke to be returned at 2 years end & payde to his brother John Harvie of Wetherfield in owld England or to his lawfull Attorney only five pownds w<sup>ch</sup> he bequeaths that his sayde brother John Harvie Shall pay vnto his sister one Goodw Burke y<sup>t</sup> lives in owld England, & that these were his expressions for the bequeathing of his estate is witnessed by these names here vnderwritten, whom he called to be as witnesses of the same.†

Will Bullard deposed y<sup>t</sup>  
this was y<sup>e</sup> true will of  
Joseph Harvie: & his desire  
was y<sup>t</sup> should take the whole  
business upon him.

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ROGER HARLACKENDEN.

[p. 13.] In the name of God Amen I Roger Harlackenden‡ late of Erlescolne§ in the Countye of Essex in the Realme of England gent

\* The several villages, says Dugdale, distinguished by the name of *Colne*, in the Hundred of Lexden, evidently derive their appellative from the river Colne. But the student may search in vain in the topographical dictionaries to find the locality of that in the text. It is our opinion that Engaine Colne is meant; if so, it is now written Colne Engaine and sometimes called Little-Colne.

† "The inventory of the goods and chattles of Joseph Harvy w<sup>ch</sup> were prised by John Bridge of Cambridge and John Permitor then of Watertown."

‡ In the will of Sir John Fogge, Knt., of Ashettisford, dated 4 Nov., 1533, he appoints "*Thomas Harlackenden*," one of his executors, and "Edward Lee, archbishop of York," overseer. The ancient Asshettisford (now Ashford in Kent) took its name from the family of De Asshettisford or Ashettisford. It is about 54 miles from London. The family of Fogge settled there in the time of Henry IV., though it came into Kent in the reign of Henry I., from Lancashire. Sir Francis Fogge, Knt., acquired the manor of Repton, by his marriage with a co-heiress of the Valoigns. Sir John Fogge founded a college at Ashford, and died in 1490. This was the father of Sir John, first named. This family was of high standing and much consequence for many ages, but it is entirely extinct at Ashford, and perhaps in the county. It may be a branch of this family that now flourishes in New England. There was a *Ralph Fogg* at Salem in 1634, who, Mr. Felt tells us, returned to England.

§ Noted as the birthplace of Thomas Lord Audley, chancellor of England in the reign of Henry VIII., (1488.) In the church here are carved the arms of John De Vere, the sixteenth earl. — *Dugdale*.



now of Newtowne in the Mattachusetts Bay in America doe make & ordeyne this my last will & Testament in maner & forme folowinge. I give & bequeath all that my lands & tenements w<sup>th</sup> the appurtenances commonly called Colne Parke or the little lodge now in the tenure of

March Thomas Hales and the widdowe Waford together w<sup>th</sup> one pcell of meadowe called Hunwickes medowe lyinge in Erlescolne or elsewhere in the Countye of Essex into the hands of Godfrey Bosveile Richard Harlakenden Henerye Darbey Nathaniell Bacon Esqes to such uses as are hereafter limited & expressed, My Will & meaninge is that m ysayd ffeoffees aforesaid shall have full power & Awthoritye to make sale of my aforesaid lands if they shall thinke fitt for the better performance of this my will I give & bequeath all that my land w<sup>th</sup> the appurtenances abovesaid to my eldest sonne & his heires for ever if I shall have such issue by Elizabeth my now wife lawfully begotten of my bodye comminge (in case my lands beforesaid be not sowld) Provided all wayes that my sayd sonne pay yearlye at Michaeltide and our Ladye dayes, or one fortnight after to Elizabeth my wife fortye pownds p anum duringe the time of hir naturall life at twentye pownds the halfe yeare, to begyn at the first of the sayd dayes w<sup>ch</sup> shall happen next after my decease, & for to continue duringe the terme, And if it shall happen that the said rent in part or in whole, shal be behind & unpaid, at the dayes mencoñed then it shal be lawfull for my wife to distreine or to enter vpon the land while such moneys be payed, fflurther my mind & will is that my sayd sonne shall pay to my daughter, Elizabeth (if she be then living) the some of three hundred pownds of lawfull mony to be payd w<sup>th</sup>in six monthes after my decease, for the performance, thereof I bind my said lands &c. neverthelesse in case my land be sowld, then my will is that the monye w<sup>ch</sup> shal be received for the same, shal be distributed accordinge to the uses formerly expressed Morovver my will is if I have noe issue male lawfully begotten then I give to my Daughter Elizabeth all that my land abovesaid performinge the conditions before mencoñed. fflurthermore, if I shall have another daughter then I give to the said daughter five hundred pownds of lawfull moneye of England, to be payde by my daughter Elizabeth unto hir one yeare after my decease for the true performance thereof I bind my sayd lands, but in case she should dye before the monye is due, then my daughter Elizabeth shall not be bound to pay the same. I give to Elizabeth my wife all that my howse & lands latlye purchased of Thomas Dudlye Esq<sup>r</sup> in Newtowne in the Massachusetts Baye in America or elsewhere w<sup>th</sup> my farme to hir & hir heires forever. And also I give my saide wife fortye pownds per Ann to be payd as aforesaide out of my lands. In like manner I give to my wife the one halfe of all my goods and chattles & all my lands about the Towne w<sup>th</sup> the interest in all the commons. Also I give to my naturall sisters now livinge to the children of my Sister Nevile each of my sisters livinge five pownds and five pownds to my sister Neviles children I give to Mr. Shephard our Pastor fortye pownds and to our Elders that w<sup>ch</sup> is in theire hands, and to the pore brethren of o<sup>r</sup> Congregation twentye pownds to be ordred by M<sup>r</sup> Shephard, to the librareye ten pownds & all my books w<sup>ch</sup> are not usefull for my wife. Also I give to my Cosin Sarah five pownds to be payd w<sup>th</sup>in one yeare after my decease. Also I give to John Bridge 5: 10 to Anna my mayde servant fortye shillings to Mary my mayd thirtye shillings, to Gowldinge & Thomas Prentise thirtye shillings each of them. All other my lands & goods unbequeathed I

give to my Executors towards the payment of my debts & legacies & if it shall not be sufficient to pay my said debts then I binde my said land in Essex for the true performance thereof & I doe constitute, & ordeine my brother Richard Harlakenden Esq<sup>r</sup> & my brother John Haynes Executors of this my last will & Testament. And I doe further constitute my welbeloved wife & John Bridge to be Executors of this my last will & Testament equally to be joynd w<sup>th</sup> them.

Witnesse

John Haynes  
Thomas Shepheard  
John Moore

ROGER HARLAKENDEN  
A Seale

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PETER BRANCH.

The last will & Testament of Peter Branch late of Holden in Kent in owld England Carpenter, beinge sicke in bodye but of good & perfect sence & memorye comitt vnto Thomas Wiborne, late of Tenterden in Kent my Sonne John Branch to provide for and oversee him for eleven yeares from henceforth dated the 16th daye of June, 1638 — and my whole estate to be kept by s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Wiborne who shall pay all my debts out of s<sup>d</sup> estate. If my s<sup>d</sup> sonne dye before y<sup>e</sup> end of s<sup>d</sup> time then the saide Wiborne shall give to Widowe Igleden the late wife of Stephen Igleden or to his children or to her children she had by him five pownds. *Item.* I give to Thomas Wiborne for the keepinge of my son eight pownds. If my sonne John dye before eleven yeares what remayne in y<sup>e</sup> hands of said Wiborne to go to the pore of those three congregations, of Concord, of Sittuate, & to that congregation wich a company that goes in the Shipp called the Castle, if there be a company of them, if not then to be devidid [among] the aforesd two congregations. My son John Sole Executor & Thomas Wiborne my feafeere to whom I comit the over sight of my will.\*

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WILLIAM BALLARD.

Nicholas Browne & Gerardard Spencer sworne affirmeth that being w<sup>th</sup> Mr. Willm Ballard of Linn a day or two before his death, & perswadinge him to make his will [*defaced*] S<sup>d</sup> Mr. Ballard towld him he intended to do it the next day but [*gone*] dyed before he could put it in wrightinge, he would have his [*wife Sarah?*] half his estate, and the other half to be devidid amongst his children, the said William Ballard beinge then of pfect minde.

taken upon oath 1: of the 1 month  
164[1?]

Simon Broadstret  
Increase Nowell.

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ANNE VTINGE.

Anne Vtinge of Dedham singlewoman did give & bequeathe hir goods in maner & forme as followeth viz: [*no date.*]

\* In the inventory of his effects it is stated that this testator died on board the ship Castle. The above is an abridgment, but in all our abstracts or abridgments no name, date, or facts will be omitted, and when an abridgment is made it will be noted.



1. To George Berbor\* of Dedham singleman one feather bed one feather bolster one p of sheets one blankett one Coverlett.
2. To Anna Phillips the wife of Henerye Phillips of Dedham one Bible one table cloath two table napkins one p of sheets one pillowe one Cushen.
3. To John Brocke singleman one p sheets one handchircheife.
4. To Elizabeth Brock singlewoman one stuffe Coate.
5. To Elizabeth Brock the wife of Henrey Brock one twentye shillings wch she is to receive of Joseph Clerck of Dedham.
6. Such things as were owinge from divers psons she forgave them.
7. The rest of hir goods not disposed of she gave them to Elizabeth Brock the wife of Henery Brock of Dedham.

Witnesses in Cort

Anne Phillips to the whole will in all the pticulars.

John Brocke to all except the 2 : 3 : & 4th.

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JOSEPH MIRIAM.

The 29th the 10th month in the yeare of o<sup>r</sup> Lord 1640.

The last will & Testament of Joseph miriam of Concord.

I Joseph Miriam† of Concord being weake in bodie, but blessed be God of good memory and sense inwardly do comit my soule to God in Jesus Christ & my body to the earth from whence it came.

Item. To wife Sarah all my whole estate towards & for the bring vp of al my children. Power to her to sell my house I now live in, it beinge larger and bigger than she shall stand in need of. The overplus of providing a lesse house shal be disposed in some way for the good and benefit of my wife & children. Wife to bring up all the children till they are one & twenty the sonnes: & the daughters either at that time or at the day of marriage. When my oldest child shall be one & twenty, the estate to be prised & wife Sarah to have one third. If she marries to have one third.

Wife whole executor & wth her my welbeloved brethren Mr. Thomas flint Simon Willard Robert Miriam put in trust.

Testified vpon oath to be the last will of Joseph Miriam 26: 8. 1642, by George ffowle.‡

Capt cop nobis  
die et anno superadicto  
Rich: Bellingham  
Increase Nowell

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\* Farmer's article (in his Gen. Reg.) on *Barber* is as follows:

"EDWARD, Dorchester, d. 9 June, 1677, a. 80. GEORGE, Dedham, 1643, memb. Art. Co., 1646; rep. 1668, 1669, and 1682, of Medfield, in which place he was principal military officer. JOHN, Salem, 1637, church memb. 3 Apl., 1646, styled carpenter. JOHN, Medfield, rep. 1677. RICHARD, Dedham, freeman, 1640, d. 18 June, 1644. This name is written *Barbore*. William, Marblehead, 1648."

*Zechariah Barber* of Medfield was probably a son of *John* of that place. On the records of that town, "1684 *Zac. Barber* was hired to beat the drum on sabbath days for half the year." This beating drums on a Sunday is explained in the present volume, p. 69.

† In the History of Concord by Lemuel Shattuck, Esq., will be found an account of the family of *Miriam*, also in Farmer's Register. Descendants are scattered over many towns. See Ward's Shrewsbury and Barry's Framingham.

‡ Date of Inventory 18 Jan., 1640. Apprizers, Thomas Flint, Lyman Willard, Robert Miriam, Tho. Brooke.



That this will of Joseph Miriams is his owne will & freely consented to he being reasonable apprehensive of the same we whose names are underwritten do testifie this

SIMON WILLARD

GEORGE FFOWLE

This note was taken vpon oath the 26 of the 7th month 1642.

THOMAS FFLINT.

This was deposed by Lieftenant Willard 29: 7: 1642 before me.

INCREASE NOWELL.

THOMAS BAGNLY.

Testimonies given concerning y<sup>e</sup> will of Tho: Bagnly late of Concord deceased.\* [13(3) 1643 in margin.]

John Smedly of the same husbandman swore that the s<sup>d</sup> Thos: said about 3 or 4 days before his death that he meant to leave all he had to ffrancis Barker his partner.

James Taylor of the same, carpenter swore that about 3 weekes after michelemas last he heard the s<sup>d</sup> Bagnly say the same.

Taken vpon oath 28 (2) 1643.

Before JOHN WINTHROP Governor

Thomas flint

JOHN BRADLEY.

The last [will] & Testament of John Bradley of Salem deceased the 4 mo. 1642 as he related to vs witnesses was of pft memory.

Vrsly Greenoway deposed saith that John Bradley of Salem deceased, being asked in the time of his sickness what was his will, & persuaded to make a will, did ask why he should mak his will, he had no body to give his estate but his wife, only some of his clothes & tooles he gave to his brother in lawe William Allen.

29 (5) 1642

Testified before the Governor & court

INCREASE NOWELL Secretary.

THOMAS BLOGGET.

Cambridge in America.

[24 (5) 1643 in Margin.]

I Thomas Blogget† being at this time in my right mind, give to wife Susan my whole estate after my decease, as well within doors as without.

\* Thomas Bagnley died 18 March, 1643. — Shattuck's *Concord*.

† DANIEL, Chelmsford, 1654, freeman 1652. This name was anciently written *Bloghead*, [see I. Mather's *Ind. Wars*] and was so pronounced within 30 years. THOMAS, Cambridge, freeman 1636. Five of the name have graduated at Dart., Mid. and Vt. Colleges. — Farmer's *Genealogical Register*.

The individual referred to by Mather, *Brief Hist.*, 35, is *Ruth Bloghead*, who was a witness in a case, not meet now to be mentioned, with many others of Woburn. It may be proper to state, however, that it had nothing to do with the Indians.

We do not recollect to have seen the name in English authors, but those bearing it are somewhat numerous in New England. There were none in the early directories of New

She to bring vp my children in such learning & other things as is meete for them, & pay oldest son Daniel £15 when one & twenty or in one month after her decease. To my 2<sup>d</sup> son Samuel £15, as above. To daughter Susanna £15. Should they have a father-in-law who does not treat them well my will is that the Deacons & our brother flossington & our brother Edward Winship, they or either of them should have power to see unto it & reforme it by one meanes or other. Written this 10th day of the 6th month 1641.\*

In presence of us

Tho: Harris

John Mena†

Deposed by Tho: Harris & John Mena the 8 (5) 1642 before

Hereunto I set my hand

THOMAS BLOGGET

INCREASE NOWELL Sec.

CORRECTION. — On a recurrence to the original, we are satisfied that *Richard Eles*, on p. 102, *ante*, should be *Richard Iles*.

## INCIDENTS ON BOARD THE MAYFLOWER.

1620.

Upon him who, at this distant day, shall be able to add a single sentence containing a single fact or occurrence which transpired during the voyage of the Pilgrims to Plymouth, to the meagre accounts so long and so well known to every reader, we look with surprise. And if we look upon his announcement with surprise, we doubt not *some* will look upon it almost with feelings of incredulous distrust. But fortunately in this case we are able to dispel all doubt concerning the authenticity of the facts we are about to give—*new facts* as they must be to our readers—about the voyage of the MAYFLOWER.

The history of the discovery of the new facts by our correspondent, is briefly as follows. At the sale of the library of the late Hon. John Davis of Boston, at auction, Mr. CHARLES DEANE, of this city, (who is very curious in all matters relating to the beginnings of New England,) became the purchaser of a MS., or rather the fragment of a MS., as he terms it, in the handwriting of REV. THOMAS PRINCE, the well known and justly renowned chronicler of the early events in the history of New England. This MS. proved to be what Mr. Deane has described it in his note following. Of their authenticity there cannot be a shadow of doubt. We have seen the original, which is in Prince's own handwriting, so well known to hundreds about us.

Besides the importance of the facts discovered, this little document may be a lesson to writers of history. It may admonish them of the

York, but in the *first* Boston directory, (1789,) there were "*Blodget & Gilman*, store-keepers, No. 53 State street." They are believed to be numerous in Rhode Island. Major William Blodget of the Revolutionary army, married Anne Phillis, daughter of Capt. John Chase of Newport. Maj. Blodget was the father of Col. Wm. Blodget of Rhode Island, now living. See Updike's *Narraganset Church*, 109.

\* Inventory dated 28 (10) [25 (5) 1643 in margin] appraised by Gregory Stone, Nathaniel Sparhawk, Edward Winship and John flossington. [Same since Fessenden, no doubt.]

† Perhaps since *Meane* or *Means*. Farmer has "JOHN MEANE, Cambridge, buried 19 March, 1646. Wife *Ann*, and several children. JOHN, his son, d. Oct. 1646." The name of Means occurs in our first volume, p. 330, but that family was a recent emigration. The name MEIN is also of recent importation. See Thomas' *Hist. Printing*.



necessity of using great care in making extracts from sources whence they draw their information. It has been said by a very popular writer, that the MAYFLOWER arrived at Plymouth with the loss of *one person*. His authority is Prince — but Prince does not say *that* — yet what he does say, in the absence of all other authority, might seem to warrant the conclusion that *but one person died* during the voyage. The words of Prince are that but one *passenger* died during the voyage.

It admonishes us, too, of our liability to be mistaken, if we take any copy of a document for the original, or for an *exact* copy. It shows us that, after all that has been said and done, the original MS. history of Gov. Bradford is still a desideratum.

Notwithstanding this MS. of Prince had probably laid in the library of Judge Davis thirty or more years, it was probably never read by him. The handwriting of Prince, to old eyes, is very forbidding — though very beautiful, and of the most regular character, yet very fine. Had the part of it now communicated met the eye of the judge, he would have appreciated it, and regretted that he had not found it in time to have inserted it in his elaborate edition of Morton's Memorial.

To the Publisher of the New Eng. Historical and Genealogical Register.

DEAR SIR,

The following are extracts from a MS. of Prince's Annals, in his own handwriting, a fragment of which I have in my possession. Prince has drawn his pen once diagonally across the passages, and did not incorporate them into his work. They are, as will be seen by the initial quotations from Bradford's MS. History, (now lost,) which he (Prince) used in compiling his Annals.

These incidents are interesting as occurring on board the Mayflower during her first voyage to New England, and are worthy of preservation; and as no record of them is to be found in those writers who made use of Bradford's MS., it is quite certain that this brief portion of the latter is now for the first time printed.

From a passage in Prince, p. 72, quoting Bradford, it has been supposed that William Button was the only person who died on the voyage; but the statement is that he was the only "passenger who dies on the voyage." In the MS. alluded to, this event last named is recorded on the same page with the extracts below. D.

"In a mighty storm, *John Howland* \* a Passenger a stout young man, by a keel of y<sup>e</sup> ship was thrown into y<sup>e</sup> sea. But it pleased God, He caught hold of y<sup>e</sup> Topsail Halliards w<sup>e</sup> hung overboard and run out y<sup>r</sup> length: yet He kept his hold, tho several Fathoms under water, till He was

\* John Howland was 28 years of age at the time of his arrival in the Mayflower, in 1620. He is counted as belonging to Carver's family, whose daughter Elizabeth he married. He was an assistant in the government in 1633, and for some years after. He died in 1672, (Farmer says 1673, perhaps it was 1672-3,) at Kingston, Mass., at the age of 80 years: and with the exception of John Alden, who outlived him 15 years, was the last of the male survivors of that little band who freighted the Mayflower, 1620. The venerable John Howland, President of the R. I. Historical Society, is a descendant of the fifth generation. See Young's Chronicles of the Pilgrims, pp. 149, 150, Thatcher's Plymouth, pp. 128, 129. Morton's Memorial (Davis's ed.) p. 168, Historical and Genealogical Register, Vol. I., pp. 50, 53, Farmer's Register, p. 152.



drawn up by y<sup>e</sup> same Rope to y<sup>e</sup> surface, & by a Boat Hook & oth<sup>r</sup> means got into y<sup>e</sup> ship: & tho somew<sup>t</sup> ill upon it, liv'd many years & became a usefull member both in Church & Comon wealth. (B.)

"In y<sup>e</sup> Voyage y<sup>r</sup> note this *Special Providence*—A profane & proud young *seaman*, stout & able of Body, w<sup>c</sup> made Him y<sup>e</sup> more haughty, wou'd be allays despising y<sup>e</sup> poor ppl in y<sup>r</sup> sea sicknesses, & daily cursing y<sup>m</sup> w<sup>th</sup> greivous Execrations, telling y<sup>m</sup> He hop'd to help to cast Half of y<sup>m</sup> overboard before y<sup>r</sup> came to y<sup>r</sup> journey's End & to make merry w<sup>th</sup> w<sup>t</sup> y<sup>r</sup> had: & w<sup>n</sup> He was by any gently reproved, he wou'd curse & sware most bitterly. But it pleased God before y<sup>r</sup> came half seas over, to smite Him w<sup>th</sup> a greivous Disease, of w<sup>c</sup> He died in a desparate manner, & was Himself y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> thrown overboard, to y<sup>e</sup> astonishment of all his Fellows. (B.)"

## RECORDS OF BOSTON.

Continued from page 80.

[The few italicized lines in the following records denote that they stand in the original as interlineations, and in a more recent hand. And though a part of the original record, were not received in season for insertion in their regular course.]

Lidia floud daughte<sup>r</sup> of Richard floud & Lidia his wife *ffloud.*  
borne 1643.

Elisabeth daughter of Thomas fflowle & Margaret his wife *ffowle.*  
borne 14<sup>o</sup> (1<sup>o</sup>) 1639.

John sonne of Thomas fflowle & Margaret his wife borne  
1<sup>o</sup> (5<sup>o</sup>) 1641.

Margaret daughter of Thomas fflowle & Margaret his wife  
borne 13<sup>o</sup> (2<sup>o</sup>) 1643.

Elisabeth daught<sup>r</sup> of W<sup>m</sup> ffrancklin & Alice his wife was *ffrancklin.*  
borne 3<sup>o</sup> (8<sup>o</sup>) 1638.

[blank in the original, evidently left to avoid interlineations.] *ffairebanks.*

Elisabeth daughter of Strong ffurnell & Elleno<sup>r</sup> his wife *ffurnell.*  
borne 7<sup>o</sup> (3<sup>o</sup>) 1643.

John Garret son of Robt Garret & Mary his wife was *Garret.*  
borne the 2<sup>o</sup> of the 4<sup>o</sup> month 1643.

Jerusha Gibbons daughte<sup>r</sup> of Edward Gibbons & Margaret his wife was borne 5<sup>o</sup> (8<sup>o</sup>) 1631. *Gibbons.*

Jotham the sonne of Edward Gibbons & Margaret his wife was borne 6<sup>o</sup> (8<sup>o</sup>) 1633.

John the sonne of Edward Gibbons & Margaret his wife was borne 30<sup>o</sup> (1<sup>o</sup>) 1641.

John Gill the sonne of Arthur Gill & Agnes his wife was *Gill.*  
borne the 16<sup>o</sup> (9<sup>o</sup>) 1639.

Zachary the sonne of Benjamin Gillom & Anne his wife was borne 30<sup>o</sup> (7<sup>o</sup>) 1636. *Gillom.*

Hanna the daught<sup>r</sup> of Benjamin Gillom & Anne his wife was borne the 9<sup>o</sup> month 1638, and dyed soone after.

Hanna the Daught<sup>r</sup> of Benjamin Gillom & Anne his wife was borne the 11<sup>o</sup> month 1639.

Elisabeth the Daught<sup>r</sup> of Benjamin Gillom & Anne his wife was borne the 11<sup>o</sup> month 1641.

John Goordley serv<sup>nt</sup> to Rich. Tuttle of Boston Dyed the 10<sup>th</sup> m<sup>o</sup>: 1638. *Goordley.*

Mary Greames daught<sup>r</sup> of Samuel Greames & Francis his wife was borne 27<sup>o</sup> (2<sup>o</sup>) 1639. *Greames.*

John the sonne of Raph Greene & his wife was borne the 22<sup>o</sup> (10<sup>o</sup>) 1642. *Greene.*

Mary the daught<sup>r</sup> of Richard Gridley & Grace his wife was borne the 14<sup>o</sup> (2<sup>o</sup>) 1632. *Gridley.*

Sarah the daught<sup>r</sup> of Richard Gridley & Grace his wife was borne 14<sup>o</sup> (2<sup>o</sup>) 1634.

Hannah the daught<sup>r</sup> of Richard Gridley & Grace his wife was borne the 10<sup>o</sup> (2<sup>o</sup>) 1636.

Returne the Daughter of Richard Gridley & Grace his wife was borne 14<sup>o</sup> (1<sup>o</sup>) <sup>1636</sup><sub>1637</sub>.

Beleeve the Sonne of Richard Gridley & Grace his wife was borne 1<sup>o</sup> (3<sup>o</sup>) 1640.

Tremble the sonne of Richard Gridley & Grace his wife was borne 14<sup>o</sup> (1<sup>o</sup>) <sup>1641</sup><sub>1642</sub>.

Elizabeth the Daught<sup>r</sup> of George Griggs & Alice his wife was borne 14<sup>o</sup> (3<sup>o</sup>) 1636. *Griggs.*

Sarah the Daughter of Georg Griggs & Alice his wife was borne the 15<sup>o</sup> (3<sup>o</sup>) 1637.

W<sup>m</sup> the sonne of George Griggs buried in the 10<sup>th</sup> m<sup>o</sup> 1638.

Elizabeth Griggs aged foure yeares dyed in the 3<sup>o</sup> month 1640.

Isaac the sonne of Edmund Grosse & Katherine his wife was borne 1<sup>o</sup> (8<sup>o</sup>) 1642. *Grosse.*

John the sonne of Thomas Grubb & his wife was borne the sixth month 1638. *Grubb.*

Samuel the sonne of Thomas Grub & his wife was borne the 5<sup>o</sup> (10<sup>th</sup>) 1641.

Sarah Gunnison the daught<sup>r</sup> of Hugh Gunnison & Elizabeth his wife was borne 14<sup>o</sup> (12<sup>o</sup>) 1637. *Gunnison.*

Elisabeth the Daught<sup>r</sup> of Hugh Gunnison & Elisabeth his wife was borne 25<sup>o</sup> (2<sup>o</sup>) 1640.

Deborah the Daught<sup>r</sup> of Hugh Gunnison & Elisabeth his wife was borne in the 8<sup>o</sup> month 1642.

Joseph Guttridge the sonne of John Guttridge & Prudence his wife was borne 1<sup>o</sup> (8<sup>o</sup>) 1642. *Guttridge.*

Sarah the daught<sup>r</sup> of Abraham & Elizabeth Hagborne was borne the 24<sup>o</sup> of the (10) 1639. *Hagborne.*

Isaac the son of Abraham Hagborne & Elisabeth his wife was borne the 3<sup>o</sup> (8<sup>o</sup>) 1642.

Mehetabel the daughter of Georg Halsall & Elisabeth his wife was borne 15<sup>o</sup> (9<sup>o</sup>) 1642. dyed in October 1643. *Halsall.*

Abigail daught<sup>r</sup> of William Harvie & Joane. his wife was borne the 25<sup>o</sup> (2<sup>o</sup>) 1640. *Harvy.*

Thomas the sonne of William Harvie & Joane. his wife borne the 18<sup>o</sup> (10<sup>o</sup>) 1641.

John the sonne of George Harwood & Jane his wife was borne the 4<sup>o</sup> (5<sup>o</sup>) 1639. *Harwood.*

Joanna the daughter of Georg Harwood & Jane his wife was borne the 10<sup>o</sup> (10<sup>o</sup>) 1642.



Deliverance the sonne of Georg Harwood Dyed the 12<sup>m</sup> 1640.

Abraham the sonne of Thomas Hawkins & Hannah his wife was borne. 1<sup>o</sup> (11<sup>o</sup>) 1636.

*Hawkins.*

Hanna the daughter of Thomas Hawkins & Hannah his wife was borne 20<sup>o</sup> (11<sup>o</sup>) 1640.

Job the sonne of Thomas Hawkins & Hannah his wife was borne 20<sup>o</sup> (11<sup>o</sup>) 1640.

Hope the daughter of Thomas Hawkins & Hannah his wife was borne 2<sup>o</sup> (2<sup>o</sup>) 1643.

Mary the daughter of

[blank in the original.]

Mary the daughter of George Hide & Anne his wife was borne the 3<sup>o</sup> (6<sup>o</sup>) 1642.

*Hide.*

Hannah the Daughter of Valentine Hill & ffrances his wife was borne 17<sup>o</sup> (1<sup>o</sup>) <sup>1637</sup>/<sub>1638</sub>.

*Hill.*

John the sonne of Valentine Hill & Francis his wife was borne & Dyed 1<sup>o</sup> (7<sup>o</sup>) 1640.

Elizabeth the Daughter of Valentine Hill & Francis his wife was borne 12<sup>o</sup> (10<sup>o</sup>) 1641. & Dyed 9<sup>o</sup> (2<sup>o</sup>) 1643.

Joseph the sonne of Richard Hogge & Joan his wife was borne (10<sup>o</sup>) 1636.

*Hogg.*

Mary the Daughter of Richard Hog... & his wife was borne 1641.

Elizabeth Haugh vx: Atherton Haugh Dyed 14 (8) 1643.

*Haugh.*

Mary the daught<sup>r</sup> of Jeremy Houtchin & Ester his wife was borne the 18<sup>o</sup> (1<sup>o</sup>) <sup>1639</sup>/<sub>1640</sub>.

*Houtchin:*

Jeremy the Sonne of Jeremy Houtchin & Ester his wife was borne the 20<sup>o</sup> (2<sup>o</sup>) 1643. & dyed soone after.

John the sonne of Robert Howen & Elizabeth his wife was borne the (4<sup>o</sup>) 1640.

*Howen.*

Israell the sonne of Robert Howen & Elizabeth his wife was borne 1642.

Elizabeth the Daught<sup>r</sup> of ffrancis Hudson & Mary his wife was borne 13<sup>o</sup> (8<sup>o</sup>) 1640.

*Hudson.*

Mary the Daught<sup>r</sup> of ffrancis Hudson & Mary his wife was borne the 18<sup>o</sup> (6<sup>o</sup>) 1643.

Lidia the daughter of James Hudson & Anne his wife was borne 27<sup>o</sup> (2<sup>o</sup>) 1643.

*Hudson.*

Hannah the Daughter of Will<sup>m</sup> Hudson & Anne his wife was borne 16<sup>o</sup> (2<sup>o</sup>) 1641. & Dyed 20<sup>o</sup> (3<sup>o</sup>) 1641.

*Hudson.*

Hannah the daughter of W<sup>m</sup> Hudson & Anne his wife was borne 12<sup>o</sup> (1<sup>o</sup>) 1643.

Nathaniel Hudson the sonne of W<sup>m</sup> Hudson & Susan his wife was borne 30<sup>o</sup> of (11<sup>o</sup>) 1633.

*Hudson.*

Richard the sonne of W<sup>m</sup> Hudson & Susan Dyed 26<sup>o</sup> (8<sup>o</sup>) 1641.

Georg Hunne Dyed (4<sup>o</sup>) 1640.

*Hunne.*

Samuel the sonne of Edmund Jacklin & Susan his wife was borne 19<sup>o</sup> (2<sup>o</sup>) 1640.

*Jacklin.*

Susannah the daughter of Edmund Jacklin & Susan his wife was borne 27<sup>o</sup> (2<sup>o</sup>) 1643. & dyed 10<sup>o</sup> (8<sup>o</sup>) 1643.



Sarah the Daught<sup>r</sup> of John & Abigail Jackson was borne *Jackson.*  
the 15<sup>o</sup> (6<sup>o</sup>) 1639.

Abigail the Daughter of John Jackson & Abigail his wife  
was borne 24<sup>o</sup> (6<sup>o</sup>) 1641.

John the sonne of John Jackson & Abigail his wife was  
borne the 26<sup>o</sup> (4<sup>o</sup>) 1643.

Hannah the Daughter of Edmund Jackson & Martha his *Jackson.*  
wife was borne 1<sup>o</sup> (1<sup>o</sup>) <sup>1635</sup><sub>1636</sub>.

John the sonne of Edmund Jackson & Martha his wife  
was borne 20<sup>o</sup> (8<sup>o</sup>) 1638.

Thomas the son of Edmund Jackson & Martha his wife  
was borne 1<sup>o</sup> (1<sup>o</sup>) <sup>1639</sup><sub>1640</sub>.

Samuel the sonne of Edmund Jackson & Martha his wife  
was borne 27<sup>o</sup> (4<sup>o</sup>) 1643.

John the sonne of Matthias Jjons & Anne his wife was *Jjons.*  
borne 16<sup>o</sup> (7<sup>o</sup>) 1638.

*John sonne of William & of Elizabeth Winborne his  
wife borne 21: 7<sup>mo</sup>: 38.*

*Entred in another place wronge but this is right.*

Elizabeth the Daughter of Matthias Jjons & Anne his  
wife was borne 5<sup>o</sup> (2<sup>o</sup>) 1631.

Thomas the sonne of Matthias Jjons & Anne his wife was  
borne 18<sup>o</sup> (4<sup>o</sup>) 1643.

Margaret the wife of James Johnson Dyed 28<sup>o</sup> (1<sup>o</sup>) 1643. *Johnson.*

Samuel Joy the sonne of Thomas Joy & Joan his wife  
was borne 26<sup>o</sup> (12<sup>o</sup>) 1639. *Joy.*

John the sonne of Thomas Joy & Joan his wife was borne  
the 10<sup>o</sup> (8<sup>o</sup>) 1641.

Thomas the sonne of Thomas Joy & Joan his wife was  
borne 3<sup>o</sup> (1<sup>o</sup>) — 1642.

Job: Judkins. See afterward :

Mary Kade the daughter of James Kade & Margaret his *Judkins:*  
wife was borne 4<sup>o</sup> (8<sup>o</sup>) 1640. *Kade.*

Hannah the daughter of John Kenrick & Anne his wife *Kenrick.*  
was borne 9<sup>o</sup> (12<sup>o</sup>) 1639.

John the sonne of John Kenrick & *Anne his wife* was  
borne 3<sup>o</sup> (8<sup>o</sup>) 1641.

Elisabeth the daughter of William Kirby & Elisabeth *Kirby.*  
his wife was borne 20<sup>o</sup> (10<sup>o</sup>) 1640. and dyed 12<sup>o</sup> (5<sup>o</sup>) 1642.

Samuel the sonne of Richard Knight & Dinah his wife *Knight.*  
was borne 18<sup>o</sup> (12<sup>o</sup>) 1642.

John Leverit the sonne of Thomas Leverit & Anne his *Leverit.*  
wife was borne 7<sup>o</sup> (7<sup>o</sup>) 1633.

Hudson the sonne of John Leverit & his wife was *Leverit.*  
borne 3<sup>o</sup> (3<sup>o</sup>) 1640.

John the sonne of John Leverit & his wife was  
borne 1<sup>o</sup> (4<sup>o</sup>) 1641.

Hannah the daughter of John Leverit & his wife  
was borne 16<sup>o</sup> (2<sup>o</sup>) 1643.

Mary the daughter of Francis Loyall & Alice his wife was *Loyall.*  
borne 14<sup>o</sup> (12<sup>o</sup>) 1640.

Joseph the sonne of Francis Loyall & Alice his wife was  
borne 14<sup>o</sup> (1<sup>o</sup>) <sup>1641</sup><sub>1642</sub>.

[To be Continued.]

## JOHN BOWLES, ESQ.

The following Obituary is copied from the *Boston News Letter* of April 14th, 1737.

Roxbury, April 8<sup>th</sup>, 1737.

On Monday 28<sup>th</sup> March last died, and on Saturday following was interred with great Respect, and many Tears, *John Bowles*, Esq. An inveterate Jaundice, with other Cronical Distempers brought him to the grave, just as he had attained the Age of Fifty-two years. [He was descended of worthy and pious Ancestors by the Father, and his Mother was Grand-daughter to the famous Mr. *Eliot*. His Father died when he was very Young, but happily committed him to the care of the Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. *Walter* of *Roxbury*. After his Education at the College, he settled in his own *Town*, and was early improved in the Management of their prudential Affairs, and served them with great Faithfulness, to the last. In the Militia he was some years Major of the Regiment, and in the year 1728, he was chosen Representative of the Town of *Roxbury*, and so every year successively, to his Death: and was always observed to have the public Good at Heart, and in his Eye: and endeavored to the utmost of his Power, to promote what he thought was the true Interest of his Country; and in his last hours he had the Comfort of having exercised himself to keep a good Conscience, more particularly with respect to the great Trust reposed in him, as a Member of the General Court, [he was Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1690,] (*for the effect of Righteousness will be peace.*) He had also been one of his majesties Justices of the Peace for the County of *Suffolk* for many years, and behaved himself in that Capacity with Prudence, Caution and Justice. He was truly one of those the Psalmist laments the Death of, as a Public loss. Psalm 12<sup>th</sup>, 1<sup>st</sup>: "Help, Lord for the Godly man ceaseth, for the faithful fail from among the children of men."

Major *Bowles* was twice married: First to the Daughter of Col. *Checkley* of *Boston*, by whom he hath left Five Children. His second Wife, who is his sorrowful Widow, was sister to Mr. *White*, Treasurer to the College at *Cambridge*, and Clerk of the House of Representatives; and by her he has left issue, one son. His only Daughter is Married to *Benj. Lynde, Jr., Esq., of Salem.*

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Mr. John Bowles, his grandfather, was an inhabitant of *Roxbury* before 1640.\* The Apostle *Eliot* says that in "1649, Nov. 3, our sister, ["Mrs. Dorothy"] Bowles, the wife of John Bowles dyed."†

He was one of the founders of the "free schoole in *Roxburie*," which was created "Out of their religious care of posteritie, in consideration how necessarie the Education of their children in literature will be to fitt them for publicke service both in church and Commonwealthe in succeeding ages."‡ He was a member of the Artillery Company, in 1645.

His second wife was probably *Elizabeth Heath*. The Apostle *Eliot* incidentally records her death, thus. "1655, In the beginning of y<sup>e</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> moneth, God sent an Epidemical Sicknes and faintness: few escaped, many were very sicke, several dyed, as *Elizabeth Bowles* in our town, Mr. *Rogers* of

\* Register, Vol. II, p. 53.

† Roxbury Church Records.

‡ Town Records.



Ipswich the Reverend Pastor there, Mr. Samuel Eaton, and his wife (late Mrs. Haines.)" And on the 7th of the same month he records the burial of "Elizabeth Bowles, daughter to Elder Heath." John Bowles, son of the preceding, was baptized by the Apostle Eliot, June 27, 1653, graduated at Harvard College in 1671, a classmate of Chief-Justice Samuel Sewall, and proceeded to the degree of Master of Arts. Nov. 16, 1681, he was married by the venerable Eliot to his grandchild, Sarah Eliot. His son, the Rev. John Eliot, Jr., married Sarah ——. Their daughter Sarah was baptized "7 Moneth 21 Day 1662." Her mother "was admitted to full communion" 6<sup>th</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> mo. 1662. "24 July, 1664, a church was gathered in y<sup>e</sup> bounds of Cambridge & Mr. John Eliot, Jun. was ordained Pastor, and Mr. Tho<sup>s</sup>. Wiswall Ruling Elder,"\* and May 23, 1666, he married his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of the Honorable Daniel Gookin of Cambridge; he died "13, 8, 1668," and his widow married Edmund Quincy, Esq., of Braintree, in 1680. In "1675, 4 mo. 6, the church called Bro. Bowles to the Office of a Ruling Elder," and "month 7<sup>th</sup> d. 24, 1680," the Apostle records that "dear Bro. Bowles was buried, he hath been Elder above five years." "An Inventory of the Estate late in the possession of Mr. John Bowles that was Ruling Elder of the Church of Christ in Roxbury in N. E. was sworn to Nov. 10, 1680, before Judge Dudley, and is recorded in Vol. 9, folio 11, in Suffolk Probate Records. In it is mentioned "the homestead w<sup>th</sup> the houseing, Orchard," &c., "house and land in Boston," "Woodland," "Bookes," "Armes and Ammunition," &c., amounting to "£769: 13: 8."

The grandson of Major Bowles, Ralph Hart Bowles, married Hannah, dau. of Rev. Josiah Crocker of Taunton, the friend and correspondent of Geo. Whitfield. He held the office of Brigade Major in the Revolutionary army, in Nov. 1783, and served during the whole war. After the war he settled in Machias, Me., where he was honored with various civil trusts. Their son was the late Stephen Jones Bowles of Roxbury, formerly of Machias, merchant, who was born 7 July, 1794, and died March 26, 1846. He married Elizabeth Thorndike Wallace, 10 Oct., 1823. Major Bowles' daughter Mary married Hon. Benjamin Lynde, of Salem, son of Benjamin, the Chief-Justice of the Sup. Court of Massachusetts, who died 28 Jan., 1743, æ. 79. The son graduated at Harvard College in 1718, and was also Chief-Justice of the Sup. Court.†

William Bolles‡ or Bowles, third son of John Bolles of Swineshead and Hough, Co. Lincoln, who was Sheriff of that shire, 16th Edward IV., 1477, is represented in England by Oldfield Bowles, Esq. of North Aston, Co. Oxford, who married first, in 1768, Gertrude, dau. of Sir Richard Bamfylde, Bart. of Poltimore, which lady *d. s. p.* the following year. Mr. Bowles married 2dly, Mary, dau. of Sir Abraham Elton, Bart., of Clevedon Court, Co. Somerset, by whom he has issue eight daughters and one son, Charles Oldfield Bowles, Esq. of North Aston, Co. Oxford.

*Arms*—Az. out of three cups, or, as many boar's heads, couped, arg.

*Crest*—A demi-bear, wounded in the breast with a broken spear.

—Burke's *Landed Gentry*.

\* Roxbury Church Records.

† See Lempriere's Universal Biography.

‡ In New England the family of Bowles has always been distinct from that of Bolles. The latter was at Wells, Maine, at an early date.



## FIRST SETTLERS OF BARNSTABLE, MS.

(Continued from p. 67.)

THOMAS CROGGIN, son of widow Abigail Croggin, d. 26 Feb., 1658.

JOHN DAVIS m. Hannah Lynnel, 15 March, 1648; children, John, Jan., 1649; Samuel, Dec., 1651; Hannah and Mary (*gemi*ni), 3 Jan., 1653; Joseph and Benjamin (*gemi*ni), June, 1656; Simon, July, 1658; Doler, Oct., 1660; Jabez.

JOHN DUNHAM m. Mary Smith, 1 March, 1679-80. (He d. 2 Jan., 1696, a. 46.) Children, John, 18 May, 1682; Thomas, 25 Dec., 1680; Ebenezer, 17 April, 1684; Desire, 10 Dec., 1685; Elisha, 1 Sept., 1687; Mercy, 10 June, 1689; Benjamin, 20 June, 1691.

JOHN HADEWAY m. Hannah Hallet, 1 July, 1656; children, a son, Oct., 1657, d. 1657; John, 16 Aug., 1658; Hannah, May, 1662; Edward, 10 Feb., 1663.

TRUSTRAM HALL; children, Mary, September, 1645; Sarah, March, ; Joseph, June, 1652; John, March, 1654; Hannah, Feb., 1656.

JONATHAN HATCH m. Sarah Rowley, 11 April, 1646; children, Mary, 14 July, 1648; Thomas, 1 Jan., 1649; Jonathan, 17 May, 1652; Joseph, 7 March, 1654; Benjamin, 7 Sept., 1655; Nathaniel, 5 June, 1657; Samuel, 11 Oct., 1659; Moses, 4 March, 1662; Sarah, 21 March, 1664.

JAMES HAMBLEN m. Anne; d. 1690. [He was from London, England, and probably brought his wife to New England with him. The name is spelt Hamblen, Hamblin, Hambling, Hamlen, and Hamlin. D. H.] Children, James, Hannah, Bartholomew, 11 April, 1642; John, 26 June, 1644; Sarah, 7 Nov., 1647; Eleazer, 17 March, 1649; Israel, 25 June, 1652.

JOHN HEDGE m. Thankful Lothrop, 25 Jan., 1699-1700; child, Abigail, 16 Nov., 1700.

SAMUEL HINCKLEY,\* wife Sarah; he d. 31 Oct., 1662, and she d. 18 Aug., 1656. [This was the father of Governor Thomas Hinckley, D. H.] Children, Samuel, 24 July, 1642; John, 24 May, 1644. He m. 2d, Bridget Bodfish, Dec. 1657.

THOMAS HINCKLEY m. Mary Richards, 7 Dec., 1641, who d. 24 June, 1659; he m. 2d, Mary Glover, 16 March, 1659-60. Children, Mary, 3 Aug., 1644; Sarah, 4 Nov., 1646; Melatiah, 25 Nov., 1648; Hannah, 15 April, 1650; Samuel, 14 Feb., 1652, d. 19 March, 1697; Thomas, 5 Dec., 1654; Bathshua, 15 May, 1657; Mehitable, 24 March, 1659. *By his 2d wife*, Admire, 28 Jan., 1660, d. 2 weeks after; Ebenezer, 22 Feb., 1661, d. 2 weeks after; Mercy, Jan., 1662; Experience, Feb., 1664; John, 9 June, 1667; Abigail, 8 April, 1669; Thankful, 20 Aug., 1671; Ebenezer, 23 Sept., 1673; Reliance, 15 Dec., 1675. Gov. Hinckley d. 1706, a. 88.

JOHN HOWLAND; children, Isaac, 25 Nov., 1659; Hannah, 15 May, 1661; Mercy, 21 Jan., 1663; Lydia, 9 Jan., 1665; Experience, 28 July, 1668; Anne, 9 Sept., 1670; Shobal, 30 Sept., 1672; John, 31 Dec., 1674.

THOMAS HUCKINS m. Mary Wells, 1642; he d. at sea, 9 Nov. 1679, a.

\* *Hinckley* is an ancient name in England. John Hinckley was an Esquire to Hugh, Earl of Strafford, who, in his will, dated 25 Sept., 1385, or in a codicil to it, bequeaths "to John Hinckley, my Esquire, xxl." — Nicolas' *Testamenta Vetusta*. In the *General Armory* we have "HINKLEY, or HINCKLEY, Per pale indented, ar. & gu. Crest — On a ducal coronet or, a star of twelve points ppr." There is the name *Hinchley* with different arms. — Ed.

62; she d. 28 July, 1648; children, Lydia, 4 July, 1644, d. 28 July, 1644; Mary, 29 March, 1646; Elizabeth, 27 Feb., 1647, d. 8 Dec., 1648. He m. 2d. Rose Hyllier, widow, 3 Nov., 1648; John, 2 Aug., 1649; Thomas, 25 April, 1651; Hannah, 14 Oct., 1653, d. 13 Feb., 1727; Joseph, 21 Feb., 1655, d. 9 Nov., 1679. Wife Rose d. 1687, a. 71.

WILLIAM HUNTER m. Rebecca Berse, 17 Feb., 1670.

HUGH HYLLIER m. Rose; children, Deborah, 30 Oct., 1643, at Yarmouth; Samuel, 30 July, 1646, at Yarmouth.

JOHN ISSUM m. Jane Parker, 16 Dec., 1677, d. 3 Sept., 1717; children, Jane, 7 Oct., 1679; John, 25 Aug., 1681; Isaac, Feb., 1682; Sarah, Dec., 1684; Mary, June, 1687; Hannah; Patience; Joseph; Thankful.

JOHN JENKINS m. Mary Ewer, 2 Feb., 1652; children, Sarah, 15 Nov., 1653; Mehitabel, 2 March, 1654-5; Samuel, 12 Sept., 1657; John, 13 Nov., 1659; Mary, 1 Oct., 1662; Thomas, 15 July, 1666; Joseph, 31 March, 1669.

RALPH JONES; children, Shubal, 27 Aug., 1654; Jedediah, 4 Jan., 1656; John, 14 Aug., 1659; Mercy, 14 Nov., 1666; Ralph, 1 Oct., 1669.

GEORGE LEWES m. Mary; children, John, 2 March, 1637, at Scituate; Ephraim, 23 July, 1641, at Barnstable; Sarah, 2 Feb., 1643; George; Thomas; James, d. 4 Oct., 1713, a. 82. [The last three children are probably of this family, though they are not on the Barnstable records. H.]

THOMAS LINKHORN m. Sarah Lewis, 6 Jan., 1684.

DAVID LINNEL m. Hannah Shirley, 15 March, 1652-3; children, Samuel, 15 Dec., 1655; Elisha, 1 June, 1658; Hannah, 15 Dec., 1660.

DAVID LORING m. Elizabeth Allyn, widow, 20 Jan., 1699; children, Abigail, 2 Nov., 1699; Solomon, 19 March, 1701-2; David, 5 Aug., 1704; Elizabeth, 1 June, 1708; Lydia, 29 March, 1711; Mary, 19 April, 1714.

BARNABAS LOTHROP\* m. Susannah Clerk, 1 Dec., 1658. Children, John, 7 Oct., 1659, d. April, 1666; Abigail, 18 Dec., 1660; Barnabas, 22 March, 1662-3; Susannah, Feb., 1664; Nathaniel, 23 Nov., 1669; Bathshua, 25 June, 1671; Anna, 10 Aug., 1673; Thomas, 7 March, 1674-5, d. 13 Oct., 1675; Mercy, 27 June, 1676, d. 3 July, 1677.

JOSEPH LOTHROP m. Mary Ansel, 11 Dec., 1650. Children, 19 Nov., 1651, d. 20 Nov., 1651; Joseph, 5 Dec., 1652, d. Oct., 1676; Mary, 22 March, 1654; Benjamin, 25 July, 1657; Elizabeth, 18 Sept., 1659; John, 28 Nov., 1661, d. 30 Dec., 1663; Samuel, 17 March, 1663-4; John, 7 Aug., 1666; Barnabas, 24 Feb., 1668; Hope, 15 July, 1671; Thomas, 6 Jan., 1673; Hannah, 23 Jan., 1675, d. 1 Feb. 1680.

THOMAS LOTHROP. Children, Mary, 4 Oct., 1640; Hannah, 18 Oct., 1642; Thomas, 7 July, 1644; Melatiah, 2 Nov., 1646; Bethiah, 23 July, 1649.

MRS. ANN LOTHROP, d. 25 Feb., 1687-8. [Probably the wife of Mr. John Lothrop, first minister of Barnstable, the father of the three families of Lothrop's above; namely, Barnabas, Joseph, and Thomas, who were likely his sons. H.]

BERNARD LUMBART, b. 1607; children, Martha, 9 Sept., 1640; Jabez, 1 July, 1642.

THOMAS LUMBART, [probably brother of Bernard. H.] Children, Jedediah, 20 Sept., 1640; Benjamin, 26 Aug., 1642.

JAMES LOVEL m. Mary Lumbart, May, 1680. Children, Mary, Oct., 1686; Jacob, Aug., 1688; James, Aug., 1692; Mercy, May, 1695; Mar-

\* This name is spelt Lothrop and Lathrop, in the records, about as often one way as the other, probably.—H.



tha, 1697; Rebeckah, Feb., 1698-9; Lazarus, Nov., 1700; Lydia; John; Sarah.

JOHN LOVEL m. Susannah Lambert, June, 1688; children, Abigail, 25 Oct., 1688; Susannah, Sept., 1692; Joshua, Oct., 1693; Elizabeth, Nov., 1696; Anne, Nov., 1698; John, 13 Aug., 1700, d. Dec., 1700.

JOHN MANTON m. Martha Lumbart, 1 July, 1657; children, John, June, 1658; George, Oct., 1660; Desire, 1 Jan., 1662.

[Mr. Hamblen has some reason for supposing Manton on the records means Marston, and should have been so written, but as he has not given his reasons, and Manton is as regular a name in New England as Marston, we presume the record is right.]

ALLEN NICHOLS m. Abigail Berse, 12 April, 1670; children, Nathaniel, 12 Oct., 1671; Mary, 12 Feb., 1672; a son, 1 Jan., 1674, d. Jan. 1674; Josiah, 23 April, 1676, d. 1 May, 1678; Joseph, 11 April, 1678; Abigail, 11 Feb., 1680; Priscilla, 28 June, 1682, d. 12 March, 1682-3; Experience, 8 Jan., 1683; James, 1 April, 1689.

JOHN OTIS m. Mrs. Mercy Bacon, 18 July, 1683; children, Mary, 10 Dec., 1685; John, 14 Jan., 1687; Nathaniel, 28 May, 1690; Mercy, 15 Oct., 1693; Solomon, 13 Oct., 1696; James, 14 June, 1702. [He is styled Goodman or Gdd. Otis or Ottis, in the records. H.]

JOHN OTIS, son of Goodman John Otis. [Probably d. in Weymouth in 1657.] Children, John; Margaret, m. Barton; Hannah, m. Gil; Anne; Alice.\*

MARY ORIS; children, Deborah, 15 April, 1692; Jane, 24 Oct., 1696.

JAMES PAIN m. Bethiah Thacher, 9 April, 1691; children, James, 24 March, 1691-2, d. 13 July, 1711; Thomas, 9 April, 1694; Bethiah, 22 Feb., 1695-6, d. 29 July, 1697; Bethiah, 23 May, 1698; Mary, 13 Aug., 1700; Experience, 17 March, 1702-3; Rebecca, 8 April, 1705, d. 30 June, 1726.

ROBERT PARKER m. Sarah James, 28 Jan., 1656; children, Mary, 1 April, 1658; Samuel, last of June, 1660; Alice, 20 Jan., 1662; Jane, March, 1664.

ROBERT PARKER m. Patience Cobb, Aug., 1667. Children, Thomas, 24 Aug., 1669; Daniel, 18 April, 1670; Joseph, Feb., 1671; Benjamin, 15 March, 1673-4; Hannah, April, 1676; Sarah, 1678; Elisha, April, 1680; Alice, 15 Sept., 1681.

ROBERT PARKER d. September, 1680.

JOHN PASSAVIL [probably Percival;] children, Elizabeth, 22 Feb., 1704; James, 5 Dec., 1711.

JOHN PHINNEY; child, John, Plymouth, 24 December, 1638.

JOHN PHINNEY m. Abigail Croggin, widow, 10 June, 1650. She d. 6 May, 1653; m. 2d. Elizabeth Bayley, 26 June, 1654; children, Jonathan, 14 Aug., 1655; Robert, 13 Aug., 1656; Hannah, 2 Sept., 1657; Elizabeth, 15 March, 1658-9; Josiah, 11 Jan., 1660; Jeremiah, 15 Aug., 1662; Joshua, Dec., 1665.

JOHN PRINCE; children, John, 18 Sept., 1716; Joseph, 10 May, 1718; Rebecca, 9 Sept., 1719; Samuel, 26 April, 1724; Hannah, 13 Dec., 1738.

JOHN ROBINSON m. Elizabeth Weeks, May, 1667. Children, John, 20 March, 1668; Isaac, 30 Jan., 1669; Timothy, 30 Oct., 1671; Abigail, 20 March, 1674; Fear, 16 June, 1667.

MOSES ROWLEY m. Elizabeth Fuller, 22 April, 1652; children, Mary,

\* The names of these children are not on the Barnstable records, but are obtained from the will of their father from the Suffolk probate records in Boston, Book L, p. 295. — H.



20 March, 1653; Moses, 10 Nov., 1654; a child, 15 Aug., 1656, d. same day; Shobal, 11 Jan., 1660; Mehitable, 11 Jan., 1660; Sarah, 16 Sept., 1662; Aaron, 1 May, 1666; John, 22 Oct., 1667.

JONATHAN RUSSELL m. Martha; children, Rebecca, 7 July, 1681; Martha, 29 Aug., 1683, d. 1686; John, 3 Nov., 1685; Abigail, 2 Oct., 1687; Jonathan, 24 Feb., 1689-90; Eleazer, 12 April, 1692; Moodey, 30 Aug., 1694; Martha, 27 Jan., 1696-7; Samuel, 1 May, 1699; Joseph and Benjamin (gemini), 11 Oct., 1702, d. 12 Feb., 1712-13 (both on the same day!); Hannah, 12 Sept., 1707. Jonathan the elder, d. 20 Feb., 1710-11; his wife Martha d. 28 Sept., 1729.

JOHN SCUDDER m. Elizabeth Hamlin, 31 July, 1689; children, John, 23 May, 1690; Experience, 28 April, 1692; Ebenezer, 23 April, 1696; Reliance, 10 Dec., 1700; Hannah, 7 June, 1706.

JOHN SERJANT m. Deborah Hyllier, 19 March, 1662-3; children, Joseph, 18 April, 1663; John, 16 Feb., 1664.

WILLIAM SERJEANT d. 16 Dec., 1682; Sarah Sarjeant d. 12 Jan., 1688.

ROBERT SHELLEY; children, Joseph, 24 Jan., 1668; Shobal, 25 April, 1674; Benjamin, 12 March, 1679.

JOHN SMITH; children, Samuel, April, 1644; Sarah, May, 1645; Mary, Nov., 1647; Dorcas, Aug., 1650; Shobal, Nov., 1653; John, Sept., 1656; Benjamin, Jan., 1658; Ichabod, Jan., 1660; Elizabeth, Feb., 1662; Thomas, Feb., 1664; Joseph, 6 Dec., 1667.

SAMUEL STORES m. Mary Huckins, 6 Dec., 1666; children, Mary, 31 Dec., 1667; Sarah, 26 June, 1670; Hannah, 28 March, 1672; Elizabeth, 31 May, 1675; Samuel, 17 May, 1677; Lydia, June, 1679. — Wife Mary d. 24 Sept., 1683. — He m. 2d. Hester Egard, 14 Dec., 1685; children, Thomas, 27 Oct., 1686; Hester, Oct., 1688; Cordiel, 14 Oct., 1692.

SAMUEL STURGIS m. Mrs. Mary Oris, 14 Oct., 1697; children, Nathaniel, 8 Jan., 1698-9, d. 20 Jan., 1711; John, 6 June, 1701; Solomon, 25 Sept., 1703; Mary, 14 Feb., 1706; Moses, 18 June, 1708; Jonathan, 1 Nov., 1711; Nathaniel, 2 Feb., 1714-15.

EDWARD TAYLOR m. Mary Merks, 19 Feb., 1663. Children, Anne, 11 Dec., 1664; Judith, 12 Dec., 1666, d. Jan. 1667; Isaac, 3 Jan., 1669; Jacob, 19 April, 1670; Experience, June, 1672; Mary, 15 Sept., 1674; Sarah, 6 Oct., 1678; John, 6 Sept., 1680; Abraham, 7 Feb., 1683; Mehitable, 3 Oct., 1688. Mr. Edward Taylor d. 15 Feb., 1704; wife Mary d. Nov., 1701.

HENRY TAYLOR m. Lydia Hatch, 19 Dec., 1650; children, Lydia, 21 June, 1655; Jonathan, 20 April, 1658.

JOHN THACHER m. Desire Dimock, 10 Nov., 1698; children, Abigail, 2 Nov., 1699; Elizabeth, 27 June, 1701; John, 25 June, 1703; Lot, 23 May, 1705; Fear, 28 March, 1707; Rowland, 28 Aug., 1710.

JOHN THOMPSON: children, Hester, 28 July, 1652; Elizabeth, 28 Jan., 1654; Sarah, 4 April, 1657; Lydia, 5 Oct., 1659; Jacob, 24 April, 1662; Thomas, 19 Oct., 1664.

WILLIAM TROOP m. Mary Chapman, 14 May, 1666; child, Mary, 6 April, 1667.

JAMES WHIPPO m. Abigail Green, at Boston, 25 Feb., 1692; children, James, 27 Nov., 1692; Lawrence, 16 June, 1694; Jane, 12 May, 1696; George, 12 April, 1698, d. 2 Oct., 1698; Margaret, 12 Aug., 1699; Elizabeth, 6 Feb., 1700-1; George, 22 Feb., 1703; Benjamin, 22 July, 1705, d. six weeks after; Martha, 10 Sept., 1706.

IMMANUEL WHITE m. Martha; children, James, 20 Nov., 1719; Hannah, 10 June, 1721; Mary, 24 Feb., 1722; Samuel, 23 Sept., 1724.

CALEB WILLIAMSON m. Mary Cob, 3 May, 1687; children, Mary, 25 June, 1688; Timothy, 29 Sept., 1692; Sarah, 2 Jan., 1695; Ebenezer, 4 April, 1697; Martha, 13 Feb., 1699-1700.

[The following corrections should be made in the "First Settlers of Barnstable." In *l.* 15, p. 65, for *July* read *February*; in *l.* 15, p. 66, for 1706 read 1716; in *l.* 19, from foot, for 16 March, 1674, read 15 March, 1674; in *l.* 9, from foot, for 15 Jan., read 5. — H.]

[To be Continued.]

### NEW ENGLAND SOCIETIES.

The descendants of New England ancestors do not wish to forget the land of their fathers. In whatever part of the world they are found, they are proud to have it known from whence they originated. New England Societies are springing up in the south and in the west.

We have a most interesting account of a celebration of the *Landing of the Pilgrims*, by the NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY of Marshall in Michigan. By this account we learn that MAJ. JOSEPH CHEDSEY was its president for the past year, that an oration was delivered by the HON. HENRY W. TAYLOR, and the following gentlemen were among those who took an active part in the celebration; namely, Rev. Mr. Mason, Rev. C. H. A. Bulkley, H. K. Clarke, Philo Dibble, Andrew L. Hays, Ira Tillotson, S. H. Bunker, Jas. M. Parsons, H. C. Burne, C. T. Gorham, Chas. Dickey, Robert Cross, A. C. Parmlee, Judge Silver, J. M. Easterly, R. H. Smith, Hermon Camp, J. O. Balch, Joseph Sibley, J. Fox, Darius Clark, A. B. Cook. Had we space, we would extract many of the sentiments given on the occasion, as they are generally very excellent. The following, by the president elect, HON. H. W. TAYLOR, we cannot omit.

MASSACHUSETTS.—'There she stands.' When the waters which bore the Mayflower to her coast, shall cease to wash her shores, then will her children forget the trials, the sufferings, and the virtues of their fathers.

Mr. Hermon Camp gave—'The Old Bay State.'—Whose Franklin drew lightning from the clouds, and whose Morse learned it how to talk. May she with her dialect of Electricity, Electrize the world.

### LETTER FROM REV. SAMUEL WHITING, OF LYNN, TO REV. INCREASE MATHER, OF BOSTON.

Octob<sup>r</sup>. 1. 1677.

REVEREND AND DEARE COUSIN, —

I acknowledge myself as much engaged as to God for all his mercies, so to yourself for your indefatigable labours, both in our church here, and in your writings which of your love, you have sent to me, wherein you have outdone any that I have seen upon that subject. Go one deare Cousin and the Lord prosper your endeavours for the glory of his great name, and the good of many souls. And let me beg one request of you, that you would set pen to paper in writing a History of New-England since the coming of our chief men thither, which you may do by conferring with M<sup>r</sup>. Higginson, and some of the first planters in Salem and in other places, which I



hope you may easily accomplish, having by your diligence and search found out so much history concerning the Pequot war. And the rather let me entreat this favour of you, because it hath not been hitherto done by any in a polite and scholar-like way, which if it were so done would glad the hearts of many of the Lord's people and turn to your great account in the last and great day of the Lord Jesus. Thus commending my love to you, and your loving consort with thanks to you for your kindness to me, and my son when we were last with you at your house, beseeching the Lord to bless you and all yours (not knowing how shortly I must put off this earthly tabernacle) I rest

Your loving Cousin, in him who is love & truth,

SAMUEL WHITING.

To the Rev<sup>d</sup>. my dear Cousin  
Mr. Increase Mather, Teacher  
of the Church of Christ in Boston,  
Present these.

My son and daughter remember their respects to yourself and wife.

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#### OBITUARY.

The subject of the following short obituary, died on the 2d of August, 1847, in the 54th year of his age. He was son of Mr. Samuel Sprague, "who not many years since went down to the grave, venerable in age, and blessed with the respect of all his acquaintance. One of his brothers died at sea, another was accidentally killed in his counting-room on Long Wharf." This family is of that branch early seated at Hingham.

THE BROTHERS.—Among former obituary notices we find one of GEORGE JAMES SPRAGUE, a "true man," as he has been justly and emphatically called, who died the 22d August, in the fifty-fourth year of his age. He will not have gone without "the meed of one melodious tear." He was the brother of Charles Sprague, cashier of the Globe Bank, and a poet in the fullest and noblest sense of that much abused word. The following lines, breathing as they do all the poetry of the household affections, appeared in the Transcript of February, 1837. In giving them to his readers, our predecessor, Lynde M. Walter, remarked: "The delicacy with which a sadly pleasing train of thought vibrates on the heart-string of affectionate feeling, and finds utterance in song, tells us, without questioning, whose hand guided the pen and gave it utterance. A word of prefatory explanation, which we are accidentally enabled to supply—may not be unacceptable to the reader. It is sufficient to say that the lines were written after 'the two' had been engaged in removing the ashes of their dead brothers to a new place of sepulture."

We are but two — the others sleep  
Through death's untroubled night;  
We are but two — O let us keep  
The link, that binds us, bright.

Heart leaps to heart — the sacred flood  
That warms us is the same:  
That good old man — his honest blood  
Alike we fondly claim.



We in one mother's arms were locked —  
 Long be her love repaid ;  
 In the same cradle we were rocked,  
 Round the same hearth we played.

Our boyish sports were all the same,  
 Each little joy and woe : —  
 Let manhood keep alive the flame,  
 Lit up so long ago.

We are but two — be that the band  
 To hold us till we die ;  
 Shoulder to shoulder let us stand,  
 Till side by side we lie.

C. S.

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### ARCHBISHOP USHER.

He deceased the 21st of March, 1655, [1656, N. S.,] and was honorably buried in Henry the seventh's Chappel, at the Abbey in Westminster; OLIVER, then Lord Protector, dispending 200 pounds at his funeral; extending to his the grant of some of the lands of the primacy of Armagh for 21 years.

Of whom may be writ as one doth by way of Elegy on the late Martyr of our times, that admirable Divine DR. HEWET,

Since he is dead, report it thou my Muse  
 Unto the world as grief, and not as news.  
 Hark how Religion sighs, the Pulpit groans,  
 And tears run trickling down the senseless stones.  
 That Church which was all ears is now turned eyes,  
 The Mother weeps, and all her children cries.

*Winstanley's Worthies, ed. 1659.*

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[The following epitaph was copied from a grave-stone in the Copps Hill burying-ground. There are marks upon the stone, and tradition says that the British soldiers made use of it as a target during their occupation of Boston, at the commencement of the Revolution. M.]

Here lies buried in a  
 Stone Grave 10 feet deep  
 Cap<sup>t</sup> DANIEL MALCOM Merch<sup>t</sup>  
 who departed this Life  
 October 23d 1769  
 Aged 44 Years  
 a true son of Liberty  
 a Friend to the Public  
 an Enemy to oppression  
 and one of the foremost  
 in opposing the Revenue acts  
 on America

## PROCLAMATION FOR A THANKSGIVING, 1676.

[The following proclamation for a Thanksgiving in Massachusetts does not appear to be noticed by the historians of King Philip's war, the events of which were the occasion of it. It is rather remarkable that it should have been overlooked both by Dr. I. Mather and Mr. Hubbard, especially as they both take notice of an appointment of a like observance by the government of Plymouth. It is an important paper, as it sets in a much stronger light than otherwise appears, the great importance attached to the fall of King Philip. It shows that he was considered the master spirit of the war.

We copy the following from the printed proclamation, which was issued on a single sheet of foolscap size; namely, about seven and a half by eleven inches.]



*At a General Court held at Boston the 11<sup>th</sup> of Octob. 1675.\**

VWhereas it hath pleased our gracious God, contrary to the many evill-deservings of an unworth & sinfull People such as we are, so far to espouse the interest of his poor people, as to plead their Cause with the Heathen in this Wilderness, that have risen up against us, and broken in upon many of our Towns and places as a flood, seeking the utter extirpation and ruine of the interest of our Lord Jesus, in this Wilderness, and that with so considerable a progress, and such strange success, as ought not soon to be forgotten by us: in this day of our calamity, God hath made bare his own arm for our Deliverance, by taking away courage & Counsel from our enemies, & giving strange advantages and great success to our selves and Confederates against them, that of those several Tribes and Partyes that have risen up against us, which were not a few, there now scarce remains a Name or Family of them in their former habitations; but are either slain, captivated or fled into *remotef* parts of this wilderness, or lye hid despairing of their first intentions against us, at least in these parts: unto which mercy, God hath added an abatement of those Epidemical Sicknesses that have attended us most part of this summer, and *vouchsafed* us a liberal portion of the fruits of the earth, for our comfortable sustenance and Relief: The joynt consideration of these things ministers great cause, *and the same* God that is Author of them, can give us hearts to offer our Praises, *that thereby* we may glorify him. Which that we may obtain,

*This Court doth appoint & set apart the ninth day of November next to be a day of solemn Thanksgiving and Praise to God for such his singular and so many Mercyes bestowed on us: and doe commend the same to the respective godly Ministers and People of this Jurisdiction, solemnly & seriously to keep the same.*

By the COURT,

*Edward Rawson Sec<sup>r</sup>.*

\* An obvious error, and should be 1676. Our copy is corrected with a pen, apparently at the time of publication.

† Several words along one margin of the sheet have been burnt off. Such we presume to supply, which are denoted by being in italics.



Shapleigh in the western part of the province, protested against the acts and orders of Massachusetts, claiming to act as commissioners of the province of Maine, under the authority of F. Gorges, Esq., second proprietor of said province. Cleaves, Munjoy, and others in Falmouth adhered to Massachusetts. The utmost excitement prevailed; Jordan, Jocelyn, and others were indicted for renouncing the authority of Massachusetts.

But the king having no relish for the puritanism of Massachusetts, and desiring to favor the adherents of his father, threw the weight of the prerogative into the scale of Gorges. Commissioners were sent over in 1665, to regulate the affairs of the colonies, who restored the government of Gorges in Maine, and appointed commissioners for the administration of government, of whom Jocelyn was one. Still Massachusetts did not relinquish her claims; she kept up the forms of government, and the people were harassed by a divided and conflicting sway. Courts were held by both parties, and scenes of excitement and confusion took place, which have not been paralleled in this country. It was only by the purchase of the province by Massachusetts of the proprietors in 1678, that a peaceful government and repose were restored.

During the long period from 1635 to 1676, Jocelyn was one of the most active and influential men in the province; and during all the changes of proprietorship and government, he held the most important offices. And it is but just to say, that we observe nothing in his eventful life to cast reproach upon it. He certainly had the confidence of all parties.

The last appearance of this distinguished man is in the Indian war of 1676. In October of that year, the Indians, one hundred strong, made an attack upon Black Point. The inhabitants fled for protection to the garrison of Jocelyn, from which he went out to negotiate a treaty with Mugg, the leader of the invaders, for the safety of the people. While he was gone the inhabitants fled to their boats with what property they could secure, and left Jocelyn alone with his family to breast the storm. Being now no longer able to defend his garrison, he was obliged to surrender at discretion. What became of him we do not know, and have no farther trace of him. He must at this time have been near 70 years old. Nor have we any particulars of his family, except of his son Henry, who, in the spring of 1676, went to Scituate in Massachusetts, and in the autumn of the same year, married Abigail Stockbridge, then but 16 years old, by whom he had thirteen children, born between 1677 and 1702. The descendants in this branch are numerous. Williamson, *Hist. of Maine*, I, 357, is mistaken when he says of the elder Henry, that "in King Philip's war he removed to Plymouth Colony." It was the son that went there. Our Henry had a brother Abraham, who was living in Hingham in 1647. None of the family remained here or returned, after the Indian troubles, that we have any knowledge of. The property had all gone out of the family, for like that of most politicians, it had suffered severely by his public engagements. In 1663, he mortgaged his Black Point estate to Joshua Scottow, a merchant in Boston, for £309. 19. 10., and in 1666, for £180 sterling, he made an absolute conveyance to him of the Cammock patent and all his other real property, including his "dwelling house, out houses, fish houses and stages with other conveniences." The property is held under this title at the present day. John Jocelyn, in 1669, lamenting over the sad changes in his brother's affairs, says, that he sustained "great losses, charge and labour in upholding the rights of Mr. Gorge and his sacred Majesty's dominion."



We have thus finished a survey of a few of the early settlers of the eastern country, three of whom were prominent among the public characters in the early history of Maine. We have rather exhibited in one view what was before known, than brought to light new materials; but though the task is humble, we shall be glad to see it exercised in regard to other names borne on the same list, or lying neglected in other quarters. W.

## INDIAN WARS.

*To the Editor of the Historical and Genealogical Register.*

DEAR SIR,—

In looking over a mass of papers which have been deposited with me, I find many curious relics of the antiquities of this section of the country, some of which may be interesting to your readers. I can give you much that will be entertaining from the ancient records of this old town, if you should desire it, when my leisure will permit, and also from other sources. I send you now a copy of a letter from Deacon Noah Wright, ancestor of a highly respectable family in this town, in relation to the French and Indian war of 1744, and also an extract from his journal. The letter is copied verbatim, literatim, et punctuatim. The journal is put into more modern language.

STEPHEN W. WILLIAMS, M. D.

Deerfield, Mass., Jan. 27, 1848.

*From Deacon Noah Wright to his Brother.*

Deerfield October the 27, 1745.

DEAR BROTHER—these are to inform you that we are in resonabel helth threw the goodness of god in your last lettire to me you desired me to send you an account of what I met with in my Scout I have had no opportunity till now I cant Writ a particular account of the hull scout in the compas of a lettire you must take jeniler hints we set out from deerfield on satterday at three of the clock with 29 men & came to northfield about dusk the men being gon we made no tarry but set forward for fort dummer & got there at ten of the clock where we found a 11 of northfield men they Joyned us on sabbath day morning we set out for the great meddow & come to the fort about two clock where we found such things to behold as wold raise the passions of the most stedly man in the world two cattel they were a botchering there & hyds laying spred almost over the ground but withought any stay their we were ordered to move along after curnel Willard & his men that ware Jest gone along in riding threw the meddow we could scarce turn our eyes without seeing ded creatures sum with their guts tore ought & sum ript open & others part of them carried off & a grat many that lay untouched ondy their hyds were taken off theas sights & many other diversions allmost took away all the sabbath I pray that it may not be my lot thus to be curnal Willard & his men when we mad a holt & then I inquired the affairs of the fight I talked with the ward he seaming a stedly man, & best knowing the affair he thoat the number of the innemy that came in the site of the fort was about 50 when he saw them first their was 8 of them stript withought their guns in pursute of mr how when he see they would cetch him he turned to them & with his hands lifted up rezined himself into their hands & they led him away it is questionable whether they killed any of the innemy tho the solders think they wounded sum of them the innemy were in the meddow scarce an houre at the fort & killing the cattle as they

went off up the river they found David Rug & another man coming down the river in a cannoo they shot on them & killed Rug the other man jumped out of the cannoo and escaped the innemy they swimed over and brought the cannoo to them & took off his scalp & left him in the cannoo without any abuse we then set forward the hull company being 94 men we follow the innemys tracks till about sun-set and their they scattered we camped their munday we set out for number four when we had got within 7 miles of the fort we came on the tracks of a number that steared towards the fort we were ordered to strip ourselves reddy for a fight & so we went till we came to the fort but found not the innemy we lay their & on tuesday set out for hum & struck across the upper ashuelot 5 miles before we came to the found we came across some more indian tracks but see not the indians we lay at ashuelot & on wensday came to northfield as we came threw.

*Copy of a Journal kept by Dea. Noah Wright.*

[Corrected Spelling.]

June 3<sup>rd</sup> 1746. The third time at N<sup>o</sup> 4. Captain Stevens and one of the captains of our troops being there, they went out with about fifty men, as I have been informed, to look for some horses, and they come upon an army of Indians. They were commanded to stop there and fight them, which they did, and drove the Indians off from their ground and got upon it and maintained it in spite of them. They received the loss of no men, but four or five wounded, as I have been informed. They sent forty of the men to carry the wounded men to the fort, and the rest maintained the fight and stood them manfully. After the fight was over they found where they drew off several dead Indians into a swamp. They sent down a troop of men to guard Mr. Doolittle and Dr. Williams to cut off the arm of one of their men that was sore wounded, broke that they supposed, that the end would not be healed without cutting off one of his arms. Since, I have been told that our men recover so much plunder, guns, hatchets, spears, lines, and such like things as they sold for seventy or eighty pounds. Since this the next time, June 23<sup>d</sup>, a certain small number of Indians, a little below Bridgman's fort run upon a number of men at work, wounded three men, one mortally, so that he died next day, James Baker, by name, from Springfield; the other two are likely to recover. They wounded one Jelson, and Patric Ray. They took one Roberts and Howe, and one John Beaman, a Northfield man. They took from our men several guns; about six men escaped and got away well. At a place called Cold Spring, below fort Dummer, a number of Indians run upon twelve men. Again, July 4, 1746, about twelve ambushed the road to Mr. Hinsdale's mill; about thirty miles from the mill, the Indians shot upon the front of them. It is supposed they did not know what number of men there was. They wounded one Moses Wright, shot off two of his fingers. The men pursued them and they fled. Our men recovered all their packs, so they were forced to flee off naked.

July 28, 1746. A small number of about twelve or sixteen Indians lay several days at Colerain, near Hugh Morrison's fort, to watch the motion of the people, and this morning David Morrison went out little more than gun shot from the fort in order to shoot a hawk, and these Indians ran upon him and took him and led him off captive. August 6, 1746. At Winchester, across the way over against Benainon Meeting House, lay an ambush, as it is supposed, of about twenty Indians; and several of our men had busi-



ness to pass by not knowing of the ambush, while the Indians fired on them and shot two of them; in the shot one of them named Roger killed the other named Amasa Wright, being one leg shot through part of his neck, recovered himself and got up and made his escape with the rest of the men. The Indians fired thick after them but they all got off alive, only said Roger. About the same time a small number of Indians ambushed the road at the lower Ashuelot and a number of our men were passing along that way. Just as they came near the Indians they turned out of the path and the Indians seeing them, supposing they were discovered, and that the English were rounding them in, rose up and fled through thick and thin, and then our men saw them a flying. They gave them chase, but the Indians outran and escaped them, and there was no "spile dunne on nary side." August 13. This day I have heard of another onset at No. 4. According to the best light I can get there was about three hundred French and Indians that came into the town of No. 4, the 27th day of July being a Sabbath day, and fought thirty hours in the town and burnt their mill and all their houses, save one that stood near the fort, and killed all their cattle and all the troopers' horses and all the doctors in the town, (there must be some mistake in this word. S. W. W.,) but one man lost in the whole fight. I ha'nt heard as they are certain that they killed any of the Indians, and at the same time I heard that the 11th day of August one of Wright's sons of Northfield was riding out to a pasture some distance from the town he was shot by the Indians into one side, and the bullet came out at his other shoulder. His horse brought him in alive, but he died in the night about one o'clock.

August 15, 1746. Near the city of Albany a company of men went out, as I have heard, to get some fresh meat. They were at their return shot upon by the enemy, and eight were killed down upon the spot and two wounded so that one of them died the next day.

August 17, 1746. At Winchester I hear that John Simmons being at some distance from the fort was shot at by several Indians. He not being wounded turned upon them and fired and dropt one Indian. Our men afterwards went there and found blood and one blanket, so that it looked likely that he was killed.

August 22nd, 1746. Between Deerfield and Colerain, about ten men being a travelling the road were shot upon. One Bliss, one of Capt. Holson's soldiers, was killed.

August 25th, 1746. In the southwest corner of Deerfield meadows a number of Indians came upon our men at work, killed and scalped Samuel Allen, Eleazer Hawks, and one of Capt. Holson's soldiers named Jillet, and two of the widow Amsden's children, taken captive, one boy of Samuel Allen's and chopped a hatchet into the brains of one of his girls. They are in hopes that she will recover. One man killed one of the Indians, who got one gun from them and lost three guns by them.

August 30, 1746. A post this day returned to and from fort Massachusetts, and brings us news that the fort was taken and burnt to ashes, and we ca'nt learn here as there is one man escaped. I am in some hopes that there are some that are taken captive and gone to Canada, and so I a'nt altogether without hopes of seeing some of them again.

Sept. 11, 1746. I saw a letter wrote by Mr. Norton at Hoosick after the fort was taken, and he says that they were besieged by seven hundred French and Indians, and they being brought to a great strait, the enemy prepared a vast quantity of faggots in order to burn down the fort by force, but the French General came to them for capitulation, and told them if they



would resign up the fort he would treat them all well and carry them to Canada; that they should be redeemed as soon as there was any opportunity, and if not he would kill them all. And so they resigned up the fort, and lost but one man, named Norton, and had two wounded, and so all the rest are gone to Canada. He says they are all well used by the enemy. The 3d week in October, 1746, fourteen men were killed and taken captive. March 30, 1747. A certain number of Indians beset a fort in Mary's meadow called Shaddock's fort. They came up with faggots already fixed and burnt down part of the fort, but the folks put out the fire and saved themselves in one of the rooms, and lost none of them. It is supposed they killed one or more of the Indians.

April 8, 1747. The fort at No. 4 burnt by a great army, but could not take the fort.

April 16, 1747. Two men killed at Northfield meadow, Nathaniel Dickinson and Asahel Burt.

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For the Register and Journal.

LUTHER WAITE, ESQ.

The Waite family were among the earliest inhabitants of the town of Ipswich. The precise date of their immigration hither, or from what place they came, is not known by any who are now resident here. But as early as 1684, it is found that one Seargent Thomas Waite petitioned the town for the grant of a certain piece of land on which to erect a house for his son John; the birth of which son is found by the town records to have been in the year 1658, thus placing the family among the first who settled in this place.

The above named John Waite (according to a register prepared by the subject of this notice) was married to Katharine Carrol in 1685, by whom he had five sons and one daughter. Jonadah Waite was their fourth son, and was married to Hannah Adams in 1725, by whom he had two sons, John and Benjamin. John Waite, their eldest son, was married to Miss Sarah Kimball in 1749, by whom he had one son and one daughter, whose names were John and Sarah. John Waite, their son, was married to Eunice Hale of Newbury, in 1773, by whom he had three sons, named John, Hale, and Joseph. He afterward married, for his second wife, Judith Hale, by whom he had a daughter and a son.

Joseph Waite, their third son, was married in 1803, to Miss Rebecca Dodge, by whom he has had seven sons and three daughters.

Luther Waite, their sixth child and fourth son, was born Feb. 14, 1814, and died at the house of his father, Oct. 20, 1847, aged 33 years, 8 months, and 6 days.

As a son his filial affection was characterized by tenderness and intensity. When he found that the unyielding hand of disease was upon him, and that he must soon go down to the grave, no thought connected with earth gave him so much pain as that he could not have the privilege of smoothing the path of his aged parents as they walked down the rugged steep of declining life.

As a brother he was distinguished for an ardent and disinterested devotion to the interests of those to whom he sustained that relation.

As a friend, he was remarkable for his frankness and for the strength of his attachments.

As a neighbor, he was distinguished for generosity and benevolence. The poor and the suffering ever found in him a friend ready to sympathize with them and to extend to them a helping hand; and among no class is his loss more deeply felt, than among those who feel the withering hand of poverty, and the cold storms of winter upon them; for in him they have lost one whose presence ever brought cheerfulness to their hearts, even amidst their sufferings. The blessing of the poor was upon him while living, and their tears were shed around his bier.

As a man of business, he was prompt, energetic and honorable in all his dealings. As a citizen, he was prominent and efficient in whatever pertained to the interests of the community; and several of the most useful public buildings in this town stand as monuments to his persevering devotion to her interests. Common schools found in him a devoted and efficient friend and supporter. The last public act of his life was devoted to their interests. From a child he manifested a deep interest in antiquarian researches, and no one was probably better acquainted with the early history of the Ipswich settlement. As an antiquary and historiographer, he promised much; and by his death the Register and Journal has lost an able correspondent, and the N. E. H. G. Society a worthy member. Though, like too many young men, he had neglected the important subject of personal religion, yet when he saw death approaching, and finding himself unprepared to meet it, he, with deep penitence for the past, and unfeigned contrition, threw himself at the foot of the cross, and trusting in atoning blood, so far as mortals could perceive, died in peace.

L. R. THAYER.

Ipswich, Mass., Jan. 24, 1848.

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### PASSENGERS FOR VIRGINIA.

We are again enabled to lay before our readers a list of early emigrants to Virginia. It has just been received from our correspondent in London, H. G. Somerby, Esq., but of the precise locality of the original record, he does not advise us. It is probably from the same source as that we gave in the last No. of the Register; (pages 112 and 113,) namely, the records "in the custody of the Master of the Rolls."

These passengers, though they shipped to go to Virginia, it is quite probable that many intended to come to New England. It might have been difficult for some of them to have obtained permission to come here, while no objection might be made to their going to Virginia. Were we to enter into an examination of the list we doubt not we could show pretty conclusively that a large number of the persons named in it were not long after found in New England. At present we can only draw attention to the following names:—*Arthur Peach* was here in 1637, and in the war against the Pequots. And though he turned out to be a wretch, committed murder and was executed in 1638, Winthrop says he was "a young man of a good family." There was a *Thomas Arnold* at Watertown, 1640. *John Northy*, Marblehead, 1648; *Thomas Hall*, Cambridge, 1648. *Thomas Bulkely*, Concord, 1638; *Rowley*, 1643. This is a mere glance at a few of the names, and we do not pretend that they are the same individuals as those



represented on our list. Some we think are, and others may prove to be so. — Ed.

15<sup>th</sup> May 1635. These under written names are to Virginea: imbarqued in the Plaine Joan, Richard Buckam M<sup>r</sup> the pties having brought attestation of their conformitie to the orders & disipline of the church of England.

	Yeares.		Yeares.
Robert Briers,	21	Robert Hutt,	14
Jn <sup>o</sup> . Johnson,	20	Jo: Raddish,	23
Robert Coke,	25	Tho: Bulkley,	32
Jo: Alsopp,	50	Robert Brooke,	33
W <sup>m</sup> Piggott,	50	Richard Downes,	34
W <sup>m</sup> Topyf,	30	Arthur Peach,	20
Tho: Arnolfd,	30	W <sup>m</sup> James,	26
W <sup>m</sup> Paulson,	33	Tym Blackett,	40
Jo: Northin,	22	Roger Koorbe,	25
Tho: Turner,	21	Ann Perks,	27
Jo: Beddell,	22	Tho: Britton,	26
Jo: Barrowe,	26	W <sup>m</sup> Collins,	34
Jo: Trent,	27	Jo: Resburne,	30
Jo: Coker,	21	Henry Jackson,	24
Henrie Donaldson,	25	Charles McCartie,	27
W <sup>m</sup> Lavor,	22	Owen McCartie,	18
Chri: Davies,	22	Charles Flane,	18
Chri: Taylor,	25	Richard Lawrence,	20
Daniell Clark,	33	Tho: Godbitt,	20
Richard Day,	32	Nic <sup>o</sup> Kent,	16
Robert Lewis,	23	Thomas Newman,	15
Luke Bland,	20	Peter Sudburrowe,	20
Jo: Warren,	27	Tho: Lloyd,	20
James Ward,	18	W <sup>m</sup> Hitchcock,	27
Tho: Stamp,	32	Francis Barber,	18
Tobias Frier,	18	Edward Wheeler,	18
Willm: Steddall,	26	James Miller,	18
Chri: Thomas,	26	Jo: Shawe,	21
Richard Fleming,	24	Jo: Marshall,	21
Mathew Lem,	20	Jo: Aris,	19
Henry Perpoynt,	22	Robert Ward,	22
Tho: Hall,	21	Tho: Viper,	26
Edward Wilson,	22	Robt Shinglewood,	26
Jo: Palliday,	23	Geo. Smith,	34
Richard Wolley,	36	Jo: Hughes,	30
Willm Clark,	27	Geo. Talbott,	18
W <sup>m</sup> Baldwin,	24	Robert Gilbert,	18
W <sup>m</sup> Collins,	20	Jo: Bennet,	18
Tho: Pitcher,	20	Jo: Rolles,	22
Joseph Nelson,	26	James Wynd,	23
Francis Gray,	15	Jn <sup>o</sup> Marsh,	26
Samuell Young,	14	Ralph Wray,	64



## EPITAPHS,

TAKEN FROM THE OLD BURYING-GROUND IN CAMBRIDGE, MS.

[Extracted from the collection published by Mr. William Thaddeus Harris, member of the N. Eng. Hist., Genealogical Society.]

"Go where the ancient pathway guides,  
 See where our sires laid down  
 Their smiling babes, their cherished brides,  
 The patriarchs of the town;  
 Hast thou a tear for buried love?  
 A sigh for transient power?  
 All that a century left above,  
 Go, read it in an hour."

HOLMES.

Conditum  
 hic est corpus  
 CAROLI CHAUNCÆI  
 S. S. Theologiæ Baccalaur:  
 et  
 Collegii Harvardini nov-Angl.  
 Per XVII annorum spatium,  
 præsidis vigilantissimi,  
 viri plane integerrimi,  
 concionatoris eximii,  
 pietate  
 pariter ac liberali eruditione  
 ornatissimi.  
 Qui obiit in Domino Feb. XIX.  
 An. Dom. M.DC. LXXXI.  
 et ætatis suæ, LXXXII.

Memento te esse mortalem.  
 Fugit Hora.  
 Here lies y<sup>e</sup> body of THOMAS  
 FOSTER Aged 89 y<sup>r</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup>  
 Octob<sup>r</sup> 28 1679.

Qualis vita, Finis ita.  
 Here lyes inhumd y<sup>e</sup>  
 body of PERCIVALL  
 GREEN who dyed July  
 10<sup>th</sup> Anno Ætatis 25  
 Annoq. Christi 1684.

Here lyeth intered  
 y<sup>e</sup> body of MAJOR GEN<sup>l</sup>.  
 DANIEL GOOKINGS aged  
 75 yeares. who  
 departed this life  
 y<sup>e</sup> 19 of March  
 1688.

Here lyes buried HANNAH HU-  
 BERT y<sup>e</sup> loving wife of JAMES

HUBERT a tender & loving  
Mother to his children.  
Careful of their souls  
& bodies loving & faith  
full diligent and prudent  
who departed this life  
in sweet peace the 24 day  
of November 1690  
Aged about 48.

Here lyeth buried the  
Body of MR. JONAS CLARK  
Ruling Elder of [y<sup>e</sup>] Church  
of Christ in Cambridg  
Deceased y<sup>e</sup> 11 of January  
1699 and Ætat. 80.

Memento                      Fugit  
mori.                          Hora.  
Hoc cæspite velat<sup>r</sup>. JOANES  
WAINWRIGHT FRAN. WAINWRIGHT  
Ipsv. Arm = Fili<sup>r</sup>, Acad. Harv.  
Cantabr-Nov = Angl. Alumn. tantum  
non graduat. optimæ Spei Juvenis  
Animam Religione matutina  
Ornatam  
In Jesū sinum expiravit  
Sept. XXV. An: Dom: MDCCVIII.  
Æts. suæ XVIII.  
Vivit post Funera Virtus.

Sub hoc depositum  
est JOSEPHI PARSONS  
Corpus, Collegii Harvardini  
Alumni, sed non graduati,  
Bonæ Indolis & spei viri  
Qui e vivis cessit  
Oct. 31 MDCCXXII, Ætat. 30.

Here lyes y<sup>e</sup> body  
of JOSE APPLETON,  
son of y<sup>e</sup> Rev<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>n</sup>.  
NATHANIEL APPLETON,  
& M<sup>rs</sup>. MARGARET his  
wife who dec<sup>d</sup>. June  
6<sup>th</sup> 1723. Aged about 3 M<sup>o</sup>.

MARCY APPLETON  
Died July 4<sup>th</sup>  
1733 in y<sup>e</sup> 6<sup>th</sup>  
Month of  
her age.

JOHN APPLETON  
Died May 22<sup>d</sup>.  
1730 aged  
2 Months.

Children of y<sup>e</sup> Rev<sup>d</sup>. M<sup>r</sup>. NATH<sup>l</sup>.  
APPLETON & M<sup>s</sup>. MARGAR<sup>x</sup>. his wife.

Here lyes buried y<sup>e</sup> body of  
 M<sup>rs</sup>. ABIGAIL MONIS, consort  
 to M<sup>r</sup>. JUDAH MONIS; (Hebrew  
 Instructor in Harvard College)  
 who departed this life  
 Octo<sup>r</sup>. y<sup>e</sup> 27<sup>th</sup>. 1760. in y<sup>e</sup>  
 60<sup>th</sup>. year of her age.

CAROLI CUTTER,  
 AMMI RUHAMÆ CUTTER, medici  
 in Neohantonia celebris,  
 filii;  
 optimæ spei Juvenis,  
 II annum apud Collegium  
 Harvardinum,  
 Suæ autem ætatis XVI,  
 agentis;  
 Lacu Cantabrigiensi  
 casu submersi,  
 Die XXII Octobris,  
 anno Salutis MDCCLXXIX,  
 Exuviae,  
 in hoc tumultu reconditæ,  
 in diem  
 Resurrectionis reservantur.

In memory of  
 MISS SARAH TAPPAN  
 Dau<sup>r</sup> of Rev. DAVID  
 & MRS. MARY TAPPAN  
 who died May 15  
 1799

aged 18 years & 4 mo<sup>a</sup>

Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy Youth.

[The following receipts are copied from the original book kept by Samuel Sewall, the Treasurer of the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians in New England. The book is owned by Dr. Daniel Gilbert of Boston, member of the New England Hist. Gen. Society.]

Boston of the Massachusetts, Nov. 19, 1708. Rec<sup>d</sup>. of Samuel Sewall Two Bedblankets for my honoured Parents; and one Engl. Bible, six Engl. Primers, and a Quire of Paper, I say Rec<sup>d</sup>. pr me.

SAMUEL QUITTECUS.

November 23, 1708. Rec<sup>d</sup>. of Sam<sup>l</sup> Sewall for Capt. Thomas Waban fourty eight shils for James Speen Eighteen, John Wamsquon Eighteen; and in consideration of my labor with them, four pounds; Eight pounds four shillings all, with an Order on Capt. Fitch for Ten Blankets. I say Rec<sup>d</sup> pr me

JOHN FISHER.

Nov<sup>r</sup>. 23, 1708. Rec<sup>d</sup>. of Samuel Sewall Three pounds for my salary to the 28th of October last; and an order on Capt. Tho. Fitch for Six Blankets for Six Indians at Punkapog. I say Rec<sup>d</sup> pr me.

THOMAS SWIFT.



[The following is the first Psalm in Sternhold and Hopkins's version, edition of 1671.]

The man is blest that hath not bent  
to wicked read his ear :  
Nor led his life as sinners do,  
nor sate in scorners chair.

But in the law of God the Lord  
doth set his whole delight :  
And in that law doth exercise  
himself both day & night.

He shall be like the tree that grows  
fast by the river side :  
Which bringeth forth most pleasant fruit  
in his due time & tide :

Whose leaf shall never fade or fall,  
but flourish still and stand :  
Even so all things shall prosper well  
that this man takes in hand.

So shall not the ungodly men,  
they shall be nothing so :  
But as the dust which from the earth  
the wind drives to & fro.

Therefore shall not the wicked men  
in judgement stand up right :  
Nor yet the sinners with the just,  
shall come in place or sight.

For why? the way of godly men  
unto the Lord is known,  
And eke the way of wicked men  
shall quite be overthrown.

---

God will give women causes just,  
to magnifie his Name :  
When as his people triumphs make,  
& purchase bruit & fame.

For puissant kings for all their power  
shall flee & take the soil :  
And women which remain at home  
shall help to part the spoil.

And though you were as black as pots,  
your hue shall pass the Dove :  
Whose wings & feathers seem to have  
silver & gold above.

## MASSACHUSETTS ARCHIVES.

Under this head in a previous number of this Journal we gave some account of the Documents in the Archives of the Commonwealth, made accessible by the labors of the Rev. Mr. Felt. It had long been known that invaluable treasures were contained among the papers in the Secretary's Office, but to find a particular paper having a bearing on any given subject was an almost hopeless undertaking. They are now put into volumes *ready for indexes*, which, when prepared, will make the collection of incalculable value to students in History, Biography, Genealogy, and a large variety of other topics.

To the original collection of Documents at the State House, a valuable accession has been lately made from France, under the supervision of Benjamin Perley Poore, Esq., of Newbury. It appears that Mr. Poore had undertaken to make a collection from the various French archives in 1844, on private account; and in 1845, he received a commission from the governor of Massachusetts to proceed in the matter, under the authority of the State. On the 1st of December last, the Secretary of the Commonwealth made a communication to the governor upon the subject, from which we make the following extracts:—

"Sir, I have the honor to report to your excellency that ten folio volumes of manuscript copies from the French offices of documents illustrative of the colonial and provincial history of Massachusetts and of New England, together with a numerous collection of maps, prints, and pictorial illustrations of great curiosity and interest, have been deposited in this office by Mr. B. P. Poore, appointed to this service by your excellency under the authority of the resolve of 1845, chap. 3."

"It is believed that the ten volumes procured by Mr. Poore for Ms. contain more matter than the *seventeen* copied by Mr. Brodhead in Paris, in addition to the numerous drawings, engravings, printed papers, and maps. It is impossible for any one who has not made thorough personal examination of the French archives, to say that the transcripts of Mr. Poore contained every thing from that source which would be useful for the purpose contemplated by the general court in establishing his agency. But the collection bears the amplest testimony to his diligence and skill and judgment in investigation; and the execution is of unsurpassed beauty. He has also done more than would have satisfied his contract—the uniform transcription in his own hand-writing, and the illustrations executed with no little labor and finish being so much beyond what was engaged for, and several of the rare maps and other prints having been procured at heavy expense. The most cursory inspection will show that Massachusetts has been eminently fortunate in her agent, and, through his labors, has made an addition of exceeding value to the stores of historical knowledge."

Thus it is in the highest degree gratifying to observe the onward progress of Massachusetts in the most important matter of well laying the foundation of her history, for which, probably, no State in the Union has so full and complete materials; yet there is much to be done. Let it be remembered, especially by legislators, that innumerable manuscripts are scattered in the various towns of the commonwealth, even town and parish records, that are



wasting and going to decay, and that they ought, without loss of time, to authorize something like a "Record Commission," whose duty it should be to visit all towns, and families, if necessary, to secure copies, or originals, if practicable, of all valuable historical records and papers, at least of those before the year 1700. Until this is done, their work is but begun. Copies of town and parish records, wills, settlements of estates, deeds and other legal papers, should most unquestionably be deposited in the archives of the State. Every year will show more clearly the necessity of such an undertaking, while every year will add to the difficulty of its being done. Much has been appropriated to procure documents from foreign countries. This is well, and we highly approve of it; but should those of far greater value and interest be left to moulder in garrets and cellars at home? Those who come after us will judge us in this matter. Let us prepare for their verdict.

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#### NOTES ON THE WILL OF RICHARD HILLS.

In the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, published in January, 1848, there are some abstracts of the earliest wills in the county of Suffolk, Mass. The first will in the first volume of Suffolk Probate Records, is a nuncupative one of *Richard Hills*, incorrectly written *Iles*, and still more incorrectly printed, in the Register, *Eles*. The suppression of the aspirated *H* in pronunciation probably led to the first mistake.

This Richard Hills was a cooper, and in 1638, he was admitted an inhabitant of Charlestown, with liberty "to buy a house and follow his trade, without any accommodation of land or otherwise." Whether he was the same person as "Richard Hill of New Haven, in 1639," is not known. He deceased the 29th of the 8th month, (October,) 1639, perhaps at Winnesmet. Mr. Joseph Hills, who became an inhabitant of Charlestown at the same time, was selectman in 1644, and was afterwards representative, captain of the Malden band, and one of the chief men of Malden; was probably the elder brother of Richard Hills.

A year or two ago my attention was drawn to the will of Richard Hills by the discovery of my own family name therein; and, in my *hitherto unsuccessful* attempts to trace the parentage of one of my own ancestors, I have been induced to make some researches into the history of the persons of the same name, who were the legatees of Richard Hills. These persons were his cousins Thomas, William, Anthony, John, and Daniel Harris, and Mrs. Anne Maverick; and the following is a brief summary of what has been collected relative to them.

ELIZABETH HARRIS, widow, who became the wife of Deacon William Stitson of Charlestown, and died Feb. 16, 1669-70, aged 93 years, was their mother. The name of their father is unknown to me. Deacon Stitson, in his will made April 12, 1688, named John Harris, Thomas Harris, William Harris, Daniel Harris, and Anne Maverick, relict widow of Elias Maverick, as the children of his first wife. William Harris, son of Elizabeth, is known to have had a house-lot assigned to him, and to have lived a short time at Rowley, Mass., where persons named John, Thomas, and Daniel Harris, also had house-lots assigned at or about the same time; and hence I infer that the last three individuals, found at Rowley, were the brothers of William and the sons of Elizabeth above named.

ANTHONY HARRIS, (son of Elizabeth,) was a member of the Artillery



Company in 1644, and belonged to Ipswich in 1648. He was of Winnesmet, (Chelsea,) in 1651, and there made his will, 23, 2, 1651, wherein he named his wife Elizabeth, and his brothers Daniel Harris, Thomas Harris, and Elias Maverick. He died 30, 10, 1651. His will was presented for probate by Mr. Joseph Hills of Malden; and his property was appraised by William Stitson and Elias Maverick. It is not known whether he left any descendants.

ANNE HARRIS, (daughter of Elizabeth,) became the wife of Elias Maverick of Charlestown, whom she survived, and by whom she had *John*, *Abigail*, and other children.

JOHN HARRIS, (supposed son of Elizabeth,) was made freeman May 26, 1747. He settled at Rowley, Mass., where a house-lot was assigned to him 10, 11, 1643-4. According to Mr. Felt, in Farmer's Register, he was a "cousin of the Rev. N. Rogers of Ipswich, and had children, Ezekiel, Nathaniel, John, and Mary." His first wife's name was BRIDGET. Their son John was born at Rowley, 8, 8, 1649. They had also a son Thomas, born there 8, 7, 1651, and a son Timothy, born 9, 1, 1657. His second wife, ALICE, survived him. She was named in his will, proved March 27, 1695, and also his eldest son Nathaniel, sons John and Timothy, daughter Mary Allen, and grandson John, son of Nathaniel. Some of his posterity long remained in Rowley.

THOMAS HARRIS, (supposed son of Elizabeth,) was a fisherman in Ipswich, in 1636 and 1648. A house-lot was assigned to him in Rowley adjacent to that of John Harris, 10, 11, 1643-4; but he does not appear to have lived there, and he sold his Rowley lands in 1652. His wife was MARTHA, probably a daughter of Mrs. Margaret Lake, of Ipswich. He made his will July 16, 1687, and the witnesses to it were sworn Sept. 14th following. Therein he named his wife Martha, and his sons John, William, and Ebenezer. His son William was born at Ipswich, Dec. 12, 1664.

WILLIAM HARRIS, (son of Elizabeth,) had a house-lot granted to him in Rowley, adjacent to the lot of John Harris, 10, 11, 1643-4. His wife "Eedy" or EDITH was admitted to the church at Charlestown, in 1642. They removed to Rowley before 1646, and their daughter Mary was born there 1, 1, 1645[-6?]. William Harris bought land in Malden of his "father-in-law, Wm. Stitson," and sold the same 12, 4, 1652, his wife "Edee" relinquishing dower. At that time he seems to have been living in Charlestown, where he was also in 1653, and was called "yeoman." He bought a house and land in Hartford, Conn., of William Williams, April 16, 1659. Subsequently he removed to Middletown, where "Eudith," his "wife," "departed this life August 5, 1685." Mr. William Harris is said to have died in 1717, at an advanced age. He does not seem to have had any sons, and no record of the births of his daughters, except of Mary, the eldest, has been found. Their names, however, are known by sundry deeds of real estate conveyed to them by their father, in his life-time, in 1668, 1671, and 1678, and also by the probate records, where some of their names appear. They were Mary, Martha, Elizabeth, Hannah, and Patience. Mary was married first to John Ward of Middletown, and secondly to John Gilbert, whom also she survived. By her first husband she had John, 1665, Andrew, 1667, Esther, 1669, Mary, 1672, William, 1674, Samuel, 1679, and another who died in infancy. Martha was married to William Coit of New London. Elizabeth was married to Edward Foster of Middletown. Hannah was married, Feb. 8, 1654-5, to Lieut. Francis Wetmore of Middletown, and had ten children, the oldest of whom was named Edith. This

child, "Edith, daughter of Lieut. Francis Wetmore, late of Middletown, dec<sup>d</sup>., and granddaughter of William Harris, late of the same town, deceased, aged 10 years, on the 9th of Sept., 1700." *Patience*, the fifth daughter of Mr. William Harris, married Daniel Markham of Middletown. On the 3d of August, 1722, there was a distribution of property of William Harris, deceased, to the "heirs of Mary Gilbert, deceased, to heirs of Martha Coit, deceased, to Elizabeth Foster, Hannah Whitmore, and Patience Markham."

DANIEL HARRIS, (supposed son of Elizabeth,) had a house-lot assigned to him in Rowley, very soon after the first assignment of lots in 1644. He was a carpenter and wheelwright, and carried on these trades in Rowley. By his wife, MARY, he had ten children; namely, *Mary*, born at Rowley, 2, 2, 1651; *Daniel*, born at Middletown, Conn., July 15, 1653; *Joseph*, Feb. 12, 1654-5; *Thomas*, May 20, 1657; *Elizabeth*, March 22, 1659-60; *Sarah*, Feb. 17, 1660-1, and died in infancy; *Sarah*, Sept. 30, 1663; *William*, July 17, 1665; *John*, Jan. 4, 1667-8; and *Hannah*, Feb. 11, 1669-70. On the 10th and 21st of August, 1652, Daniel Harris, then of Rowley, sold his lands there and probably soon afterwards removed to Connecticut. In the latter colony he held the office of military captain; and he was licensed as an inn-holder in Middletown in 1659. "Capt. Daniel Harris departed this life the last of November, 1701." "Mary, the widow of Capt. Daniel Harris, departed this life Sept. 5, 1711."

DANIEL HARRIS, (son of Capt. Daniel and Mary Harris,) of Middletown, Conn., was also a military captain. He was married, Dec. 14, 1680, to Abigail Barnes. They had the following children, all born in Middletown; namely, *Abigail*, born Feb. 7, 1682-3; *Mary*, Jan. 11, 1685-6; *Daniel*, Oct. 2, 1688; *Joseph*, March 1, 1690-1; and *Patience*, May 15, 1693. The following inscription was copied from a stone in Middletown burying-ground:—

"Here lies one dead, which, in her life,  
Was my loving pious wife  
Abigail Harris, died May 22, 1723."

Capt. Daniel Harris married secondly, Elizabeth Cook, widow of Samuel Cook of Wallingford, Jan. 5, 1726-7. He died, as appears by his gravestone, Oct. 18, 1735, in the 83d year of his age.

MARY HARRIS, (daughter of Capt. Daniel, sen.,) was married to ISAAC JOHNSON. She died before June 5, 1714, (when her mother's property was distributed,) leaving a husband and surviving children.

JOSEPH HARRIS, (2d son of Capt. Daniel, sen.,) probably died young, as he was not named in his father's will.

THOMAS HARRIS, (3d son of Capt. Daniel, sen.,) married first, "ZEPPORA" or "ZIPPORETH," who "departed this life Jan. 8, 1688-9," aged 21, and was buried in Middletown, where there is an inscription to her memory. Thomas Harris was married secondly, to "TABATHA," by whom he had a daughter *Mary*, born Aug. 25, 1695, and died Nov. 1, 1712. "Thomas Harris departed this life Aug. 22, 1700," and his wife, "Tabatha Harris departed this life Jan 23, 1711-12."

ELIZABETH HARRIS, (2d daughter of Captain Daniel, sen.,) was married to ——— HUNNEWELL, and died before June 5, 1714, leaving heirs, one of whom was a daughter Abiel. (Query, Abihail?)

SARAH HARRIS, (the 4th daughter of Capt. Daniel, sen.,) was married to SAMUEL BIDWELL, by whom she had a daughter *Thankful*, named in her father's will. Mrs. Sarah Bidwell died before June 5, 1714. Her husband survived her.



WILLIAM HARRIS, (4th son of Capt. Daniel, sen.,) was living June 5, 1714.

JOHN HARRIS, (5th son of Capt. Daniel, sen.,) lived in Middletown. He was married, March 18, 1702-3, to SUSANNAH COLLINS. By her he had children, *Sarah*, born Jan. 9, 1703-4; *Jane*, Sept. 23, 1705; and *Rachel*, June 22, 1707. Susannah, his wife, died Feb. 10, 1747-8; and he was married secondly, to MINDWELL LYMAN of Durham, May 11, 1749. "Mr. John Harris departed this life Nov. 29, 1754." "Mrs. Mindwell Harris, widow of Mr. John Harris, dec<sup>d</sup>., died Feb. 5, 1758."

HANNAH HARRIS, (5th daughter of Capt. Daniel, sen.,) was married first, to ——— COOK, who died before June 5, 1714, at which date she had a second husband named ——— SPRAGUE.

Many of the facts relating to this family in Connecticut, have been kindly communicated by N. Goodwin, Esq. of Hartford, and Prof. J. Johnston of Middletown, Conn. The name of Harris was rather common in New England, even at an early period after the settlement. Considerable pains have been taken to collect and obtain authentic accounts of the persons bearing it, among whom are William and Thomas Harris of Providence, R. I., respecting whose descendants pretty full accounts are now before me; Arthur Harris of Bridgewater, whose family is given by Judge Mitchell in the History of Bridgewater, wanting, however, in some account of Arthur's son Samuel; Walter Harris of Weymouth, Mass., the ancestor of the family at New London, Conn; of most of the persons of this name in Charlestown, and of some in Boston, Mass.; and less full accounts of several more early comers. I am now preparing to post up these accounts, which may hereafter be offered for publication in the Register. Meanwhile contributions are solicited touching other persons of this name, and particularly relative to the parentage of one Thomas Harris of Boston, butcher, and his history *before the year 1679*. Any thing on this subject prior to this date, will be most thankfully received by the subscriber.

T. W. HARRIS.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 25, 1848.

## NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*The Simple Cobler of Agawam, in America.* By REV. NATHANIEL WARD. Edited by DAVID PULSIFER. 12mo. Boston: James Munroe & Co. 1843. pp. 96.

Genuine antiquarian taste led Mr. Pulsifer to bring out a new edition of the celebrated "Cobler" by "Father Ward," and he has done it in good taste and style. It is one of the few books of the time that acquired great fame on account of the real abilities of its author. It consequently passed through many editions, and the one now before us is far preferable to any of its predecessors. We say preferable; it is so, inasmuch as the editor has made a collation of the different editions, and brought into this the whole matter, whereas some of the editions contained passages or addenda not in the others.

This work will not only be found interesting to the antiquary but to the general reader of modern books. Its style is captivating though antique, and every sentence abounds in witty sayings and curious observations. The queer title-page of the edition of 1647 is as follows:

"The Simple Cobler of Aggavvam in America. Willing to help, mend his Native Country, lamentably tattered, both in the upper-Leather and sole, with all the honest stitches he can take. And as willing never to be paid for his work, by Old English wonted pay. It is his trade to patch all the year long gratis. Therefore I pray Gentlemen keep your purses. By Theodore de la Guard. In rebus arduis ac tenui spe, fortissima quaque consilia tutissima sunt. Cic. In English



When boots & shoes are torne up to the lefts,  
 Coblers must thrust their awles up to the hefts.  
 This is no time to feare *Apelles gramm* :  
*Ne Sutor quidem ultra crepidam.*

London, Printed by J. D. & R. L. for Stephen Bowtell, at the signe of the Bible in Popes Head-Alley, 1647.<sup>9</sup>

*History of the Town of Groton, including Pepperell and Shirley, [Massachusetts,] from the First Grant of Groton Plantation in 1655. With Appendices, containing Family Registers, Town and State Officers, Population, and other Statistics.* By CALEB BUTLER. 8vo. Boston : T. R. Marvin. 1848. pp. 499, maps and plates.

Many must have an interest in the affairs of the old town of Groton besides those who claim to be natives or inhabitants of it. It has from its commencement always been an important town, and its sons are scattered far and wide. Some of them, perhaps, in times past, thought it no small recommendation to them that they originated there, while in later times the residents in it have felt no little pleasure in pointing to the same individuals who once belonged to their number, and who now were able in their turn to add to the importance of the place of their nativity, by their moral worth and high standing in other places. Who now would go out of their way to see Abbotsford had not Walter Scott resided there, or to view Stratford had not Shakspeare been born there ?

It will readily be perceived that we can give our readers very little more than the title of a book of 500 pages. We can say to them, however, that Mr. Butler went to his task under favorable auspices, and that he has produced a volume of great value. Besides the intrinsic value of the matter contained in it, it has all the attractions which an accomplished printer with the best materials could give to it.

Histories of Towns will be more valued hereafter, probably, for the accounts they contain of the early inhabitants, than for any thing else which may be found in them. Mr. Butler was doubtless pretty well convinced of this fact, as he has devoted above one fifth of his work to this subject. As he has drawn up his narrative chiefly from unpublished documents, he probably concluded it was unnecessary to give his authorities in notes, yet we must confess that for our part we wish he had given such references as would have shown us where his materials are, or were to be found ; for however well a piece of work may be done, it is often gratifying to know where its materials came from. The man who cuts down the trees and makes a road into a rough wilderness in a new country deserves well of those who come after him ; but if he fills up his path after him, or does not tell us where it is to be found, some may draw an unjust inference, and use such circumstance to his prejudice.

*Oration Delivered before the New England Society of Cincinnati, on the Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, December 22d, 1847.* [By the REV. MR. BOYNTON.] Published by the Society. 8vo. Cincinnati. 1848. pp. 32.

We are aware that to do justice to this Address would be to copy it entire into our pages, but as we cannot do this we must content ourself by an extract or two. Mr. Boynton commences his Discourse with the following splendid sentiments :

"The soul cherishes no holier memories, than those which lead us back to our early homes, our fathers' graves, and our native land. These recollections gladden, exalt, and refine us the more, in proportion as our homes in youth were happy, our ancestors great and good, or the deeds and institutions of our country are illustrious.

"We, the sons and daughters of New England, though neither exiles nor wanderers, are yet far away from the beautiful haunts of our childhood, from the graves of our fathers, and from those fields where Americans gathered their first fruits of renown. And though we love the new homes which we have built here, and though we regard with pride and affection our associate fellow citizens who have come hither to dwell from other portions of our common country, I feel that we can incur no censure if we say of our New England mother, she was the 'first beloved on earth,' and shall be 'the last forgot.' It implies no disparagement of any section of our country, it will bring no reproach upon our manhood or womanhood, if we turn to-day with swelling hearts, and moistened eye, and honest pride, to the land that holds the Pilgrims' bones."

*Letters on the Masonic Institution.* By JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. 8vo. Boston: T. R. Marvin. 1847. pp. 284.

This very splendidly executed volume appears to have been a reproduction or resuscitation of things which Mr. Adams has from time to time given to the public on Freemasonry, and seems to have been brought forth at this time through the agency of some few gentlemen of this city, who have always taken a lively interest in the subject. They applied to the author, and got his consent to prepare and preface the matter, several years ago; but owing to other pressing demands upon his time, ill health, and other hindrances inseparable from one of his years, up to 1847 he had not been able to comply with the wishes of those gentlemen; and it was finally concluded, having the approbation of the venerable author, to put the matter into the hands of his son, Charles Francis Adams, Esq. A few brief extracts from his introduction to the volume will be all we can find space for.

"It is now twenty years since there sprung up in the United States an earnest and at times a vehement discussion, of the nature and effect of the bond entered into by those citizens who join the society of Free and Accepted Masons." Mr. Adams then goes on to show that eventually, "the legislative power of some of the states" interposed "to prevent the administration of extra-judicial oaths," and that, "from the moment of the adoption of a penal law, deemed strong enough to meet the most serious of the evils complained of, the apprehension of further danger from Masonry began to subside. At this day—he continues—the subject has ceased to be talked of. The attention of men has been gradually diverted to other things, until at last it may be said, that few persons are aware of the fact, that not only Freemasonry continues to exist, but also that other associations, partaking of its secret nature, if not of its unjustifiable obligations, not merely live, but greatly flourish in the midst of them."

The prefatory matter of Mr. Adams the younger is quite an extensive affair, and those not acquainted with the rise and progress of Masonry in America, the abduction of Capt. Morgan, the doings of the Anti-Masons thereupon, and a variety of historical facts in relation to these, will find in it much to interest them.

*The American Almanac and Repository of Useful Knowledge for the year 1848.* 12mo. James Munroe & Co. 1847. pp. 370.

We greet the return of this valuable annual with peculiar pleasure. But that it has been so long a companion we could hardly realize, until we were reminded by the figures XIX on its back. Yes, for *nineteen* years this little periodical has been kept up, and there is every appearance that other nineteen years will double its present number. Though it was exceedingly valuable in its commencement, it has grown more so throughout its course. Our limits will not allow of a notice of its contents, if it were necessary; but it is quite unnecessary, as its announcement is its eulogy. Suffice it to say that it contains its usual amount of information, beautifully executed in the publishers' neat style.

*The Christian Patriot: Some Recollections of the late Col. Hugh Maxwell of Massachusetts.* Collected and preserved by a Daughter. 18mo. New York. 1833. pp. 139.

As we learn from this little volume, Hugh Maxwell was born in Minterburn, Tyrone Co., Ireland, 27 April, 1733. His father, also named Hugh, being a zealous Protestant, determined to emigrate to America. He had a wife, two sons, and two daughters. The time of their arrival in New England is not stated, but must have been in 1733. Mr. Maxwell settled on a farm in Bedford, Ms., with his wife and daughters, while "the two brothers went to the south." In 1759, Mr. Maxwell was killed by a fall from his horse, as was supposed. He had four children after he came to New England, most of whom lived to a great age. William, the eldest, died at 95, Margaret 99, Hugh 67, Sarah above 90, Benjamin 92, James 83, Thomas 93.

Col. Maxwell served five campaigns in the Old French Wars, was among those captured by the Indians under Montcalm at Fort Edward, and barely escaped with his life. Before the close of the war he had attained the rank of Ensign. In 1759 he married Miss Bridget Monroe of Lexington, by whom he had seven children. In 1773 he removed to Charlemont, Ms., now Heath; this name being given to that section of the town at the suggestion of Col. Maxwell, who had served under Gen. Heath in the revolutionary war.

Col. Maxwell was early engaged in the Revolution, and was an active and vigilant officer through its whole period. He applied to Congress after the war for his half-pay as Lieutenant-Colonel, but was disappointed; yet like a true patriot he says, "I do not lament that I have fought many a hard battle for this country. I do not lament that in sundry



instances I have suffered almost every thing but death in the service of these states, for I did my duty like an honest man. Still I did expect the promised reward."

Owing to misfortunes, Col. Maxwell found himself in reduced circumstances at this time, and in an attempt to improve them he made a voyage to the West Indies, in 1799, but was taken sick on his return, and died on the 14th of October of that year, in the 67th year of his age.

*A Brief History of the Town of Norfolk, from 1738 to 1844: and a Summary of Events and Transactions which have occurred in this Town, from its first settlement, chronologically arranged. Faithfully collected from the Public Records of the Town and other correct Documents, with the dates accurately annexed. To which is added a Description of the Town, Incidents, List of Officers, and other interesting matter.* By AUREN ROYS, Town and Ecclesiastical Society Clerk. 8vo. New York. 1847. pp. 89.

The town of Norfolk in Connecticut is comparatively of recent date. It was not incorporated till 1758, though there were 27 families in it at that date, among which there appear to have been 44 legal voters. It is among that range of towns which abut on Massachusetts on the north, and it is the third from the line of New York. It probably received its name in 1738, some name being necessary to designate the tract of country at that time offered for sale.

Among the 44 voters mentioned above, we notice the names of *Palmer, Barber, Richards, Turner, Brown, Aspenwall, Coeles, Burr, Mills, Lawrence, Benedict, Baker, Whitney, Spalding, Gaylord, Rood, Hotchkiss, Knapp, Pettibone, Pardice, Case, Doud, and Nansom.*

The antiquary may suppose that a book about a town of so recent origin can afford him no amusement or instruction, but we can assure him that if he will take the trouble to run over its pages he will find himself mistaken. It is very well written and well arranged, and we hope the inhabitants of Norfolk are aware of their obligations to Mr. Roys for his labors.

One thing we should note, as well for the benefit of others as for Mr. Roys. He has not told us, in his title-page, of what Norfolk he proposes to give the history. We have several authors in our mind's eye who have made similar omissions.

*Historical Annals of Dedham, from its settlement in 1635, to 1847.* By HERMAN MANN. 8vo. pp. 136.

It was said of Sir Walter Raleigh of old, that although "his History of the World was a wonder of the age, yet considering the helps he had, he could hardly have done less;" and thus we might discourse upon the performance before us.

The form of Annals seems to be well adapted to local histories. Mr. Felt's and Mr. Lewis's works are proof of this. Dedham has been remarkably favored with historians and annalists, and before Mr. Mann undertook his labors, a large number of works had been published upon the rise and progress of that ancient town. There is a history by ERASTUS WORTHINGTON; able discourses, scarcely less comprehensive, upon its history, ecclesiastical and civil. Among the latter, those of Mr. Haven, (1836,) since Librarian to the Antiquarian Society, and the Rev. Alvan Lamson, D. D., are of great value. To these Mr. Mann acknowledges himself largely indebted. That therefore, if any question arise as to the value of the work under notice, it can only be in regard to the manner the author has employed his materials. It is our opinion he has used them judiciously. He tells us, too, that he has used the original records of the town, and rumaged a multiplicity of old papers, and that "every precaution has been taken to guard against errors."

Valuable aid has been furnished Mr. Mann by a gentleman, whose name, we are confident, is a sufficient guarantee for whatever he undertakes. "The list of natives of Dedham who have graduated at colleges, was furnished by Dr. D. P. Wight, one of their number, who has spared no pains to have it correct; also, the complete lists of town clerks and selectmen since the incorporation of the town."

Our space scarcely allows a line for extracts, but we must intrench here a little to make room for an amusing collection of antique names and places, with which we think our readers, like ourself, cannot fail to be pleased. The author says:

"The locality of numerous places alluded to in the early records, before the construction of roads to any great extent in the town, have in many instances become lost to the present generation. These have been sought out and briefly stated; by which it will appear, that although it looks formidable on paper, the journey is but short from 'Wigwam pond,' along the 'Ridge hill,' through 'Wigwam swamp,' across the 'Country road' near the 'Wolf pit,' thence over 'Ragged plain' to 'Green Lodge' or 'Purgatory,' and has often been travelled, and may be again with perfect safety."



*An Address, delivered in Merrimack, April 3, 1846, at the Centennial Celebration of the Incorporation of the Town.* By STEPHEN T. ALLEN, Pastor of the First Church in Merrimack. Boston: Printed by S. N. Dickinson & Co. 1846. pp. 42.

In the early part of this Address, Mr. Allen gives some account of the Indians who inhabited the territory embraced within the town of Merrimack, and the adjacent places. He then speaks of the town as a corporation, and of the Church and its Officers, Pastors, and Deacons. The first settled Minister was the Rev. Jacob Burnap, D. D. He was born in Reading, Ms., Nov. 2, 1748, graduated H. C. 1770, ordained Oct. 14, 1772, and died Dec. 26, 1821, aged 73. The Rev. Stephen Morse, the second Pastor, was born at Bradford, Ms., graduated at D. C. in 1821, ordained July 6, 1825, and dismissed in about three years. The present Pastor was installed, May 22, 1839. Mr. Allen gives a list of the individuals who have been or now are Deacons of the church, and also a brief biographical notice of Jacob McGaw, Esq., Hon. Matthew Thornton, Edward Goldstone Lutwyche, Esq., Dr. Abel Goodrich, and Hon. James B. Thornton, a grandson of Judge Thornton. In the Appendix, which contains 22 pages, we have an account of the Celebration, a topographical Sketch of the town, a List of individuals from Merrimack who have passed through a collegiate course of education, a List of the members of the bar who have practised in Merrimack, a List of Physicians in Merrimack, a List of Representatives to General Court, and a List of town officers, the Confession of Faith and Covenant of the Church, notices of thirty individuals who settled early in the town, and a table of mortality for nineteen years. In this Address and Appendix, Mr. Allen has performed a very acceptable and important service for the town and vicinity.

*A Funeral Sermon on the Death of Mrs. Helena M. Treat, Preached at Pittsfield, N. H., Aug. 26th, 1845.* By REV. JONATHAN CURTIS. 8vo. Published by request. Concord. 1846. pp. 11.

The author of this discourse has been often called upon to perform solemn duties of a like nature, through a long series of years, and we scarcely know of one, certainly but one, better calculated to add solemnity upon occasions in themselves sufficiently so. Every one in a wide region of country in and around the old county of Rockingham would know to whom we refer, were we not to name the Rev. Josiah Prentice of Northwood. We know not that D. D. has ever been added to his name, but this we know, if it *has not*, we have little to say for the justice or intelligence of those whom it may concern. We should do injustice to Mr. Curtis, perhaps, not to say as much for him, but our apology is, we do not know him as well. But we know he is a venerable man, one who has long labored in the work of the ministry. We remember to have heard him preach a beautiful discourse on the death of a young man of much promise, accidentally killed at Epsom, N. H., above twenty-six years ago. We believe he was settled in that town as early as 1815. At least we have a Fast Sermon by him delivered there in that year.

Mr. Curtis informs us that "Mrs. Helena Merlino Treat was the widow of Samuel Treat, an officer of the fort (Independence) in Boston harbor. Her father was from a distinguished family in France by the name of Bennette Merlino De St. Pry, who came to this country in the days of the Revolution, and was an intimate friend of Lafayette. Her mother was Miss Elizabeth Giles, sister of Mrs. Parsons, wife of Rev. Mr. [Moses?] Parsons, formerly of Newbury, [Byfield?] Ms., father of the late Judge Parsons. Mrs. Treat was born in Boston, August 19th, 1779. Though heiress of a princely fortune, yet by the chances of war, and the fraudulent dealings of unprincipled men, she never was able to realize but a small portion of it. A ship, richly laden, and intended as a present to her while a child, was taken on its way to Boston, by the forces under Lord Howe. Most of the letters of interest from her grandparents in France were intercepted by the enemy. Of ten thousand crowns, sent in trust to the French consul for her, she never received a farthing. And the remainder of her large fortune, being invested in the French funds, during the changes of the Revolution and the confiscations of Bonaparte, became so involved, that, after many years of trying litigation and effort, and even by the influence and aid of Albert Gallatin and Lafayette, she was able to obtain but a small portion of the large inheritance, which, of right, she should have received. The generous and noble Lafayette was an early and constant friend of the deceased. When visiting at her father's in her childhood, he used to dandle her upon his knee and carry her in his arms, and when he was last in the country, he greatly rejoiced to meet the widowed mother, whom he had thus fondly known and caressed in her childhood."

We do not see that the author of this discourse has stated the time of the death of Mrs. Treat. It was probably but few days before the date of his discourse.

*Genealogy of the Ancestry and Posterity of Isaac Lawrence.* By FREDERICK S. PEASE, of Albany. 8vo. Albany. 1848. pp. 20.

The author of this Genealogy has for some time been an industrious laborer in the field, and his work shows that he not only appreciates this kind of literature, but it also shows that he is well qualified to pursue it to successful issues.

JOHN LAWRENCE of Watertown. Mr. Pease reasonably concludes, came to New England in the company who arrived with Gov. Winthrop in 1630, and finally settled in Groton. He had *fourteen* children, ten of whom were sons. One of these, ENOCH, (b. 1649,) had a son DANIEL, (b. 1681,) who had a son ISAAC, (b. 1705,) who is the subject of this Genealogy. Concerning him, his removal to Connecticut and settlement there, Mr. Pease has a very interesting account. ISAAC LAWRENCE had *eleven* children. JONAS, the oldest, (b. 1728,) had *nine* children, the youngest of whom, WILLIAM, (b. 1779,) had also *nine* children, the second of whom, JULIA, (b. 18 Sept., 1804,) m. FREDERICK S. PEASE, Esq. of Albany.

Thus we have run through the generations from the first progenitor in this country, down to the present, not having space to do more in this place. We hope in due time to have a full and complete genealogy of the Lawrence family for the pages of the Register.

*The Massachusetts State Record and Year Book of General Information*, 1848. Edited by NAHUM CAPEN. Vol. II. 12mo. Boston: James French. 1848.

This work now stands alone in place of that old and formerly welcome periodical, the *Massachusetts Register*. Although we are always sorry to part with old friends, especially if represented by good paper, good ink and handsome printing, we are glad to find new ones, if we cannot at first take them by the hand with the same confidence that we used to do the old ones. We would in no wise be understood to intimate that we have a less accurate or more incomplete work than the old one now discontinued; and there is one thing which must be set down as a fact not to be lost sight of; namely, that the editor has been most assiduously employed in making his work as free from errors as the nature of such an undertaking will allow; and so far as we have had the means of knowing, we hesitate not to pronounce "The Massachusetts State Record" one of the most accurate, most complete, best arranged, and handsomest works of the kind published in this country.

*The History of Roxbury Town, [Massachusetts.]* By CHARLES M. ELLIS. Part I. 8vo. Boston. 1847. pp. 146.

Many of our friends will be rejoiced to learn that at length something is done for the old town of Roxbury. Mr. Ellis appears to have entered upon his subject with the true spirit—a real love of it. He is not, we judge, an old antiquary, one who has been long conversant with old musty records and antiquated chirography, but the assiduity with which he has set about and accomplished so much, is a sufficient guarantee that the work is in good hands.

In this first part Mr. Ellis has given us "The Early History of the Town." In the next he proposes to bring down the annals "to the date of the City Charter." By sending out his first part he will derive much aid from his friends probably, who may discover points on which he wants information, and will help him perfect them. The work is drawn up on a plan which will admit of additions or corrections without marring the design.

The author seems to understand well the important points in a local history, and has judiciously given them due attention. By the *important points* we mean the ancient topography, and the locations and pedigrees of the earliest inhabitants. To the latter he has devoted about *forty-five* pages. To trace the different owners or occupants of particular localities, or estates, is of very great interest. This can almost always be done in regard to particular sites. In his attempts of this nature we are inclined to believe that Mr. Ellis has generally been successful. We hope his work will meet with a ready sale, that he may be encouraged to make his second part as full and extensive as he may desire.

*A Complete System of Family Registration.* Part I. Containing charts, forms and directions for registering on a new and simple plan the birth, marriage, and death of the several members of the family, and for ascertaining and exhibiting at once their connections, relative situation, heirs at law, ancestors, descendants, and generation. Part II. Containing forms and suggestions for registering other particulars proper or useful to be retained in remembrance relative to every member of any family, from which



a particular biography or history of any individual or family may be easily compiled. By LEMUEL SHATTUCK, Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society; of the American Antiquarian Society; Honorary Member of the New Hampshire Historical Society; and Home Secretary of the American Statistical Association. Boston: William D. Ticknor, 135 Washington street. 1841.

This work is a most valuable Family Register, and should be possessed by all families, that perfect records after its plan may be made. It contains most fully what is announced on the title-page. In addition, the preface and directions give much important information on family registration and genealogy. At the close of the first part is a model of a genealogical memoir. Under the head of Subjects suggested for Records, we noticed the following particulars:—1. Physical Facts; 2. Intellectual Facts; 3. Moral and Religious Facts; 4. Professional Facts; 5. Miscellaneous Facts; 6. General Results.

The work closes with a variety of family charts, exhibiting the circumstances and condition of families and of the individuals composing them in a very minute and statistical manner.

*Third Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the New England Society of Cincinnati, January 4th, 1848.* 8vo. Cincinnati. 1848. pp. 8.

This society, we are happy to learn, is in a flourishing state. It is doing something besides making a flourish now and then in the papers. It is laying the true foundation for future usefulness. It is collecting a library, not of novels and foreign history, but one mainly composed of works about our common country, and about New England especially; histories and statistics of its various towns, villages, and institutions, that the children of its members may not be ignorant of the means of making the West what it should be in time to come.

The officers of this society for 1848, are Timothy Walker, *President*; Lot E. Brewster, *Vice President*; Chauncey Colton, *Corresponding Secretary*; Charles S. Pomeroy, *Recording Secretary*; James Lakey, *Treasurer*; Henry Starr, Edmund Gage, William Wiswell, Jr., Maynard French, Oliver A. Thompson, and John Swazey, *Directors*.

*Immigration into the United States.* By Jesse Chickering. 8vo. Boston. 1848. pp. 94.

Whoever has been acquainted with the previous labors of Dr. Chickering will require no guarantee for what he has set forth in the pages of his work of the above title. He has evidently undertaken his task with a clear conception of its importance, and with a knowledge acquired by close attention to it. The results of his investigations are truly startling, and as we glance over his pages we wonder that so much apathy exists in the community relative to the subject of emigration, or immigration, as Dr. Chickering writes it.

Although the subject has been thoroughly scanned for several years in the newspapers, yet it seems to be regarded by the great body of legislatures at least, as a matter that can well enough be let alone for the present. It must be perfectly clear, however, to all who have bestowed a thought upon the subject, that the case or situation of our people is precisely that of a family living in a house several stories high, erected in a valley subject to certain inundation. The family had built their dwelling, they had seen the marks of a former deluge, but it was not within their or their fathers' memories. At length the water begins to arise around them; it enters their lower stories one after another. Our house is high, say they, we can still retreat. It fills so gradually that they begin to view its rise with indifference, and still sleep soundly at night. They spend the day in pursuit of gain, amusements, and in quarrelling about who shall be thought greatest, occasionally reminding one another that they shall be overflowed. They sometimes talk seriously about the increase of the water, but some of the family are always ready to deride the idea of being swallowed up by it, while there is so much ground for it to overspread!

Every family in the United States ought to have a copy of this work of Dr. Chickering, and the legislature of Massachusetts could not do a greater service than to cause a copy to be placed in every family of the State, *at the expense of the Commonwealth.*



## MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

## MARRIAGES.

- BAXTER, MR. JOSEPH, to Miss SARAH E. DUDLEY, 21 Dec., 1847, both of Boston.
- BARTON, MR. ISAAC N., of Boston, to Miss MARY C., dau. of Benjamin Herrick, Esq., of Alfred, Me., 3 Sept., 1847.
- BLANCHARD, J. A., to GEORGIANA, dau. of Nathaniel Goddard, Esq., Boston, 2 Feb.
- CARLAND, MR. WM., of Buffalo, N. Y., to Miss LOUISA A. DUDLEY, of Boston, 31 Aug., 1847.
- CLAPP, MR. JOHN L., to Miss ADELAIDE M. HAYDEN, 23 Dec.; both of Weymouth, Ms.
- DIX, T. BROWNE, of Boston, to CAROLINE L., dau. of the late Moses Gibbs, and granddau. of Gen. B. Lincoln, at New Bedford, 16 Dec., 1847.
- DWIGHT, THEODORE W., Maynard Prof. of Law in Hamilton Col., to MARY B., dau. of A. Olmstead, Esq., Clinton, N. Y.
- EATON, CHARLES F., of Boston, to Miss MARIANNE STICKNEY, dau. of Elliott A. Hill, Concord, N. H., 31 Aug., 1847.
- EDGERTON, OTIS, to Miss MEHITABLE W. RUST, Amherst, 15 Dec., 1847.
- FARMER, MR. ELDRIDGE G., of W. Cambridge, to Miss DORCAS W., dau. of Mr. Ebenezer Smith, of Lexington, 7 March.
- GRAY, SAMUEL COTTON, of Baltimore, 14 Dec., 1847, at Middletown, Ct., to LUCY, eldest dau. of Mr. Chauncey Wetmore.
- HINES, MR. J. W., of Boston, to Miss M. M. HALL, of R. I., at Presque Isle, 29 Aug., 1847.
- JAMESON, J. C., of Bath, Me., to Miss MARGARET C., dau. of Mr. Robert Foster, of Boston, 8 Dec., 1847.
- KELLOGG, MR. S. W., to Miss EMILY L. SPEAR, Amherst, Ms., 25 Dec., 1847.
- KING, REV. DEXTER S., of Boston, to Miss SARAH GOFF, 15 Dec., 1847.
- LEE, REV. JOHN S., principal of Melrose Seminary, W. Brattleboro', Vt., to Miss ELMIRA BENNETT, of Westmoreland, N. H., preceptress.
- NORTON, MR. JOHN P., of New Haven, Ct., to ELIZABETH P., dau. of Alex. Marion, of Albany, 15 Dec., 1847.
- RODMAN, ALFRED, of New Bedford, to ANNE LOTHROP, dau. of Thomas Motley, at Dedham, 8 Sept., 1847.
- STEARNS, WM. H., of Fall River, to Miss SARAH A. DURANT, 8 Dec., 1847.
- TAPPAN, WM. A., of New York, to CAROLINE, dau. of Wm. Sturgis, of Boston, 12 Dec., 1847.
- TUCKERMAN, FREDERICK G., Esq., of Boston, to Miss HANNAH L. B., dau. of Gen. Jones, of Greenfield, 17 June, 1847.

- WARD, MR. GEO. L., of Boston, to Miss CAROLINE P., dau. of John F. Jenkins, Albany, Dec., 1847.
- WOODBURY, MR. ERASTUS, to Miss SUSAN M., dau. of Mr. Robert Foster, of Boston, 8 Dec., 1847.

## DEATHS.

- ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY, in the Capitol of the U. S., on Wednesday evening, 23 February, ult., at 20 m. past 7, æ. 80 ys., 7 mos., and 12 days. He was son of John, (2d President of the U. S.,) who was son of John of Braintree, who was son of Joseph, who was son of Joseph, who came from England with his father Henry, about 1630. Said Joseph was one of eight sons, most of whom had considerable families, whose descendants are now to be found in the majority of the towns in New England, and many in other parts of the United States.
- His great-grandfather's brother John, was grandfather of Gov. Samuel Adams of Boston, the great mover in the Revolution, signer of the Declaration of Independence, &c., &c. Mr. Adams was among the early members of the New England Hist., Genealogical Society.
- ALLEN, MRS. SARAH J., Northampton, 25 Feb., wife of Rev. William Allen, D. D.
- AMES, MRS. LYDIA, Groton, 23 Feb., æ. 68.
- ANDREWS, MR. EBENEZER, Eastbury, Ct., 10 Dec., 1847, æ. 76.
- BADLAM, EZRA, Esq., Milton, April, 1788. *Probably the writer of the letter printed at p. 48, &c., of the present volume.*
- BLAKE, MR. JOHN, Gardiner, Me., 20 Jan., a Revolutionary soldier, nearly 90.
- BLANCHARD, JOSEPH, Acworth, N. H., Jan., a fifer in the Revolutionary army, æ. 92.
- BOWEN, MR. WM., Grafton, N. H., æ. 93, a Revolutionary pensioner.
- BOYNTON, BENJ. H., Troy, N. Y., (formerly of Boston,) æ. 52.
- BRIGHAM, CAPT. CHARLES, Grafton, 2 Dec., 1847, æ. 78; father of Wm. Brigham, Esq., of Boston.
- BROWN, MISS SARAH, at Jamaica Plains, Roxbury, Dec., æ. 71.
- BROWN, STEPHEN, Esq., Boston, 5 March, æ. 83.
- CLAPP, MRS. PHEBE, of Easthampton, 30 Nov., æ. 97 years and 7 days. ☞ She was m. 52 years since to Mr. Benjamin Clapp, and was the mother of fifteen children, thirteen of whom lived to become the heads of families. One dau., at the age of 79, followed her to the

- grave. She had about 70 grandchildren, and about an equal number of great-grandchildren.
- CODMAN, REV. JOHN, D. D., Dorchester, 23 Dec., 1847, in the 65th year of his age, and the 40th of his ministry.
- CRAFTS, GRAVES, Whatley, 29 July, 1847, æ. 88. He had been a soldier of the Revolution, and a prisoner. He was at Westpoint when Andre was hanged, and was one of a guard over him the night previous to his execution.
- CRAIG, ELIZABETH, widow, Rumney, N. H., 13 Jan., 1848, in her 100th year.
- CUMMINGS, MRS. TEMPERANCE, Ware, relict of Joseph C., 21 Jan. She leaves 19 children, 69 grandchildren, and 43 great-grandchildren.
- DAVIS, MR. LEVI, Somerton, O., 18 Nov., 1848, æ. 88. He was a Revolutionary pensioner, and formerly of Newbury, Ms.
- DEAN, ERASTUS S., (late of Bangor,) at S. Boston, 23 Feb., æ. 32.
- EATON, MR. BENJAMIN, Boston, 31 Jan., æ. 73, after five years' suffering from helpless paralysis.
- FARNSWORTH, MRS. ELIZABETH, Groton, 11 Dec., 1847, æ. 90, relict of the late Maj. A. Farnsworth.
- FESSENDEN, CHARLES P., 1 Aug., 1847, Philadelphia, formerly of Boston, and son of the late Thomas Green Fessenden, æ. 49.
- FOX, MR. JOHN, Wheeling, Va., 27 Feb., æ. over 105, a soldier of the Revolution.
- FRANCIS, CAPT. ROBERT, Pittsfield, 6 March, æ. 93, a Revolutionary patriot.
- FRIEND, MR. NATHANIEL, Beverly, 29 Feb., æ. 85, a Revolutionary pensioner.
- GERRISH, MRS. ABIGAIL, Portsmouth, N. H., 5 March, æ. 86.
- GERRY, MR. ABEL, 12 Feb., York, Me., of measles, æ. 84.
- GERRY, MISS, 13 Feb., sister of the above, of the same disease, æ. 87.
- HILDRETH, MR. BENJ. W., late of Marlboro', æ. 64. He was a grad. of H. C. of the class of 1805.
- HOUGHTON, MAJ. JONAS, Bolton, 1 Dec., 1848, a Revolutionary pensioner, *age not mentioned*.
- HOWLAND, MR. ANSEL, Sandwich, 9 March, accidentally killed by a stone falling upon him.
- HUBBARD, HON. SAMUEL, Boston, 26 Dec., 1847, æ. 62, one of the Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court. He was one of the members of the N. E. Hist. Gen. Society.
- LEONARD, MR. PHINEAS, W. Springfield, 16 Nov., 1847, æ. 96, a Revolutionary pensioner.
- LORING, MRS. RELIEF, Boston, 29 Feb., æ. 74.
- LUNT, GEO. STANDISH, Newburyport, Dec., 1847, æ. 8 yrs., 8 mos., only son of Hon. George Lunt.
- LYMAN, MISS ESTHER MARIA, Middletown, Ct., 17 Dec., æ. 60.
- McCURDY, SALLY, widow of the late Hon. James Gould, and dau. of the late Hon. Uriah Tracy, Litchfield, Ct., May, 1847, æ. 64.
- MATTHEWS, MRS. WILLIAM, Winslow, Me., 22 Jan., æ. 20 yrs., 3 mos., at the house of her father, Amasa Dingley, Esq. Mrs. M. was wife of Wm. Matthews, Esq., Editor of the Yankee Blade, published in Boston. She had been sick near a year with that malady so fatal to many, consumption. She had been married about three years.
- MERRILL, STEPHEN, Winsted, (?) 14 Dec., in the 100th year of his age.
- MOORE, LAWSON, Jan., 1848, Marlboro', N. H., a Revolutionary pensioner, æ. 91.
- MOORE, MR. TIMOTHY, Hancock, N. H., 11 July, 1845, æ. 90, a native of Groton, Ms. He was in the battle of Bunker Hill.
- MORSE, MR. JACOB, Augusta, Me., formerly of N. H., æ. about 88, who served in the Revolution.
- MYGATT, SAMUEL C., of the firm of Mygatt & Edwards, New Orleans, of congestion of the brain, 24 Sept. 1847.
- Mr. M. was of New England ancestry; born in the city of New York, he was a descendant of Joseph Mygatt, an English Puritan of the times of Charles I., who was driven, by the merciless persecutions of the ecclesiastical court to seek a home in the new world, and who (with Rev. Thomas Hooker, Rev. John Cotton, and others) landed at Boston, in September, 1633, and afterwards was one of the first settlers of the present flourishing city of Hartford.
- NODINE, MR. FREDERICK, Kent, Ct., 12 Dec., 1847, who, had he lived till the 25, would have been 100 years old.
- PARKER, MRS. REBECCA, Boston, 15 Dec., 1847, æ. 73, widow of the late Chief-Justice Parker.
- PIDGIN, REV. WM., Portland, Me., 8 Feb., æ. 77. He was born in Newbury, Ms., 1 March, 1771, grad. D. C. 1794; settled in Hampton, N. H., 1796; Minot, Me., 1811, dismissed 1819.
- PITKIN, HON. TIMOTHY, New Haven, 19 Dec., 1847, æ. 81. Mr. Pitkin was author of some works of great value, and too well known to the literary world to require to be named. He was a member of the N. E. Hist. Genealogical Society.
- PORTER, CAPT. ISRAEL P., at sea, on his passage from Canton to New York, 28 Dec., 1847; master of the ship Horskburgh of Boston.
- PUTNAM, HON. SETH, Middlesex, Vt., æ. 93 yrs., 7 mos., a soldier of the Revolution.
- RANDALL, ELEAZER, Jamaica, Vt., 15 June, 1847, æ. 94, a soldier of the Revolution. He was a native of New Brain-



- tree, Ms., was in the battle of Bunker's Hill, and was buried on the 17th, at the same hour of the day that he joined in that conflict.
- ROBINSON, MRS. RACHEL, Dorchester, 17 Dec., 1847, widow of the late Maj. Edward Robinson, æ. 74.
- ROGERS, MRS. ADELIA S., Dorchester, 26 Jan., wife of Rev. W. M. Rogers, and dau. of Hon. Solomon Strong of Leominster.
- SHELDON, AMOS, Esq., Portsmouth, N. H., 9 March, æ. 79; formerly Inspector General of Provisions of that State.
- SMITH, MRS. A. S., New Orleans, 28 Nov., 1847. Mrs. S. was a native of Boston, dau. of Mr. Lewis A. Lauriat, (the well known aeronaut,) married Mr. N. C. Smith in Mexico, and was on her return home when she was suddenly arrested by the hand of death.
- SNOW, MR. SOLOMON, Williamsburgh, 26 Jan., æ. 93, a Revolutionary pensioner. He was father of 15 children, 8 of whom survived him. He had 48 grandchildren, and 40 great-grandchildren living at the time of his decease.
- STEELE, THOMAS, Esq., Peterborough, N. H., Dec., in his 94th year, a soldier of the Revolution.
- STEVENS, MRS. MARY, wife of Dr. John Stevens, Boston, 26 Aug., 1847, æ. 52.
- STICKNEY, MRS. LUCY, Salem, Ms., 13 Feb., 1847, æ. 31, wife of Mathew Adams Stickney, and dau. of Capt. John Waters of Salem.
- STRONG, MRS. RHODA, wife of Mr. Ralph Strong, E. Windsor, Ct., 9 Dec., 1847, æ. 68.
- STRONG, HON. HENRY W., Troy, N. Y., 28 Feb., æ. 37. He has been recorder of that city, and a State Senator.
- STRONG, MR. NATHAN, Prattsburgh, N. Y., formerly of Northampton, 7 Feb., æ. 92 yrs. 8 mos., a Revolutionary pensioner.
- STURDEVANT, MR. LOTT, Waterville, Me., 4 Jan., æ. 88 1-2.
- TAYLOR, CAPT. EPHEAIME, Newcastle, Me., a soldier of the Revolution, 24 Aug., 1847, æ. 89.
- THAYER, MR. RICHARD, S. Boston, 14 Aug., 1845, æ. 77, of lung fever.
- THAYER, CAPT. SETH, Seekonk, 6 March, æ. 55. He has been long and favorably known as a commander of various steamboats between Providence and N. York.
- UPHAM, HON. GEORGE B., Claremont, N. H., 10 Feb., very suddenly, æ. 79.
- WARD, HORACE, of the Verandah Hotel, N. Orleans, 9 Sept., 1847, æ. 39, of the prevailing epidemic. He was a native of Haverhill, N. H., and has left a wife and three children.
- WEBSTER, MRS. REBECCA, at New Haven, 25 June, 1847, in the 82d year of her age. She was the relict of the late Noah Webster, LL. D.
- WILLIAMS, BETSY, Stoughton, 2 Feb., æ. 100 years. She was an Indian of the Punkapog tribe, and of pure blood.
- WILSON, MR. AARON, Keene, N. H., 3 Sept., 1847, æ. 88, a Revolutionary pensioner.
- WRIGHT, MR. STEPHEN, Easthampton, 3 Sept., 1847, æ. 89, a pensioner of the Revolution.

#### DONATIONS TO THE SOCIETY.

All donations to the N. Eng. Hist. Genealogical Society, whether to its funds or its library, are intended to be duly acknowledged by letter by the Treasurer or the Librarian; and when a Periodical was proposed, it was intended by the Board of Directors that an account of the donations should from time to time be inserted in its pages; but from some causes and circumstances the matter has hitherto been neglected. A principal difficulty seems to have been the magnitude to which the list had attained at the period when the periodical was commenced. It had grown so formidable that to particularize the works and articles would have required several entire numbers of the Register. Thus circumstanced, all that appears practicable now to be done, is to give the names of the individual donors as they stand recorded in the "Book of Donations"; and, in the future numbers of the Register to particularize whatever is presented, as far as practicable.

It may be proper to observe, that many of the individuals named in the following list, gave large quantities of books and tracts at different times. In some instances the bare titles of the works would fill several pages of the Register. At the hazard of doing injustice to some, we feel it to be due to others to notice them particularly, as the magnitude and value of their donations have been very essentially felt by the Society in its infancy. Among this number are the President of the Society, Hon. Harrison Gray Otis, Henry Gassett, Esq., Hon. Richard Sullivan, Dudley Hall, Esq., Charles M. Endicott, Esq., Col. Francis Peabody, Col. George Peabody, Mrs. Elizabeth Child, Dr. Abner Phelps, James B. Thornton, Esq., and the British Government for their published records, which though not yet in the Library, advice has been some time since received of their shipment.



S. G. Drake, *Boston*. Josiah Adams, *Framingham*. Sam'l. H. Riddell, Charles Ewer, J. Wingate Thornton, N. B. Shurtleff, Lemuel Shattuck, W. H. Montague, Wm. B. Fowle, H. Purkett, *Boston*. Wm. Willis, *Portland*. P. Mackintosh, Eleazer Homer, *Boston*. J. A. Jones, *Tisbury*. Jacob Hall. W. R. Deane, *Boston*. Thomas Day, *Hartford, Ct.* Josiah Sturgis, John Bumstead, Isaac F. Rowe, William Alline, *Boston*. Elisha Thayer, *Dedham*. Samuel H. Parsons, *Middletown, Ct.* C. W. Bradley, *Hartford, Ct.* Millard Fillmore, *Buffalo, N. Y.* E. B. Dearborn, *Boston*. Edward Tuckerman, *Cambridge*. James S. Loring, Albert G. Upham, *Boston*. Elisha R. Potter, *Kingston, R. I.* W. T. Harris, *Cambridge*. H. G. Otis, Abner Phelps, Melvin Lord, Margaret Andrews, *Boston*. Joseph Dow, *Hampton, N. H.* H. E. Ludewig, *New York*. E. R. Porter. B. F. Thompson, *Hempstead, N. Y.* W. P. Greenwood, *Boston*. James B. Thornton, *Saco, Me.* Hon. Emory Washburn, *Worcester*. S. P. Hildreth, *Marietta, O.* Edward Everett, *Cambridge*. Usher Parsons, *Providence, R. I.* F. W. Boyd, *Portland, Me.* John Daggett, *Attleboro'*. Nathaniel Dearborn, *Boston*. John Pierce, *Brookline*. T. B. Wyman, *Charlestown*. L. M. Boltwood, *Amherst*. Abel Cushing, E. G. House, *Boston*. Silas Dean, *Stoneham*. Joseph Willard, Adolphus Davis, *Boston*. Noah A. Phelps, *Middletown, Ct.* D. A. White, *Salem*. Andrew Randall, *Cincinnati, O.* James B. Thornton, Jr., *Bangor, Me.* George Livermore, Isaac Child, *Boston*. Jonathan Marsh, *Quincy*. A. Maxwell, *Charlemon*. Samuel Sewall, *Burlington*. Jacob Wendell, *Portsmouth, N. H.* R. G. Parker. Wm. Cogswell, *Gilmanton, N. H.* George Bates, Mrs. J. Quincy, *Boston*. Duncan Bradford, *Charlestown*. M. Roulston, *Boston*. Wm. Tyler, *Northampton*. Henry Davenport, J. J. Baker, *Boston*. M. A. Stickney, *Salem*. Joseph Sewall, *Boston*. James French, *Boston*. S. B. Babcock, *Dedham*. J. D. Butler, *Norwich, Vt.* Edwin Hubbard, *Meriden, Ct.* Little & Brown, Wm. H. Hill, A. W. Thaxter, B. B. Mussey, George Montfort, *Boston*. Amos Otis, *Yarmouth*. J. Whitney. C. C. P. Moody, *Boston*. John Reed, *Bridgewater*. Richard Sullivan, *Boston*. Richard Frothingham, *Charlestown*. Elizabeth Child, *Boston*. R. R. Hinman, *Hartford, Ct.* J. P. Dabney, *Cambridge*. Lilley Eaton, *Reading*. J. C. Howard, John Lawrence, Calvin Durfee, Wm. Ellis, *Dedham*. Wilkins Updike, *Kingston, R. I.* Andrew H. Ward, *Newton*. Mrs. Allen, *Gardiner, Me.* Caleb Butler, *Groton*. Amos A. Lawrence, Baron Stow, John Deau, *Boston*. C. W. Cady, *Indiana*. James Monroe, & Co., *Boston*. F. S. Pease, *Albany, N. Y.* Lot E. Brewster, *Cincinnati, O.* Edward North, *Clinton, N. Y.* J. A. Treat, *Pittsfield, N. H.* Theodore L. Howe, *Dorchester*. R. W. Haskins, *Buffalo, N. Y.* Mrs. S. J. Bowles, *Roxbury*. Alvan Lamson, *Dedham*. Chauncey Booth, Jr., Stephen T. Farwell, *Boston*. Charles M. Tainter, *Shelburne*.

#### THINGS IN PLACE AND OUT OF PLACE.

*Correction for page 44.* — Rev. Joseph Noyes of New Haven, was the son of Rev. James Noyes of Stonington. Rev. James Noyes of Stonington, and Rev. Moses Noyes of Lyme, were brothers, and sons of Rev. James Noyes of Newbury. — G. T. See, also, *Coffin's Newbury*.

*Queries.* — Who were the parents and grandparents of *Experience* —, wife of *Timothy Thornton*? Their dau. *Elizabeth* was born Nov., 1677, m. Thomas Wade of Ipswich, 4 April, 1700.

Who were the parents and grandparents of *Sarah Cogswell*, who m. *James Brown* in Ipswich, about 1723?

Who were the parents and grandparents of *Sarah* —, the first wife of the Rev. *John Eliot*, son of the apostle?

Information is wanted about one *Scammon*, who was early at Portsmouth and vicinity, about 1640, and *Scammon* of Boston, 1640. The parentage of *Joseph Curtis*, sheriff of the county of York, about 1700. Whence came the progenitors of the *Stebbins*, *Sykes*, and *Bodortha* families?

In the errata to the 1st vol., p. 400, there is the same omission as in the page intended to be corrected. In the last line of the article, "A Lyst of the Passengers," &c., page 132, insert "6th" before "month."

Many valuable communications are unavoidably laid over. They will have a place in their order.

Several individuals, members of the Society and others, are entitled to our unfeigned thanks for the interest they have taken in the success of the Register, by their efforts to procure subscribers to it. We would say to all its friends, that much depends on their individual exertions in this matter. There are very few who cannot enlist two or three (besides themselves) in the work. Until this is done, its permanency may be questionable.

Several gentlemen of the society have not yet placed their works in its Library.

The continuation of the *Dearborn Genealogy* which it was intended should have been continued in this number, could not be got ready. It will appear in our next.

Diplomas have been executed for members of the Society, which may be had on application to the Corresponding Secretary.

We have received from Sylvester Judd, Esq., several corrections for the first volume of the Register, which should have had an earlier insertion.—1. In the *Introduction to the Wolcott Family*, p. 251, "it is represented that Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield were 'first' settled in 1636, and that Springfield and Saybrook were settled previously. Settlements commenced in the three towns first named, in 1635, before any thing was done at Saybrook, and six or eight months before any settlement was made at Springfield. Mr. Wolcott is said to have undertaken the settlement of Windsor 'with four other gentlemen; namely, Mr. Ludlow, Mr. Newbury, Mr. Stoughton, and Major Mason.' There were many others who undertook this settlement, several of whom were 'gentlemen.' Mr. Newbury did not settle in Windsor at all. He died in Massachusetts, in Dec., 1635, or early in 1636. His family removed to Windsor. The writer of this introduction says, 'Mr. Ludlow was chosen their first governor, and Mr. Wolcott a magistrate,' after they adopted the new constitution of 1638. This is incorrect. John Haynes was the first governor, and R. Ludlow, deputy governor. Mr. Ludlow was never governor of Connecticut. Mr. Wolcott was not elected magistrate until 1643. A magistrate was not called an assistant under this constitution, but was so called under the charter of 1662. It has always been said that he removed to Virginia. The writer says, 'Major Mason; it is said, had no male posterity.' Major M. certainly had three sons, who had families; namely, Samuel, b. 1644, John, 1646, and Daniel, 1652; and several daughters. Some of these errors originated with the late F. Wolcott of Litchfield. He says the wife of the third Henry Wolcott was Abigail Goss. Her name was Abiah Goffe, and she was dau. of Edward Goffe of Cambridge."

2. *The Parsons Family*.—"Thomas Bliss of Hartford, father of Mary, the wife of Joseph Parsons, (p. 266,) died in Hartford, and was not 'afterwards of Northampton.' His widow removed to Springfield. Elder John Strong, the father of the wife of the second Joseph Parsons, was himself ancestor of Governor Strong. His father did not come to this country. Ebenezer Parsons was slain at Northfield, 2 Sept., 1675. He was not under Capt. Beers. [In regard to errors in the notice of Hugh Parsons, we shall defer any statement respecting them. We have the whole proceeding relative to the witchcraft affair in which he was so unjustly involved, from which, in due time, we may publish an account. It may be observed, however, that what is stated in regard to him is, in the main, correct.]

3. "Rev. Henry Smith of Wethersfield, died in 1648. His youngest child was b. 25 Aug., 1648. (p. 74.)

4. "Capt. Lothrop had no children, except an adopted daughter, Sarah Gott. Ezekiel Cheever m. his sister. Joshua Rea (as I have him) is called a brother of Capt. Lothrop. (p. 138.) [See Stone's Hist. Beverly, pp. 27, 28. Ed.]

5. "The ancestor of Rev. Ethan Smith, namely, Joseph, removed from Hartford to Hadley, about 1680. His father, Joseph Smith, lived and died in Hartford, having m. Lydia Heseet or Huit, dau. of Rev. Ephraim Hewit of Windsor, in 1656. His oldest child, Joseph, who came to Hadley, was born in 1657, and was the first of fifteen children. (p. 183.)

6. "Rev. Isaac Foster, (p. 39,) was minister of the first society in Hartford, and the successor of Rev. Joseph Haynes. He died the latter part of 1683, or early part of 1684. He m. Mehitable, wid. of Mr. Daniel Russel of Charlestown, and dau. of Mr. Samuel Willys of Hartford. Mr. Foster left one child, Anne, m. to Rev. Thomas Buckingham of Hartford. Mr. Foster's wid. m. his successor, Rev. Timothy Woodbridge."

The article "God's Promise to his Plantation" escaped the usual attention of the editor. On page 151, line 11, read "Golden"; line 25, "an historical"; line 27, ¶ refers to the last note on the page; line 28, ¶ refers to the preceding note; last line of the last note should read "p. 312"; on page 152, the \* should be placed after "weight," in line 8; in line 23, read "shall never find"; same line, for "never" read "ever"; in line 31, read "ducklings"; in line 32, read "will still have"; for the first note substitute "Referring, possibly, to the Planters' Plea, which would shortly appear. See Young, p. 16." p. 187, third line from the bottom, read "heel"; in second line "and" should be "&"; p. 188, line 11, "died" should begin with a capital.



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NOTICE OF ROGER CONANT.

BY REV. JOSEPH B. FELT.

THE memory of pioneers in the settlement of a Commonwealth like our own, should not be suffered to sink in oblivion. This position is confirmed by a consideration of the personal and relative sacrifices which such an enterprise demands.

In view of these facts, universally acknowledged as just and equitable, we are constrained to inquire, Who, then, among the primitive settlers of Massachusetts, more deserves our grateful recollection than Roger Conant? True, he was not called to walk on the high places of civil promotion all through his colonial career. Circumstances so occur that, oftentimes, among enlightened communities, while a few of distinguished merit are raised to posts of trust and honor, more of equal desert bear no such official and titled rank. It is, indeed, correct, that the race is not to all of the swift, nor the battle to all of the strong. Still, Conant was not without prominence of station. What is more, his discreet use of the power committed to his hands was a main and constituent principle of the spirit and action which lifted this Commonwealth from its nothingness to an elevation that enabled his successors to give it a higher and more distinguished altitude.

Before we attempt to delineate his course on this side of the Atlantic, we will glance at his domestic relations in the land of his fathers.

Roger Conant had his birthplace at Budleigh, Devonshire, in England, April, 1591. It is supposed that his parents were Richard and Agnes Conant; and that Dr. John Conant of Exeter College, one of the Assembly of Divines, was his brother. His grandfather was John Conant, "descended from ingenious parents of Gittisham, near Honiton, whose ancestors, for many generations, have been fixed there, but were originally of French extraction."\*

Prior to Roger Conant's leaving his native land, it is evident from his subsequent position, that he was ranked among Episcopal Puritans. Like many of his countrymen, while he lamented the corruptions of Church and State, he wished neither of them to be overthrown, but reformed.

\* William Gibbs and John Farmer.

That the occasions which bring him to view as a dweller on our shores, and a judicious actor in important scenes, may be understood, it is requisite to relate various incidents which took place before he located himself at Naumkeag.

While he was contemplating a voyage to the new world, the company who promoted the planting of New Plymouth were seriously divided. Such lack of harmony having existed two years, appears to have had its rise from a difference of opinion as to the administration of civil and ecclesiastical affairs in the colony. They well knew that the disciples of John Robinson, who had come hither, brought with them the platform of Congregationalism, animated by the inherent principles of liberty. This so far prejudiced their minds that they thwarted the favorite purpose of himself and people, in Leyden, to unite with their friends at Plymouth in the great mission of philanthropy and religion. In the meanwhile, not disposed to incur the odium of being careless for the spiritual wants of the colonists, they obtained the services of another in his stead.

The person so chosen was John Lyford, who had been a minister in Ireland. He came in a ship, which arrived in March of 1624. At first, he rendered himself agreeable to the emigrants and preached for them. It was soon discovered that he and John Oldham were carrying out the designs of the dissatisfied members of the company in England, by "plotting (as Mr. Bradford states) both against our church and government and endeavour to overthrow them." The governor made himself acquainted with their policy, but kept it secret till July, when, to use his own language, "Lyford and his few accomplices, which the factious part of the adventurers sent, judging their party strong enough, rise up, oppose the government and church, draw a company apart, set up for themselves, and he would minister the sacrament to them by his Episcopal calling." In reference to this subject, Hubbard remarks, that individuals who came over with Lyford affirmed that a principal reason why he and his supporters were treated as enemies by Governor Bradford and his council, was, "their antipathy against the way of separation, wherein those of Plymouth had been trained up under Mr. Robinson." The same author further observes, that, "some of their friends, yet surviving, do affirm, upon their own knowledge, that the first occasion of the quarrel with them, was the baptizing of Mr. Hilton's child, who was not joined to the church at Plymouth." This attempted revolution was so much in accordance with the design of the council for New England to crush Congregationalism in the plantation of Plymouth and in every other which might be settled within their jurisdiction, the conclusion forces itself on our minds, that the advocates of Lyford, in London, coöperated with that respectable body.

The result of the effort made by this clergyman and his followers, was their exclusion from the colony. Among those so ejected was Roger Conant. He appears to have come over in the same vessel which brought Lyford. Though conscientiously in favor of reformed compliance with the institutions of the national church, he did not suffer his passions to master his reason, nor drive him to measures for compassing



his wishes, which could be justly impeached as either unmanly or unchristian. Hubbard, who was subsequently his neighbour, and must have known him well, confirms such a character of him, and calls him "a pious, sober and prudent gentleman."

Leaving the place where he had expected to make a more permanent home, Conant took up his abode at Nantasket. This location had been occupied by the Plymouth authorities for an establishment of traffic with the natives. It was granted in 1622, to Thomas Gray, by Chickatabot, Sagmore of the Massachusetts Indians. Here Conant resided for more than a year, unmolested in the free exercise of his religious persuasion. During this short period, he probably used the island\* which bore his name, and which is among the spots in the archipelago of our capital that add much to the attraction of her seaboard scenery.

While thus living in obscurity, but with the elevated peace and improving influences of honest motives and purposes, he was not forgotten abroad. He proved the truth that adherence to moral obligation was the only safe way to secure confidence and acquire fitness for difficult station. He was brought to the notice of the Rev. John White of Dorchester, in the west of England, by the representations of his brother, probably the same as already mentioned. His sympathies in favor of Episcopacy were similar to those of Mr. White and his coadjutors. These, constituting the Dorchester company, obtained leave, in the spring of 1624, from the proprietors of Plymouth colony, who shortly before received a patent of Cape Ann, to settle emigrants on the latter location. Some of them, being merchants, had carried on the fishery and fur trade for several years, along the coast of this quarter.

In compliance with the decision of their company, John Humphrey, the treasurer, notified Conant that they had elected him, in the language of Hubbard, "to be their governor in that place and would commit unto him the charge of all their affairs as well fishing as planting." At the same time, John Oldham, who had been banished from Plymouth for zealous endeavours to carry out the plan of Lyford there, and who had retired to Nantasket, was invited to superintend the fur trade with Indians, but he declined the office. The departments of fishery and agriculture had been committed, the previous year, to the direction of John Tilly and Thomas Gardner.

Having received information of his appointment, Conant immediately changed his residence, and entered on the arduous duties of his new sphere at Cape Ann. He was accompanied by Lyford, who also dwelt at Nantasket after his ejection from Plymouth, and who was employed by the Dorchester associates to preach for the colonists, now put under the authority of his friend and parishioner. With respect to such spiritual provision, the *Planter's Plea*, by Mr. White, gives us information. It states that the proposition for the settlement was acceded to more particularly by reason of "the benefit of their minister's labours, which they might enjoy during the fishing season; whereas otherwise being usually upon those voyages nine or ten months in the year, they were left all the while without any means of instruction."

\* Afterwards called Governor's Island.

With an arrangement so necessary to the hopeful commencement of all colonies, though sometimes counteracted by adverse circumstances, Conant must have been gratified. Among those who were subject to his authority and who harmonized with his opinions, were John Woodbury, John Balch, Peter Palfrey, Richard Norman and son, William Allen and Walter Knight. Thus he and his friends were favored with an opportunity to try another experiment of Puritanism under the form of Episcopacy.

Though Lyford and Conant were so favorably situated, still their former difficulty at Plymouth was warmly agitated in England among the proprietors of that plantation. One part of them, in a numerous assembly for discussing the subject, employed John White, a lawyer of London, and the other engaged the Rev. Thomas Hooker. The conclusion was adverse to the case of Lyford. Still his advocates, being two thirds of the adventurers, forsook Governor Bradford and his supporters with heavy responsibilities.

Part of these seceders threw the weight of their influence and exertions to promote the interests of Cape Ann. They hurried away a ship for this port, so that they might gain an advantage over their opponents. The commander of this vessel, having reached his destination, seized upon the stage and other appurtenances for the fishing business, which had been prepared at considerable charge the year before by order of the Plymouth authorities. Miles Standish, of undoubted valor and perseverance, was commissioned to regain possession of them. The ship master fortified his men on the premises, and bid him and his abettors a stout defiance. This state of affairs assumed a fearful appearance. The dispute, (as Hubbard says,) "grew to be very hot, and high words passed between them, which might have ended in blows, if not in blood, had not the prudence of Mr. Roger Conant and Mr. Peirse, his interposition, that lay by with his ship, timely prevented." The magnanimity as well as justice of Conant, in this emergency, is worthy of notice. Though he had been obliged to leave Plymouth for an ecclesiastical diversity of views, he had no wish to encourage hostility against them, or any unrighteous application of their property. He knew the rights of individual judgment in others, and, however different it was from his own, he had no heart to treat them as enemies.

Could equity of intention and conduct on the part of Conant have secured the prosperity of his charge, it would have been enjoyed in speedy and large measure. But he must have soon perceived that a settlement, claimed by two bodies of conflicting opinions and resolves, could not long survive. Especially must this conviction have deepened on his mind, when he ascertained that the cargoes shipped from it, brought, in European markets, far less than their cost. Aware that his position was likely to be relinquished, he looked around for a location more congenial with agricultural pursuits. In this, however, he was chiefly actuated by considerations of a far higher grade than those which take hold on temporal interests. He was still for the unmolested enjoyment of religious privileges. For this and other subordinate objects, inseparably connected with social communities, he preferred



Naumkeag, whose native population had been mostly destroyed by the plague and the deadly inroads of the eastern Tarrentines. With regard to his choice, the author last quoted uses the subsequent language: "Secretly conceiving in his mind, that in following times it might prove (as since it has fallen out) a receptacle for such as upon the account of religion would be willing to begin a foreign plantation in this part of the world, of which he gave some intimation to his friends in England."

Among these friends was his well tried benefactor, the Rev. John White. Though this distinguished minister was grieved that Cape Ann was abandoned by the Dorchester associates, he still retained his conviction that a refuge in New England should be provided for church non-conformists. He therefore encouraged Conant and others of the colonists whom he knew, to occupy the territory of the Naumkeags. He further stated that, when he received information of their having so conformed with his wish, he would exert himself to obtain a patent of the country, and send them "whatever they should write for, either men or provisions or goods wherewith to trade with the Indians." With inducements of this kind, which coincided with his own predilections, Conant moved to the spot on which his eye had been fixed. Of those who accompanied him were Mr. Lyford and others aforementioned as with him at Cape Ann. There being no evidence but that the pastor of this company and their companions still held their connection with the national church, they seem to have continued their Episcopal mode of worship. Hence we have cause to believe that the first church of Salem, as transferred from Plymouth, Nantasket, and Cape Ann, was of this order, and not of Congregationalism. Thus situated agreeably to his ecclesiastical bias, Conant replied to Mr. White, that he would retain the premises on condition that the proffers of aid should be accomplished.

In this attitude of affairs, he was called to experience another severe trial of his friendship, patience, fortitude and faithfulness. Mr. Lyford, with whom he had been in seasons of trial, received an invitation to officiate in Virginia, and concluded to remove thither. What added to the test of Conant's decision, truthfulness and integrity, was, that Messrs. Woodbury, Balch and Palfrey, on whom he greatly depended for the successful issue of his enterprise, concluded to go with their minister and share with him in colonial privileges, more definite and settled than those which they could realize for several years to come, at Naumkeag. Most men would have sunk under the prospect of such desertion. But the spirit of Conant was enabled to rise above the difficulties of the emergency. He had taken his position,\* and pledged his faith conditionally, that here he would stand, though perils from the savage and hardships of a new settlement clustered around him. Not only had the persons aforementioned determined to make their home in the south, but they also pressed Conant with arguments to be a partaker with them in such a change. Though he listened, he was not convinced; he had erected the first English house on the soil, and here

\* *Massachusetts Archives*, Towns, Vol. I. p. 217.

he had made up his mind to abide until more urgent considerations occurred than any they now presented to his perception. In his turn, he so laid before them the importance of their remaining and coöperating with him to advance the plantation, that they, excepting Lyford, yielded and continued to participate in his purposes and toils.

While Conant was in suspense for a communication from Mr. White, the latter was punctual to his engagement and spared no proper pains for its furtherance. With reference to the promoters of this object, Dudley wrote to the Countess of Lincoln, that, in 1627, they deliberated on it, and, for its better completion, they petitioned the council for New England for a patent. To advance the same concern, Conant thought it well for John Woodbury to visit England and represent the condition and prospects of the colony. This commissioner returned in June of 1628, with the glad tidings that hopeful progress had been made in behalf of the settlement. He, of course, must have had as one of his themes for encouragement, the patent, granted to the Dorchester company, the 19th of the preceding March. In view of what he heard, Conant must have felt the refined and elevated satisfaction that his anxiety and endeavours had met with corresponding sympathy and action in his native land, and that both united bid fair to raise up a Commonwealth of eminent and durable blessings to its population. As he looked forward, he had cause to expect that the company, under their new organization, would empower him as the chief-magistrate, and thus afford him an opportunity to carry out his benevolent plans. But the brightness of his vision was soon to be clouded; he was to have other lessons in the school of disappointment.

In the meanwhile, he was called to take part in apprehending and sending to England for trial, the noted Thomas Morton of Mount Wollaston.

We now turn to the mother country. We perceive the action of the company, modified according to their recently acquired privileges. They had substantial cause to think highly of Conant as fitted to preside over the affairs of the colony, but their choice fell on one of the patentees. With reference to this successful candidate, Humphrey Woodbury deposed, "The latter end of that Summer, (Sept. 6,) 1628, John Endecott Esq<sup>r</sup> came ouer gouernor, declaring his power from a company of patentees in or about London, and that they had bought the houses, boates and servants, which belonged to the Dorchester Company, and that he, the said Endecott, had power to receiue them, which accordingly he did take possession of." As a matter of course, Conant, at this date, laid down his authority. He had borne it honorably to himself and usefully to others. He knew how to resign it without querulous complaints or troublesome resistance. He had learned to obey as well as command. It is true, that he and the rest of his company, as we shall see in its place, thought their privileges abridged by the new administration, and they sought for redress. Before leaving this topic, the remark suggests itself, that while we justly award to the Rev. Mr. White the praise for uncommon, persevering and efficient aid in England to commence and continue the first permanent colony of Mas-



sachusetts proper, we should render no less a meed to Roger Conant for his extraordinary efforts to found, retain and uphold the same infant settlement amid signal discouragements.

After entering on his official duties, Endicott wrote to Governor Craddock, that the settlers whom he found at Naumkeag were dissatisfied with the bearing of the patent on their interests. An answer of April 17, 1629, proposes to allow that the complainants become members of the corporation, hold the lands which had been allotted to them, and a due proportion of other territory that may be granted to the colonists, and that they should have a reduction of charges on the goods which they transported in the company's vessels. It also permitted them to continue the cultivation of tobacco, though forbidden to other emigrants. By a vote of the General Court in London, as expressed in the same communication, though recorded the 30th, in that body's proceedings, the old planters were empowered to elect two members of Endicott's council, who, at the same date, was chosen and confirmed governor of Massachusetts. Such means to conciliate the primitive settlers of the colony were highly creditable to those who entered upon their labors. It is not unlikely that another source of objection with the former of these two classes, was the compliance of Endicott with the Congregationalism of the Plymouth church. But however this may have been, it is evident that the original emigrants had a contention with the recent government, which necessarily came in collision with their previous idea of rights and modes of business. To whatever extent this want of harmony reached, we perceive the kind hearted Conant still stepping forth as a mediator of peace. Concerning this matter, Hubbard thus observes: "The late controversy that had been agitated with too much animosity betwixt the forementioned Dorchester planters and their new agent and his company, being by the prudent moderation of Mr. Conant, agent before for the Dorchester merchants, quietly composed, that *so meum* and *tuum*, which divide the world, should not disturb the peace of good christians, that came so far to provide a place where to live together in christian amity and concord."

The same letter notifies Endicott that John Oldham, excluded with Conant from Plymouth, was endeavouring to enforce the claims of Robert Gorges's patent, and thus set up an independent jurisdiction in Massachusetts. It also advises him, as one method to counteract so perilous a project, in these words: "That you may vse the best meanes you can to settle an agreement with the old planters soe as they may not harken to Mr. Oldham's dangerous, though vaine propositions."

(To be continued.)

## BRADFORD'S LETTER TO WINTHROP, 1631.

*(To the Editor of the Historical and Genealogical Register.)*

DEAR SIR,—

The following is a copy of an original letter of Governor Bradford, now before me, written in his own clear and beautiful hand, and signed by himself and the other worthies annexed. This, it will be perceived, is a public communication from the government of Plymouth to the governor and the "rest of the counsell" of Massachusetts, in reply to a letter from them received sometime before. It is interesting in many ways, and perhaps not unimportant, from the bearing it may have in illustrating the claims made by Massachusetts upon those deemed her own citizens. It may incidentally throw light upon other matters. It has sometimes been urged, that the early colony of Massachusetts was not so scrupulously regardful of the rights of her weaker neighbours as a more enlightened and liberal policy would seem to demand.

To o<sup>r</sup> Worp<sup>n</sup> good freinds m<sup>r</sup> Winthrop Goue<sup>r</sup> of the Massachusetts & the rest of the counsell ther. [The superscription.]

Gentlemen and Worthyly beloued freinds.

We have now at length returned an Answer to your letter dated the 26 of July (The reason we haue so longe deffered y<sup>e</sup> same, is because we haue had no courte\* till y<sup>e</sup> last month being Januarie) The sume

\* The General Court of all the freemen is probably here referred to. It is quite likely that at this time they held but two sessions annually. Subsequently, in 1642, we find a law directing that the "Quarterly Courts be hereafter held the first Tuesday in June, in September, and the first Tuesday in March \* \* \* and none be kept in Dec<sup>r</sup> as formerly." In 1658, it was ordered that the General Courts be held on the first Tuesday in October and the first Tuesday in March annually. Deputies were first appointed to be chosen in 1638. The courts of assistants, which after a few years exercised judicial as well as executive powers, were in 1641 ordered to be held every month. The governor without doubt had power to convene them oftener if occasion required. Previous to the year 1633, and indeed we may say 1636, there is but a meagre record of the political or civil history of the colony. Prior to the latter year they can hardly be said to have established a civil government. They were a voluntary association of individuals, "ruled by the majority, and not by fixed laws. The only magistrates were the governor and assistants. The office of justice of the peace was unknown. Trials were had in the general court before juries selected from the whole body of the freemen of the colony, and until 1634 the governor and assistants were not by law considered a judicial court." In 1636, the colony seemed to assume a more commanding position. They made a sort of *declaration of rights*, read over the compact made at Cape Cod, 1620, enacted a series of laws, and reenacted others, defining the different powers of government, and providing for the general welfare of the colony. A Secretary and Treasurer were first chosen this year. The people had been much delayed, no doubt, in their purpose of forming a more stable government, or one more clearly defined in its character, by their unsuccessful attempts to procure a royal charter. Their *patent* of 1630, from the Plymouth company, never received the royal signature.\* We could wish, however, that more had come down to us of this early, though more humble, but truly the most interesting period in the annals of the Pilgrims. The diligent annalist, however, will yet find much to repay his inquiry. More light is continually being shed upon our early history; for the labors of Davis, Baylies, Young, and others, who have brought their united gifts of learning, diligence, and zeal to this work, we are grateful; but the field is not yet exhausted. Mr. Secretary Morton would have deserved better of posterity, had he edited and published his uncle's writings, and others he had in his possession, instead of compiling his memorial from them. This work, however, in the absence of the former, cannot be too highly estimated. It must always be esteemed of more or less authority. There is an interest, indeed a charm connected with it, from the fact of its being the earliest, (excepting, of course, the few tracts published almost immediately upon the settlement of the country,) and for a long time the only chronicle of the Pilgrims. The Memorial is associated with our earliest knowledge

\* See *Mass. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. III. p. 70. Chalmers' *Revolt of the Colonies*, Vol. I. p. 28. Douglass' *Summary*, Vol. I. p. 370. Thacher's *Plymouth*, p. 79.



whereof is this: that we are willing to curesponde with you in this, or any other neborly course, so fare as may no way be prejudicall to any, or swarue from y<sup>e</sup> rules of equitie. how fare m<sup>r</sup> Winslow\* expreste y<sup>t</sup>

of the Plymouth colony: it is the first printed book in which we find the names of the Mayflower and the Speedwell; and however much we may regret that the author had not been more minute, it is a work which will never be superseded. It may, and should be, enriched by notes that will embody the additional light, which time, by the development of new facts, may continue to shed upon our early history; and we can never cease to be grateful for the elaborate edition of the late Judge Davis, which will ever remain to us a monument to his learning. It will be no disparagement to his excellent edition, however, to say, that it contains much which is now superseded by subsequent publications. The want of an index also seriously impairs its value as a book of reference. A new edition of the Memorial, therefore, proceeding from the right source, would be a valuable acquisition to our historical literature; and we wish we were authorized to announce, that the public will be thus favored, ere long, by one, whose labors in this department have already secured to him an enviable reputation. We are glad to learn that a new edition of Savage's Winthrop is prepared for the press, and may be shortly forthcoming. This is altogether an indispensable work on the Massachusetts colony, and as we know the learned editor has not been idle for the last twenty years, we anticipate a rich repast.

Respecting the time for the annual election of governor and assistants, we find in 1633, when the first record of the election of those officers appears, and in 1634, 1635 and 1636, that it took place at the general court in January. They were to enter upon the duties of their office, however, on the next March ensuing, which appears to have been the commencement of the civil year; though no particular day seems to have been appointed as a general rule. Prentice was elected governor in 1634 "for the year following, and to enter upon the place the first of March or the 27th of the same." Bradford was chosen in 1635, and to take his place on the first Tuesday in March. Winslow was elected in 1636, to enter upon the office the first of March. In 1633, however, when Winslow was first chosen, he entered upon his duties at once. Bradford at that time had been governor for twelve consecutive years, and by "importunity gat off." We have no record of their proceedings in this respect prior to 1633, except the few notices to be gathered from their annals. Carver was chosen governor after the signing of the compact at Cape Cod, in November, 1620. On the 23d of March ensuing, the 25th being New Year's day, he was reelected or "confirmed," for the year following. At his death, April 21, Bradford was chosen in his stead, and held the office by yearly election until 1633. In the early part of 1624, though Prince gives no more particular date, we learn that "the time of our electing officers for this year arriving, the governor desires the people, both to change the persons and add more assistants," &c. Morton, whose chronology is O. S., places this election under date 1624, though he may have embraced within that year what took place a short time before, preparatory to its commencement.

In 1636, a law was enacted appointing the first Tuesday in March for the election of officers, and in 1642, "It is enacted that the Eleccion court of choosing officers as Governor and assistants shall be hereafter every first Tewesday in June, because that many are hindred from coming in March by reason of the unseasonableness of the weather ordinarily." In the code of 1658, this last provision is confirmed, prefaced by the following: "Whereas by the first associates of this government, the courts of election were held in January annually, and afterwards in the month of March annually," &c., &c. See *Plymouth Colony Laws*, Brigham's ed., pp. 36, 37, 70, 71, 73, 108. *Old Colony MS. Records*, Vol. I. Baylies' *Plymouth*, Vol. I. pp. 187, 188, 226, 227. Thacher's *Plymouth*, pp. 160, 161. Prince's *Annals*, 1st ed., pp. 105, 145. Morton's *Memorial*, Davis' ed., pp. 109, 110. Winthrop, Vol. I., p. 98. Belknap's *American Biog.*, Vol. II. p. 239.

\* Edward Winslow was probably at this time in England. Winthrop, under date June 5, 1632, says, "Mr. Winslow of Plymouth came in the William and Francis," from London. Judge Davis says, "Whether this was Edward Winslow is uncertain." We should think there could now be no question of it, as he was the person of that name principally employed in the service of the colony. Prince, in a notice of his arrival under this date, adds [Edward]. Among the Winthrop papers published in Vol. IX., 3d series Massachusetts Historical Collections, is a letter from Edward Howes in England, to J. Winthrop, Jr., at Boston, dated 26 March, 1632, in which he says, "My Master hath sent my most honoured friend your father, a sword in a walking staff, which he forgot to mention in his letters. Mr. Winslow hath it; who I doubt not will deliver it." Winslow made frequent voyages to England in the service of Plymouth and Massachusetts colonies. He went in Sept., 1623, in the *Anne*, and returned the next March in the *Charity*; he went again in August, 1624, in the *James*, and returned in the spring of 1625; goes again, probably 1631, and returns in the *William and Francis*, June, 1632; again in 1634, and returns the next year. Morton errs in stating that this voyage of Winslow's was made in 1635, and he has been followed by Belknap, Allen, Young, and others. Winthrop says, under date



agreement you intimate we know not (seeing he is absente) but our meaning, & former practiss, was & hath been, only of shuch as come to dwell, & inhabite, whether as seruants, or free men; and not of sou-journours w<sup>ch</sup> come but for a seaso<sup>n</sup>e, with a purpose to returne. Yet if any abuse should grow hereby; we shall agree to any good order for the preuenting or redressing of the y<sup>e</sup> same; provided the way be left open for pore men to releue ther wants, And for mutuall help to both plantations. We haue therefore giuen warning in open courte to all our people; not to receiue any as seruants,\* or other dwellers with them, but to aquainte vs first therewith that we may inquire of their certificates or dismissions; but we haue sett no penealtie vpon it as yett, because we hope ther shall be noe need if ther be we haue libertie to punish shuch things at our discretions; if that will not serue; when we vnderstand what penealtie you apointe in the case, we shall doe y<sup>e</sup> like, or y<sup>t</sup> which shall be equivelente vnto it. As for the instances you giue; we find that John Philips† when he came was sicke & if he had not been by some received to house he had been in danger to haue perished, he alledged he was sent by his maister to seeke a seruise; yet as a seruente he was not entertained by any; till his maister came and sould his time, (not to him y<sup>t</sup> gaue him house roame) but to him that would giue most, so he had no cause to complaine. for John Pickworth‡ he

preceding July 29th, 1634, "The Governor and Mr. Winthrop wrote their letters into England to mediate their peace and sent them by Mr. Winslow," and between the 12th and 19th of August following, he has this entry: "Our neighbours of Plymouth had a great trade also this year at Kenebeck, so as Mr. Winslow carried with him into England, this year about twenty hogsheds of beaver." Prince has the following MS. note in his copy of the Memorial against Morton's allusion to Winslow's voyage, under date 1635: "Governor Bradford says it was last year, and that he returns at the end of this." He went again to England in 1646, and never returned.

The names appended to this letter, with that of Governor Bradford, were probably the assistants in the government for that year, and that there are but four instead of five, may be accounted for by the conjecture that Winslow, then "absente," was one of their number. We have no other notice of the names of the assistants for this year; indeed all that we know concerning them prior to 1633, when the first record is made, is, that Allerton was the sole assistant to Bradford up to 1624, when four more were added. Who they were, we know not, if we except Winslow, on the authority of Belknap, who says, "Governor Bradford having prevailed on the people of Plymouth [1624] to choose five Assistants, instead of one, Mr. Winslow was first elected to this office, in which he was continued till 1633." This statement has been followed by later writers, and we think it quite a probable one, though we could wish Belknap had given us his authority for it. We think it quite probable, also, that Allerton was continued for some years. Allen errs in stating that Alden "was an assistant in the administration of every governor for 67 years." On and after 1633, seven assistants were chosen. See Winthrop, Vol. I. p. 78. Morton's *Memorial*, pp. 168, 178, 233. Prince, Vol. II. p. 61; Vol. I. pp. 105, 140, 145, 150, 153. Belknap's *Biog.*, Vol. II. pp. 300, 220. Allen's *Biog. Dict.*, article "ALDEN." *Old Colony Records*, Vol. I. Hubbard's *New England*, pp. 90, 91.

\* "They [the Massachusetts Colony] were obliged to give all the servants they had sent over their liberty that they might shift for themselves, although they had cost from 16 to 20 pounds a head. The whole number was 180."—Hutchinson's *Massachusetts*, Vol. I. p. 20.

† John Philips was one of the persons *desiring* to be made "freeman of the Massachusetts colony, 1630, and admitted to the oath 1632. We find in 1639, a John Philips bought of Robt Mendall of Duxborrow, a house and land, &c., payment to be made in instalments at the house of Mr. Winthrop in Boston. A John Philips settled early in Duxbury, who had several children, born probably in England. He married for a second wife Faith Doten of Plymouth. He had a son, who was killed by lightning 1656. See Prince, Vol. II. p. 4. Farmer, p. 226. Morton, p. 279. *Old Colony Records*. Deane's *Situate*, pp. 322, 323.

‡ John Pickworth was at Salem in 1637, and had a grant of land. Ann Pickworth was a member of the church there in 1638. She may have been the wife of John, and one



came but as a soujournour to worke for a few weeks, in wch time he goate a wife, & so is longe since returned duble, & hath no cause to complaine, excepte he hath goot a bad wife. Richard Church\* came likewise ass a soujournour to worke for y<sup>e</sup> present; though he is still hear residente longer then he purposed; And what he will doe, neither we, nor I thinke him selfe knowes; but if he resolute here to settle we shall require of him to procure a dismission; but he did affirme to vs at y<sup>e</sup> first that he was one of m<sup>r</sup> welbs† men, and freed to goe for England or whither he would, y<sup>e</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> we y<sup>e</sup> rather beleued because he came to vs frome Wessagasscuset upon y<sup>e</sup> faling out with his parttnr; for others intimated, we know none, (though we haue inquired) but they had a dismission either to come hither, or goe for England. Now ther are diuerce goone from hence, to dwell and inhabite with you, as Clement

of the daughters of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, from which place it seems he returned "duble;" and we trust she did not prove a "bad wife." He must have lived a long time at Salem, for we find he had children baptized there at different periods, Ruth, Hanna, and John in 1638; Joseph in 1642; Rachell in 1646; Benjamin in 1648; Sarah in 1650; Abigail in 1652. There was also Samuel, who was killed in Philip's War. He left a widow Sarah. The three first, recorded as baptized in 1638, are called children of — Pickworth. We suppose the blank should be filled with John. Further investigation would probably prove that he died at Salem, and his posterity after him. Persons of that name have lived there within a few years. See Felt's *Salem*, Vol. I. 2d ed., pp. 170, 173, 515. Records of the First Church at Salem. We are indebted to the kindness of Rev. J. B. Felt, the diligent annalist of Salem, for the perusal of MS. extracts from the church records of Salem. See Farmer's *Register*.

\* Richard Church was born 1608, came over 1630, desired to be made freeman of Massachusetts that year, was admitted a freeman of Plymouth colony October 4, 1632. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Warren, and was the father of Colonel Benjamin Church, so famous in the Indian Wars. He was a carpenter, and with John Tomson built the first church in Plymouth. In 1642 an order passed for finishing the fortification on Fort Hill, and "that Richard Church shall speedily build the carriage for another piece of ordnance." He lived at Eel River, at Eastham, at Hingham, and at Dedham, where he died in December, 1668. Mitchell thinks it doubtful if he ever really settled at Eastham or Dedham. It appears from the Old Colony Records, that in 1647 he exchanged lands at Eel River, with Manaseth Kempton; and he also bought and sold land. In April, 1649, he sold a lot of land at Eel River to Robert Bartlet; and as the conveyance is somewhat curious, and exhibits also the mode of payment which obtained to a great extent at that period, we subjoin it.

"Bee it knowne vnto all men by these Presentes y<sup>t</sup> I Richard Church have sould vnto Robert Bartlet all the right and title y<sup>t</sup> I the sd Richard hath in house and houseing and land with all the meadow ground with the addition y<sup>t</sup> hee had of goodman Kemton at the Eel River, and hee is to heave Cubbert and bime\* and all the shelves and benches y<sup>t</sup> are in the house and all the ladders y<sup>t</sup> are about the house, and the sd Richard Church doth bind him-elfe his heirs and asynes to Ensure all y<sup>t</sup> the sd Richard Church hath sould to Robert Bartlet y<sup>t</sup> no man shall not trouble him for it, but the said Richard Church is to take his corn of from the ground and to thresh it in the barn in fourteen days, and hee is to heave the plancks y<sup>t</sup> are in the barne.

"And the said Robert Bartlet is to give vnto the sd Richard Church for his house and land the full sum of twenty five pound in maner and form folowing, a Rid Oxe y<sup>t</sup> they call his name Mouse for eight Pound and ten shil. and six pound to bee payed at M<sup>r</sup> Paddies in Comodities, and the Resedue to bee paid the next yeare folowing in the last of September either in Catell or in Corn or in marchants pay, if in Catell they must be prised, if in corn it must bee at the prise currant, if in Marchants pay hee must take it as hee Receveth it; and marchants pay is to bee paid in linnen and wollen and shooes and stockens heere at Plymouth if thay be there to bee had, if not hee is to take it in the other pay.

"And Elizabeth the wife of Richard Church aforsd, the Day and Yeare above written, Did according to order give her free and full consent unto the sale of the house & land and theire several apurtenances aforsaid, according to the tearmes and conditions above mentioned." See Morton's *Memorial*, p. 478. *Old Colony Records*, Vol. I., Deeds. Mitchell's *Bridgewater*. Deane's *Situate*. Russell's *Plymouth*, p. 205.

† It is a little doubtful what name was here intended, perhaps Wells or Webbs. There was a William Webb early at Weymouth. See Farmer's *Register*, p. 307.

Briggs,\* John Hill, John Eedy, daniel ray,† &c. the which if either you, or they desire thir dismissions; we shall be redy to give them; hopeing you will doe the like; in the like cases, though we haue heard something otherwise. Thus with our prayers to y<sup>e</sup> Lord for your prosperity, as our owne, and our harty salutations vnto you all we rest

Plim: Feb. 6. 1631. [i. e. 1632.]

your assured louing freinds

*John Andon William Bradford Gent.*

*Mykel Standish †*

*Tho: From: Samuel  
Fuller*

\* Clement Briggs came in the *Fortune*, in 1621; he was at Weymouth in 1633. On the 29th of August, 1638, he acknowledged the sale of some land at Plymouth, to Robte Heeks. We find on the Old Colony Records, that on the same day, he made a curious deposition at Plymouth, the object of which is not very apparent. We here subjoin it.

"The deposition of Clement Briggs of Weymouth felmonger, taken at New Plymouth the xxix day of August in the fourteenth yeare of y<sup>e</sup> now Raigne of our Sovaryne Lord Charles by the grace of God of England &c. 1638, before Thom Prence of New Plymouth gent Gov<sup>r</sup>, and Will<sup>m</sup> Bradford of the same Gent, assistant of the gov<sup>nt</sup> &c.

"This Deponent Deposeth and sayth that about two and twenty yeares since, this deponent then dwelling w<sup>th</sup> one Mr Samuel Lathame in Barmundsey street, Southwarke, a felmonger, and one Thomas Harlow then also dwelling w<sup>th</sup> Mr Robte Heeks\* in the same street a felmonger, the said Harlow and this depont had often conference together how many pelts eich of their masters pulled a week. And this depont deposeth and sayth that the said Robte Heeks did pull three hundred pelts a week, and divers tymes six or seaven hundred & more a week in the killinge seasons, w<sup>ch</sup> was the most part of the yeare (except the tyme of lent) for the space of three or foure yeares. And that the said Robte Heeks sould his sheeps pelts at that tyme for fourty shillings a hundred to Mr Arnold Al-lard, Whereas this Deponts Mr Samuel Laythame sould his pelts for fifty shillings p C to y<sup>e</sup> same man, at ye same tyme, and Mr Heeks pelts were much better ware.

CLEMENT BRIGGS his mark."

† Daniel Ray bought a house in Plymouth in 1630, of Anthony Annable. A Daniel Ray and John Hill were afterwards at Salem. A John Eddy was at Watertown, 1634; had a child, *Pilgrim*. See Felt's *Salem*, Vol. I. pp. 170, 515. Farmer's *Register*.

‡ "In the list at the end of Gov<sup>r</sup> Bradford's MS Folio, tis writ that capt Standish died Octob. 3. 1655. But his son William's Table Book says Oct<sup>r</sup> 3. 1656, and capt Standish being chosen assistant in 1656, shows that his death *must have taken place in the latter year.*" — MS. note of Prince. The latter part of the note being gone, the words in italics are supplied by conjecture. From this little scrap, we gather the day of Standish's death, which we have met with nowhere else.

§ The signature of Samuel Fuller the physician, is especially interesting on account of its exceeding rarity. Mr. Russell, the Register of Deeds at Plymouth, and the intelligent author of the "Recollections of the Pilgrims," says that he has not yet been able to meet with it. Fuller died in 1633. His will is the first upon record, and was proved that year. The witnesses to it were John Winslow and Robte Heeks. See *Old Colony Records*.

\* Robert Hicks came in the *Fortune*, 1621. See Morton's *Memorial*, pp. 378, 379. *Old Colony Records*, Vol. I., Deeds. Deane's *Situate*, p. 284.



## THE IRISH DONATION IN 1676.

(Communicated by MR. CHARLES DEANE.)

The document below is a copy from the original, put into my hands a short time since, by a member of the Winslow family, in whose possession it has probably been for a long time. It has never before been printed. We see by this the conditions on which the Irish charity, alluded to by some of our Plymouth historians, was bestowed. Rev. Nathaniel Mather,\* who was probably the instrument in procuring this donation, was pastor of a church in Dublin at the time. He was the son of Richard Mather, and the brother of Increase, who was at that period pastor of the North church in Boston. There were many reasons why his heart would naturally be drawn by sympathy towards New England, in the time of her deep tribulation.

I also give from the Old Colony Records, the account of its distribution among the towns of the Old Colony, and the names of those "appointed to distribute it." The whole of this has never before been printed. Judge Davis has published it in his edition of the Memorial, with the exception of the names of the distributors. I also give the amount apportioned among the different towns in the Massachusetts colony, with an account of the number of families and persons "distressed by the war." Persons thus denominated probably included those who suffered by the depredations of the enemy, in the loss of property, and of those on whom they relied for support. Philip's war was bloody and devastating in the extreme. The colonies suffered more in proportion to their numbers and strength, than was experienced during the Revolutionary struggle. "The war was brief, but its havoc and its terrors worse than death, no tongue can describe. Six hundred of the inhabitants, the greatest part of whom were the very flower of the country, fell in battle, or were murdered, oftentimes with circumstances of the most revolting cruelty. This is the number officially reported at the time as falling. We may well suppose that half as many more fell victims in the progress of the war. It was a loss of her children to New England, not inferior to twenty thousand at the present day. What a havoc for a single year! Twelve towns in Massachusetts, Plymouth and Rhode Island were utterly destroyed; and many more were greatly injured. Six hundred buildings, mostly dwelling-houses, are known to have been burned; and according to Dr. Trum-

\* Nathaniel Mather was born in Lancaster, England, March 20, 1630. He arrived in this country with his father in 1635; was graduated at Harvard College in 1647; afterwards went to England and was presented to the living at Barnstable, by Oliver Cromwell, in 1656. He was ejected in 1662, left England, and was minister at Rotterdam. He succeeded his brother Samuel at Dublin, in 1671 or 1672; he afterwards was pastor of a congregational church at London, and one of the lecturers at Pinner's hall. He died July 26, 1697, and was buried near Bunhill fields. Dr. Watts placed a long Latin inscription upon his tomb-stone, ascribing to him a high character for genius, learning, piety, and ministerial fidelity. A number of sermons by him, have been published. See Allen's *Biog. Dict.*

bull's calculation, one man in eleven of the arms-bearing population was killed, and one house in eleven laid in ashes.\*

I have not yet been able to learn whether Connecticut received any portion of this charity. She suffered nothing in comparison with her sister colonies by the war, though she furnished her quota of men, and vigorously maintained her part in the conflict; but fortunately, as Trumbull says, she "had not one party of men surprised and cut off during the war; nor did the colony sustain any considerable loss of men, at any time, except in taking the fort in Narraganset."†

Rhode Island, it will be perceived, is not named in the letter, as a recipient of this charity. She suffered considerably by the war, but she did not take such an earnest and decided part against the common enemy, as did her neighbours. She claims, however, to have afforded shelter and protection to the flying English, and to have furnished some of the forces with provisions and transports. Some of her principal gentlemen also were volunteers in Church's company. Rhode Island complained that she was not consulted as she should have been, respecting the war; and many reasons could probably be given why the part she took was less active than that of the united colonies. Rhode Island was not a member of the confederacy. It is said that she solicited admission, at its formation, but was refused, unless she would submit to the jurisdiction of Plymouth colony, which she declined. The truth is, there was but little sympathy any way between her and her sister colonies in New England. And the reasons for it are probably sufficiently obvious, without entering into them at present.‡

Allusion has been recently made to this "gratifying instance of the generous influence of Christian sympathies," exhibited to our fathers so many years since, in connection with another interesting incident which has taken place during the last year, the memory of which no doubt will linger long in the hearts of a grateful people, and be handed down to a distant posterity. I allude to the mission of the Jamestown. The Rev. Mr. Waterston has made mention of it in a letter to Capt. Forbes, published in the introduction to his pamphlet on the "Voyage of the Jamestown," in which he thus eloquently remarks: "It is an interesting fact, that the people of Ireland nearly two hundred years ago, thus sent relief to our "Pilgrim Fathers,"§ in the time of their need; and

\* See Everett's Address, delivered at Bloody Brook, Sept. 30, 1835. See, also, Trumbull's *Connecticut*, Vol. I. pp. 350, 351.

† See Trumbull's *Connecticut*, Vol. I. p. 351. Judge Davis, alluding to the Irish charity, says, "Connecticut, also, happily escaping the depredations of the enemy, besides the prompt and efficient aid rendered by its brave officers and soldiers, on various emergencies, contributed liberally, in grain and provisions, to the relief of their suffering neighbours. So, also, did the town of Boston, then, as ever since, distinguished for its deeds of benevolence." — *Memorial*, p. 461.

‡ See Callender's *Historical Discourse* in R. I. Hist. Coll., p. 133. The *New England Confederacy of 1643*, a discourse delivered by J. Q. Adams before the Mass. Hist. Soc. in 1843. — *Coll.*, Vol. IX. 3d series, p. 210.

§ Reference is made here merely to the share which Plymouth had in this charity, amounting to £124.10.0. No further knowledge of this matter was had, probably, than what was gathered from the Old Colony Records, and the notice by Judge Davis, in his edition of the *Memorial*, which make no mention of any gifts to the sister colonies. And Judge Davis may not have been aware of any. The natural inference, however, from the Old Colony Records, which speak of "this colonies part of the contribution made by divers



that what we have been doing for that famishing country, is but a return for what their fathers did for our fathers; and the whole circumstance proves a verification of the scripture, 'Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days.' \* \* \* \* "I consider the mission of the Jamestown," continues the writer, "as one of the grandest events in the history of our country. A ship of war changed into an angel of mercy, departing on no errand of death, but with the bread of life to an unfortunate and famishing people. She carried with her the best wishes of millions, and it seemed as if Heaven particularly smiled upon you in your speedy passage out, and your safe return."\*

"In behalfe of the contributors to this present reliefe sent to the distressed persons in New England by the Good ship call'd the Katherine of Dublin, it is desired

1. That Mr William Ting, Mr James Oliver, and Mr John Hull, or as many of them as shall bee alive receive into their hands the whole cargoe by the Invoice sent herewith, and sell so much of it as to advance four hundred and fifty pound sterl, which they are to pay for the freight according to the Charter party as appears more fully thereby.

2. That the remainder be given to the poor distressed by the late warr with the Indians; wherein wee desire that an equall respect bee had to all godly psons agreeing in fundamentals of faith & order though differing about the subject of some ordinances, & pticularly that godly Antipeodobaptists bee not excluded: w<sup>ch</sup> wee the rather thus ptericularly insert because sundry reports have come hither suggesting that godly psons of that pswasion have been severely dealt withall in New England, & also because divers of that pswasion in this City have freely & very Considerably concurred in advancing this reliefe.

3. That it bee divided between the three united Colonys of Plymouth, Massachusetts and Connecticut in such pportions as the Com<sup>s</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> said Colonys shall adjust. Or If they shall not be sitting at Boston between the Arrival & y<sup>e</sup> distribucon of it that then it be left to the Governour or deputy Governor & Magistrats of the Massachusetts dwelling in Boston, Charles towne, Cambridge, Watertowne, Dorchester & Roxbury to order the distribucon of it in such pportions to the sd Colonys as they shall judge equall & Impartiall. And that the said Magistrats of the Six townes aforesd do with

christians in Ireland," harmonizes with the facts. Capt. Forbes has made a calculation of interest upon the sum above named, to show our present indebtedness to Ireland for her charity. If he wishes to enter into any calculations of this nature, I would suggest to him, as a truer basis on which to predicate them, that they be made upon the whole amount of the gift, which, aside from any part Connecticut may have had, is no less than £937.13.0. This is including the £450 paid for the freight, which, of course, is a part of the gift. It may be well enough, perhaps, to remark, that the amount distributed may possibly be represented in the New England currency, which was not sterling. After the year 1652, when the mint was established in the Massachusetts colony, a change took place in their mode of reckoning. See Felt's *Mass. Currency*, pp. 32, 33.

Respecting this Irish charity, we must not indulge in the pleasing reflection that our fathers were indebted for its bestowment to the warm sympathies and generous impulses of the Irish Catholic. I intend nothing by the remark, but to make a statement of fact.

\* The outward passage of the *Jamestown* was made in 15 days, 3 hours, and the return in less than 24 days. She sailed from Boston on the 28th of March, and returned to this port on the 16th of May, after an absence of but seven weeks and one hour. The amount of provisions taken out by her as a gift to the famishing Irish, as appears by the invoice, was \$35,868.53. The vessel for its transportation was furnished freely by government. Capt. Forbes generously volunteered as her commander. His pamphlet, entitled "*The Voyage of the Jamestown on her Errand of Mercy*," will be treasured as a record of one of the most pleasant incidents in the history of New England.

the Governour & deputy Governour of the Massachusetts order the disposal of that part which shal belong to their colony to be made by y<sup>e</sup> Merchants to whom it is consigned or any other as they shal think fit.

4. That if any of y<sup>e</sup> Indians in New England who have adhered to the English in the present Warr bee brought to distress by their barbarous country men we desyre that they may by no means bee forgotten, but share, respect being had to their condicon in this present releife: Especially those of them that are of y<sup>e</sup> household of faith wee desyre may be singularly regarded.

5. That those English who possibly live not in any of the patents and juridicons aforesd, if in necessity & distress, be not Excluded from per-taking in This Supply.

6. That what is sent to the Colonys of Plymouth & Connecticut be disposed of as the Governour & any two Magistrates of ye sd Colonys shall order.

7. That the Merchants to whom it is consigned & who shall receive the same, be accountable to the Governour of the Massachusetts and the Magistrates that dwell in Boston, Charlestown, Cambridge, Watertowne, Roxbury & Dorchester concerning the whole Cargoe that they shal receive and their disposal of it.

8. That if these above written Suggestions of our desires through our unacquaintedness with the present Condition and Circumstances which that country may possibly bee in do not comport with the end desyned w<sup>ch</sup> is the releife of the poor distressed in their psent exigences wee leave it to the Wisdome & Integrity of the abovenamed Magistrates of Massachusetts to vary therefrom as they shal find necessary in order to the Charitable end designed of relieving those that are in Distress.

Dublin Aug't 7th 1676.

[The letters above, in italics, are gone in the original, and are supplied by conjecture.]

NATH MATHER  
WILL KEYES  
WILL: JAQUE  
ROBT: CHOMBRY  
THO: HARRISON  
TIMOTHIE TAYLOR  
SAM<sup>LE</sup> BONNETT  
SEM COXE."

\* "March 1676 [i. e. 1677.] The order and Distribution of this Collonies pte of the Contribution made by divers Christians in Ireland for the releiffe of such as are Impoverished Destressed and in Nessesitie by the late Indian Warr was, as it Respects this Collonie Proportioned as followeth;

			Leift Morton	} appointed to distribute it.
Plymouth	8	00	Joseph Warren	
			William Crow	
Duxborrow	2	00	00 Mr Josiah Standish, William Paybody	
Seituate	12	00	00 Major Cudworth Cornett Studson and Edward Jenkins	
Taunton	10	00	00 William Harvey James Walker John Richmond	
Swansey	21	00	00 Mr Browne John Butterworth	
Meddle Berrey	4	10	00 Francis Combe Isack Howand†	
Eastham	00	10	00 Captain Freeman	
Yarmouth	00	10	00 Mr John Thacher	
Barnstable	3	00	00 Mr Huckens Barnabas Laythrop	
Dartmouth	22	00	00 John Cook John Smith John Russell	

\* Copied from the OLD COLONY Records.

† Probably intended for Howland.



Rehoboth 32 00 00 Mr Nathaniel Paine Leift Hunt  
 Marshfield 2 00 00 Mr Daniell Smith Ensigne Eames Anthony Snow  
 Bridgwater 7 00 00 Elder Brett Deacon Willis Mr Samuel Edson"

"Account of People Distressed by the War in the Massachusetts Colony,  
 taken Jan. 22, 1676-77.\*

			£	s.	d.
In Boston,	116 families, containing	402 persons,	60	6	0
Salem,	61	295	44	5	0
Sudbury,	12	48	7	4	0
Marblehead,	45	185	27	5	0
Cambridg,	14	61	9	3	0
Dorchester,	6	21	3	3	0
Rowly,	4	12	1	16	0
Lyn,	9	36	5	8	0
Oburn, [Woburn]	8	43	6	9	0
Billerica,	1	4	0	12	0
Andover,	1	5	0	15	0
York,	17	53	7	19	0
Manchester,	3	9	1	7	0
Dover,	5	15	2	5	0
Watertown,	19	76	11	8	0
Concord,	18	72	10	16	0
Weymouth,	6	24	3	12	0
Milton,	3	9	1	7	0
Roxbury,	9	36	5	8	0
Portsmouth,	20	90	13	10	0
Hull,	4	16	2	8	0
Kittery old,	7	27	4	1	0
Kittery new,	7	27	4	1	0
Charlestown,	29	102	15	6	0
Deadham,	8	36	5	8	0
Chettinford,	11	44	6	12	0
Hingham,	4	12	1	16	0
Gloster,	1	6	0	18	0
Ipswitch,	1	6	0	18	0
Newbury,	3	12	1	16	0
Topsfield,	1	6	0	18	0
Brentry,	9	36	5	8	0
Beverly,	9	36	5	8	0
Hampton,	2	12	1	16	0
Meadfield,	19	71	11	8	
Malden,	14	52	7	16	0
Mudyriver,	1	7	1	1	0
Wenham,	3	12	1	16	
38 towns	510	1921			
allow 9 towns not brought in		370	54	0	0
		2321†			
additions to Boston		30	6	0	0
		2351	363	3	0

\* See *New Hampshire Hist. Coll.*, Vol. III. pp. 101, 102.

† There is a mistake here in addition.

Boston, Jan. 22, 1676 [i. e. 1677]

Mr Dean Taylor, Paul Dudley,

You are ordered to deliver unto the select Men of the several Towns Mentioned in this list the Sums appportioned to them herein In meal, oat-meal, wheat, malt at 18s per ball, butter 6*d* and cheese 4*d* per pound out of the Irish Charity in your hands, whose several receipts for so much shall be your discharge.

This order above written woss passed by the Govnor and magistrates this 25th January, 1676, [i. e. 1677] for the distribution of the Irish Charity according to the lists on the other side as

Attest EDWARD RAWSON, Secretary,  
By their order."

## FIRST SETTLERS OF HINGHAM.

(Communicated by ANDREW H. WARD, ESQ.)

Names of the first proprietors in Hingham, who drew their house-lots on the 18th Sept., 1635, from the Cove on the north side of the road to Fort hill, viz:—

1 James Cade	16 John Smart
2 Abraham Martin	17 Edmund Hobart, Sen.
3 William Notter	18 Joshua Hobart
4 John Otis	19 Mr Peter Hobart
5 Thomas Loring	20 Richard Osborne
6 John Strong	21 George Lane
7 David Phinney	22 George Marsh
8 Thomas Andrews	23 George Ludkin
9 Joseph Andrews	24 Nicolas Baker
10 William Walton	25 Nath <sup>l</sup> Baker
11 Richard Betstome	26 Andrew Lane
12 Thomas Wakely	27 George Bachor
13 William Arnall	28 Thomas Collier
14 Nicolas Jacob	29 Francis Smith
15 Edmund Hobart	

Many of the above named persons owned other pieces of land in the year 1635; and some others not mentioned above, viz:—

Thomas Chubbuck	John Fearing
John Palmer	Nath <sup>l</sup> Peck
Richard Ibrook	John Tulker [Tucker?]
William Cotherum	Clement Bate
William Cotherill	Thomas Gill
Wid <sup>r</sup> . Martayne	

Names of persons to whom lands were granted by the town between the years 1635 & 1640, including those before named, viz:—

1636 Nicolas Lobdin	1637 Thomas Nickols
1636 Josiah Cooper	1638 John Stevens
1636 Henry Gibbs	1638 Stephen Lincorne
1636 Richard Sanger	1638 Jeremy Morse
1637 Thomas Lincorne, cooper	1638 Samuel Packer



1638 Stephen Gates	1637 Joseph Phippeny
1636 William Buckland	1637 Thomas Hill
1636 William Hersye	1637 Thomas Barns
1638 Thomas Lincorne, husbandman	1637 Ralph Smith
1636 John Winchester	1638 Henry Chamberlin
1636 Benjamin Bosworth	1638 Mathew Cushing
1637 John Cutter	1638 Thomas Cooper
1636 William Walker	1638 Henry Chamberlin, shoemaker
1636 Adam Mott	1638 John Sutton, Sen.
1636 Thomas Hubbard	1639 Anthony Hilliard
1638 John Beals	1637 Thomas Dimock
1636 Jonas Austin	1637 Thomas Clap
1636 Ralph Woodward	1638 Thomas Lawrence
1636 Jaruce Gould	1638 Mr Henry Smith
1636 Thomas Lincorne, weaver	1638 Mathew Hawke
1636 Daniel Foxe	1638 Francis James
1636 Thomas Johnson	1636 Phillip James
1636 Clement Bates	1638 James Bucke
1636 George Russell	1638 John Foulsham
1636 John Farrow	1638 William Ripley
1636 Thomas Lincorne, miller	1638 Thomas Thaxter
1636 William Layre	1638 John Thaxter
1637 Aaron Ludkin	1638 Stephen Payne
1637 Thomas Paynter	1638 John Benson
1637 John Lord	1638 Widow Wilder
1639 John Prince	1637 Joseph Underwood
1638 Robert Peck	1637 Vincen Druce
1638 Mr Joseph Peck	1638 Bezowne Allen
1637 Jonathan Bosworth	1637 Samuel Ward
1638 John Stodder	1637 Thomas Underwood
1637 Henry Tuttill	1637 Nicolas Hodsdin
1637 Thomas Chaffe	1638 Thomas Joanes
1637 William Ludkin	1637 Robert Joanes
1637 John Tower	1637 Thomas Hammond
1636 William Sprague	1639 Edmund Pitts
1637 Thomas Shaw	

Names of other persons not before mentioned who had lands granted between the years 1640 and 1692, viz:—

1669 Purthy Mc. farlin	1657 James Whiton
1647 Edward Burton	1646 Stephen Payne
1647 Widow Collier	1684 Peter Barns
1663 Moses Collier	1645 Mark Fames
1680 Samuel Stowell	1665 Daniel Cushing
1647 Abraham Joslin	1664 Mathew Cushing
1656 John Garnet	1639 Anthony Hilliard
1647 Thomas Huit	1655 John Smith
1680 Nathan Farrow	1655 John Ripley
1682 James Bate	1690 Ephraim Wilder
1647 Nath <sup>l</sup> Beals	1647 John Lazell

The above was copied from a copy of the Rev. Peter Hobart's Journal, from which the following is also extracted.

"Mr Peter Hobart was born in England at or near Hingham in the County of Norfolk the latter end of the year 1604.

He was educated at the University of Cambridge, was employed at different places as a preacher of the Gospel: the last place of his residence in England was in the town of Haverhill; his parents and brothers & sisters had, to his great affliction, embarked for New England.

Some time after this, owing to the persecutions in England, he also resolved to remove to New England.

Accordingly in the summer of 1635, he embarked with his wife and four children, and after a tedious voyage and constant sickness, he arrived at Charlestown, on the 8<sup>th</sup> of June, where he found his relations, who had safely arrived before him.

Several towns now addressed him to become their minister — but he chose, with his fathers family, and some other christians, to form a new plantation, which they called Hingham, and there gathered a church.

He continued a faithful Minister for about 43 years.

Soon after his arrival in New England, his wife died — he married again and had a number of children.

About eight weeks before his death, he assisted in the ordination of the Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr Norton, his successor."

This account of Rev. Mr. Hobart was probably entered in the journal by his son, David Hobart, who continued it for many years, and after him, others, in like manner, in which the Rev. Mr. Hobart kept it. It consists of a record of baptisms, marriages and deaths, beginning in 1637, and brought down to 1847.

The following appears to have been the first entry made by Mr. Hobart in his journal:

"June 8. 1635 — I, with my wife and four children came safely to New England June 8. 1635 — forever praised be the God of Heaven, my God and my King."

#### MARRIAGES.

Joshua Hobart & Ellen Ibrook at Cambridge,	March 1638
John Tower & Margaret Ibrook	Feb. 1639
James Bate & Ruth Liford	April 1642
John Smith & Sarah Woodward	May 1645
Daniel Cushing & Lydiah Gilman	June 1645
James Whiting & Mary Beal	Dec 1647
Mathew Bridgges & Deborah Cushing	May 1648
Richard Brown & Elizabeth Marsh at Weymouth	Nov. 1648
John Thaxter & Elizabeth Jacobs	Dec 1648
John Low & Elizabeth Stodder	Feb. 1649
John Tucker & Widow Norton	June 1649
Samuel Stowell & Mary Farrow	Oct 1649
John Lazell & Elizabeth Gates	Nov 1649
Jeremiah Beal & Sarah Ripley at Boston	Nov. 1652
Mathew Cushing & Sarah Jacob	Feb. 1653
Joseph Jewett at Boston & Wid. Allen, late Capt Bezoun Allen's wife	May 1653
Thomas Marsh & Sarah Beal	March 1649
William Ripley & Wid. Thaxter	Sept 1654
Onisiphorus Marsh & Hannah Cutter	Feb. 1655
Joseph More & Ruth Star at Boston	May 1656
Jeremiah Fitch at Boston & Sarah Chubbuck	Sept 1657



John Tucker & Elizabeth Hobart at Boston	March 1658
John son of Capt. Thomas Andruce & Patience Nickols	Sept 1658
John Beal & Widow Jacob	March 1659
John Lobdell & Hannah Leavitt	July 1659
John Low & Hannah Lincoln	Sept 1659
Henry Ward & Remember Farrow	Feb. 1660
Samuel Peck & Prudence Clap at Dorchester	Feb. 1660
Stephen Lincoln & Elizabeth Hawkes	Feb. 1660
John Beal & Mary Gill	Nov 1660
Joseph Church & Mary Tucker	Dec 1660
Caleb Hobart & Mary Eliot at Braintree	April 1662
Peter Hobart & Susanna, D. of Jacob Eliot, at Boston	Dec 1662
Thomas Lincoln & Mary Chubbuck	Feb. 1663
Abraham Holman & Sarah Pitts	Feb. 1663
Humphrey Wilson & Judith Hersey	Dec 1663
Nathaniel Thomas & Deborah Jacob	Feb. 1664
Joseph Bradford & Jael Hobart	May 1664
John Leavitt & Bathsheba Hobart	June 1664
Joseph Grafton & Eliza Browne	July 1664
<del>Return Manning &amp; Sarah Hobart</del>	<del>Dec 1664</del>
John Hugh & Mary Hobart	Dec 1664
Caleb Beale & Widow Hewitts daughter	Dec 1664
Benj <sup>a</sup> Stutson of Scituate & Bethia Hawkes	Aug. 1665
John Stodder & Hannah Briant	Dec. 1665
James Hersey & Mary Farrow	Dec 1665
Thomas Humphrey & George Lane's daughter	Dec 1665
John Longley & Sarah Gill	Jan 1666
Joshua Lincoln & Deborah Hobart	April 1666
Joseph Berston & Susanna Lincoln	May 1666
Samuel Clap & Hannah Gill	June 1666
Robert Green & Elizabeth Nicols	Oct 1666
Samuel Thaxter & Abigail Church	Dec 1666
Benjamin Lincoln & Sarah Fearing	Feb. 1667
Samuel Stodder & Elizabeth Gill	Feb. 1667
Samuel Judkin & Elizabeth Leavitt	March 1667
Purdy Magvarlow & Patience Russell	July 1667
Joseph Joy & Mary Prince	Aug. 1667
William Roberts, Boston & Elizabeth Tower	Oct 1667
Caleb Church & Joanna Sprague	Dec 1667
Edward Cowell & Sarah Hobart	June 1668
Samuel Shrimpton & Abial Brown	Aug. 1668
John Chubbuck & Martha Beal	Dec 1668
Israel Hobart & Sarah Witherell	Jan. 1669
Nathaniel Chubbuck & Wid. Garnet	June 1669
Samuel Mason & Judith Smith	June 1670
Benjamin Loring & Mary Hawkes	Dec 1670
Josiah Lane & Deborah Gill	May 1671
Daniel Howard & Deborah Pitt	May 1672
Thomas Jewitt & Susanna Guilford	Oct 1672
John Bull & Mary Pitt	Nov 1672
Samuel Inggs & Mary Beal	Feb 1673
Thomas Gill & Susanna Wilson	Dec 1673
Thomas Joanes & Elizabeth Pitt	Dec 1673
Samuel Hobart & Hannah Gold	Feb. 1674

John Hobart & Hannah Burr	April 1674
Nathaniel Foulsham & Hannah Faxon	June 1674
John Lane & Mehitable	June 1674
Thomas Bacon & Christian Beale	Nov. 1674
William Sprague & Deborah Lane	Dec 1674
Francis Barker & Mary Lincoln	Jan. 1675
Dr Cutter & Mary Cowell	Jan. 1675
Thomas Marsh & Sarah Lincoln	May 1675
Robert Waterman & Susanna Lincoln	Oct. 1675
Simon Groce & Mary Bond of Boston	Oct. 1675
Robert Williams of Roxbury & Wid. Fering	Nov 1675
Arthur Caone & Sarah Gold	Nov. 1675

NOTE Groton burnt	13 March 1676
Marlborough burnt	26 March 1676
Rehoboth assaulted	28 March 1676
Sudbury burnt and Capt. } Wadsworth & Capt. Broclebank slain }	18 April 1676
John Jacob slain by the Indians } near his fathers house — the same day about }	April 19
the same time Sergeant Pratt of Weymouth was slain }	1676
Joseph Joanes & Anthony Sprague's houses burnt } Also Israel Hobarts, Nath <sup>l</sup> Chubbucks & James Whiton's }	April 20
houses burnt to the ground by the Indians }	1676
Henoch [perhaps Enoch] Hobart & Hannah Harris	Aug. 1676
Josiah Leavitt & Margaret Johnson	Oct 1676
John Fering & Hannah Beal at Boston	Dec 1676
Israel Leavitt & Lidia Jackson at Plymouth	Jan. 1677
Paul Gilford & Susanna Pullen	Feb. 1677
John Record & Hannah Hobart	July 1677
Daniel Hobart at Boston and Elizabeth Warren	Oct 1677
Joseph Baset & Martha Hobart	Oct. 1677
Daniel Lincoln & Elizabeth Lincoln	Jan 1678
Benj <sup>a</sup> Eastman & Anna Joy	April 1678
Nehemiah Clap & Sarah Leavitt	April 1678
Samuel Thaxter & Deborah Lincoln	June 1678
James Hawkes & Sarah Jacob	July 1678
William King & Deborah Prince	July 1678
Mr John Norton & Mary Mason at Boston	Nov 1678
Jacob Beal & Mary Beal	Jan. 1679

Thus far appears to have been recorded by the Rev. Peter Hobart, and as the record says, afterwards continued by his son, David Hobart. The Rev. Peter Hobart died Jan. 20, 1679, and was buried on the 23d, in the 75th year of his age, being 53 years a laborer in the work of the ministry; about 43 years at Hingham.

Peter Barns & Ann Canterbury	July 1679
A great fire in Boston wherein were burnt 77 } dwelling houses & 35 ware houses }	Aug 1679
John Low & Ruth Joy	Sept 1679
Daniel Mason & Rebecca Hobart	Oct 1679
John Lane & Sarah Beale	Jan. 1680
John Smith & Deac. Parkers daughter	April 1680



Daniel Cushing & Elizabeth Thaxter	Dec 1680
My Father [in law] Edmund Quincy & Mrs Eliot at Cambridge	Dec 1680
John Mayo & Hannah Freeman	April 1681
James Ray & Wid. Hewett	Jan 1682
Ephraim Marsh & Elizabeth Lincoln	Jan 1682
Benjamin Bate & Mary Leavitt at New London	Oct 1682
John Lewis & Hannah Lincoln	Nov 1682
Joshua Ripley & Hannah Bradford at Plymouth	Nov 1682
John Otis & Grace Bacon at Barnstable	July 1683
John Stowell & Mary Beal	Sept 1683
Joseph Loring & Hannah Leavitt	Oct 1683
Nathan Farrow & Mary Garnet	Dec 1683
Joseph Bate & Mary Lincoln	Jan 1684
Caleb Lincoln & Ruth Bate	May 1684
Goodman Jenkins & Wid. Ripley	June 1684
Mathew Cushing & Jael Jacob	Dec 1684
Thomas Lincoln & Sarah Lewis	Dec 1684
Samuel Gill & Ruth Lincoln	Jan 1685
Samuel Stowell & Rachel Gill	Jan. 1685
Peter Cushing & Hannah Hawkes	June 1685
James Garnet & Elizabeth Ward	June 1685
John (son of Capt. Thomas Andrews) & Patience Nicols	Dec 1685
Isaac Lazell & Abigail Leavitt	Jan. 1686
Mr Woodbridge & Deborah Totton	Aug. 1686
John Hunt & Ruth Quincy	Oct 1686
Jonathan May & Sarah Longle	Nov 1686
Benjamin Joanes & Susanna Beal	Dec 1686
Enoch Whiting & Mary Lincoln	Jan 1687
Nathaniel Nicols & Sarah Lincoln	March 1687
Daniel Lincoln & Sarah Nicols	April 1687
Samuel Lincoln & Deborah Hersey	April 1687
Elisha Turner & Elizabeth Jacob	June 1687
Stephen Garnet & Sarah Warren	Dec 1687
Ambrose Low & Ruth Andrews	Feb 1688
Thomas Remington & Remember Stowell	March 1688

[To be continued.]

## EDWARD BRECK.

Our materials are as yet exceeding scanty for the desired information of this early and enterprising emigrant to New England, and we should defer a notice of him in hopes of being better able to do his memory justice, but for a desire to lay before our readers the following letter, with which we have been favored by MR. THEODORE L. HOWE of Dorchester, a member of the society. Of the numerous original MS. documents in Mr. Howe's possession, this seems to be one of the most ancient; and we select it for its value in adding a few facts to the family history of EDWARD BRECK,\* about whom so little is known. It is

\* On the origin of the name *Breck* we have only a short note. It was called an *old word* by Phillips and Kersey, about 150 years ago, and modern lexicographers have exclud-

highly deserving of a place here on another account — as a specimen of epistolary writing of that day, which will not suffer by a comparison with any we have met with. But it comes to us in such a state of decay, that we are sorry to be under the necessity of acknowledging, that with all the force of eyes we can bring to bear upon it, its copy is imperfect. It has the appearance of having been saturated many times with water, and that of a color approaching nearly to the ink; nevertheless, we are very confident that we have approximated so near to the original, that its general import, and all its facts, are secured.

We might very likely be able to give some clue to the family of the writer of the letter, had he designated the county where he wrote, but by his giving us no other landmark than the town or village, he has deprived us of the ordinary means of discovery resorted to in similar cases. There are so many *Ashtons*, dispersed in so many counties, that a search would consume more time than we can devote to it.

The following is the article in *Farmer's Register*, on BRECK:—

"BRECK, EDWARD, Dorchester, a member of the church in 1636; adm. freeman, 1639. His son, CAPT. JOHN BRECK, was father of REV. ROBERT BRECK of Marlboro', who was b. in Dorchester, 7 Dec., 1682, d. 6 Jan., 1731. Sprague, *Hist. Dict.*, 79. ROBERT, Boston, freem., 1649, probably son of EDWARD. His son ROBERT was b. 1658."

The following letter makes it quite certain that the ROBERT of Boston, was son of EDWARD. The REV. ROBERT BRECK of Marlboro', grad. H. C. 1700, ordained there 25 Oct., 1704. In the central village burying-ground is a monument to his memory, upon which is a long and highly commendatory Latin inscription, beginning, *Reliquiae terrestres Theologi vere venerandi Roberti Breck sub hoc tumultu concervanter*, &c. His wife was Elizabeth Wainwright of Haverhill, Ms.

Among the papers communicated by Mr. Howe, there is an original deed, dated 20 June, 1638, setting forth, that, "I Thomas Treadwell of Ipswich in consideration of the sum of fiftie & one pounds, do couenant bargain & sell vnto EDWARD BRECKE of Dorchester al that house & tow accres of lande standinge & being on the ende of that lott next to the see that was m<sup>r</sup> Theophilus Wilson," &c. The same lot joined land, also, "that was Thomas Howes." This deed bears the names of *John Glouer* and *Thomas Starr* as witnesses. In another original deed, 18 Feb., 1641, (1642) "FRANCES BURRE, the wife of M<sup>r</sup>. Jonathan Burre,\* late of Dorchester in New England ffor Dyurs considerations mee mooving, but especially for & in consideration of the some of Twentie pounds of Lawfull English money,"—"of *Edward Breck* of Dorchester, yeoman"—"& his haire All that great Lott, lying amongst the great Lotts, between the lotts of Mr. Israell Stoughton &

ed it. Our authors define it a *bruise*, or a *gap in a hedge*, and in old Latin deeds we find *Brecca*, "a breach, decay, or any other want of repair." *Breck* seems still to be used in some parts of England to denote *pasture*. See Thoresby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, p. 99.

\* A biography of Rev. Jonathan Burr will be found in Dr. Harris's *Memorials of Dorchester*, pp. 40, 41, from which we learn that Aaron Burr, Vice President of the U. S., was his descendant.



of John Wiswall, containing twenty fouer Acars bee it moer or less." Witnessed by *John Glouer* and *Richard Withington*.\* Signed

"The F of  
lettre

FRANCES BURRE."

The next paper in which we find the name of EDWARD BRECK is an affidavit of Thomas Leake, dated 21. (4.) 58.: "I Thomas Leak Do Testifie that my Brother henry Leak & myself weare Chosen by Edward Breck & John Smith to set out the bounds beetween them, in the Swamp beetweene there houses," &c. This document is witnessed by *Humphrey Atherton*.

On the 24 Jan., 1679, (1680) "*Nathaniel Turner* of Situate, yeoman," for £11. sells to JOHN BRECK of Dorchester, tanner, about two acres of land, being in a sartain neck Comanly Cald Captins Neck." This deed was acknowledged 26 Jan., 1679-80, before "*William Stoughton* Assist'." It was witnessed by *Samuel Paul* and *Timothy ffoster*. The name of JOHN BRECK appears again in 1681 as a witness to an assignment of *Thomas Pope* to *Increase Sumner*. Again in 1685, when *John Trescott*, (carpenter,) deeds to him "his heyres & exiccutors" an eighth of a sawmill, "which the said Triskit lately buelt in dorchester nigh Daniell Elders vpon neponset riuer, with the eight part of all yron work as well as timber with dams, Boomes, floome," &c.

We find Edward Breck among the select men of Dorchester in 1642; one of a committee for building a new meeting house, 1645; select man, 1646, 1655, 1656, 1659. That he held those offices at these dates, is shown in *Blake's Annals of Dorchester*.

Mr. Edward Breck died Nov. 2, 1662, leaving children, Robert, John, Mary, Elizabeth, and Susannah. John followed the business of a tanner, and was extensively engaged in various kinds of business, and was well known as Capt. John Breck. The neck of land now called Squantum belonged to him. He died Feb. 4, 1691-2, leaving a wife and several children, the eldest of whom was Edward, (also a tanner,) who was the father of Jonathan Breck of Medfield, currier; Joseph of Bellingham, trader; Edward of Salem, hatter; and a daughter, wife of John Robinson of Dorchester. These last four children were all living in 1789.

Susannah Breck, daughter of the first Edward, was living unmarried in 1674. Of the other children, Robert, Mary, and Elizabeth, our papers supply no facts. Capt. John Breck made a provision in his will, that "one son be brought up to learning." This son (whose name does not appear in the will) was doubtless the graduate of 1700, the Rev. Robert of Marlboro', before mentioned. In the genealogy of the Minot family, I., 173, it is stated that *John Minot*, who d. in Dorchester, 1690, m. *Elizabeth Brick*, who d. in the same town, 1670. She was, it is not unlikely, the *Elizabeth*, dau. of the first Edward Breck.

DR. SAMUEL BRECK of Worcester, was a son of the Rev. Robert

\* Several persons of the name of Withington, at Dorchester, have attained a great age. The united ages of five of them are 411 years, while their average is 81 3-5 years.—*The Sexton's Monitor, and Dorchester Cemetery Memorial*.

Breck of Marlboro', and was a surgeon in the revolutionary army. He is supposed to have gone to Worcester about 1730. In 1747, he removed to Windsor, Ct., but died in Springfield, in 1764. His house in Worcester was situated on the common, southeast of the meeting house, and was purchased by John Chandler, treasurer, for the use of the town.\*

The Rev. ROBERT BRECK of Springfield, was son of the Rev. Robert Breck of Marlborough, Ms., and grandson of Capt. John Breck of Dorchester.† He was the author of a valuable Century Sermon, 1775, and several funeral and other discourses. He died April 20, 1784, in his 71st year, and 49th of his ministry. On his monument in Springfield, we read,

He taught us how to live, & O! too high  
A price for knowledge! taught us how to die.

To fix a date to our letter is perhaps a more difficult thing than the reading of it; the former may be impossible, and the latter is certainly next to it. All we are at present able to do is to *suppose* it was written about 1639.

The name of *Breck* has probably, with some branch of the family, gone into that of *Brick*. The celebrated John Dunton, in his *Life and Errors*, has given a very amusing account of a widow Brick, as he spells the name, who was living in Boston when he was here, in 1686. His way of informing his reader that Mrs. Brick's husband was dead, is by saying that she had had her *head* cut off. On being invited to visit Natick, to attend the annual summer lecture there with several friends, he says, "When we were setting forward, I was forced, out of civility and gratitude to take Madam Brick behind me on horseback. It is true, she was the Flower of Boston, but, in this case, proved no more than a *beautiful sort of luggage* to me."

The name of Breck does not appear in the earlier directories of Boston, but in that of 1798, we find *Joseph Breck*, mariner, living in Salutation Alley, and *Moses Breck*, boat-builder, Ship street; but no *Bricks*.

A "Mr. John Breck" was a subscriber to Prince's New England Chronology, published in 1736, but without his place of residence being stated.

We now submit the letter, noting that the words in italics are supplied from the general context, and although they do not fully satisfy us in all cases, they convey, we think, the sense of the original.

Ould and loueing frend  
though I haue written twice & receiued no returne, yet I cannot let  
slipp such as optunitie, but write againe at least w<sup>th</sup> importunitie, to  
force my old frend to his penn againe: But me thinkes my thoughts  
returne this Apollogie for my old frend, he is in sorrowe for his dear  
wife, for his sweet daughter, both which I hear god hath of late taken  
vnto himselfe. So hopefull a sonne here,‡ so gracious & sweet a wife

\* See Lincoln's *Hist. Worcester*, 173 and 254.

† *Worcester Magazine*, II. 187.

‡ By which it appears he left a son in England.



& daughter there, cannot but lye Close to a tender father & loueing husband's hart. But I question not but god hath fitted you for these sadd & heauie tryalls before he brought them vpon you. He hath stored you w<sup>th</sup> grace to manage all states & Conditions, & wisdom to deny all affections & vnseemly passions. Now you see the lords will is done. I know you cannot but willingly submit. You have lost wife & children, louing & louely, but they are not lost, who are singing their halleluiahs in heauen, & inioy for an earthly husband, parent eternall & havenly. But O they were louely & pleasent in their liues, and content & comfort was lapped upp in their inioyment. I know it was not so, you were of too nigh communion with god to Satisfie yourself w<sup>th</sup> creature comforts. But, I loued them dearly, your loue may now the more freely & intirely be carried on to god that gave them; O let all your sorrow be godly sorrow, & all your ioy, ioy of the holy, holy ghost, w<sup>ch</sup> no man cann take from you; make god your all in all, let him be your treasure, so you cannot then be made poore by any losse, or miserable by any distresse; yea, so your dutes will be sweet, Crosses more tolerable, sin intolerable; your hart more enlarged, mind more spitualized, your life more gracious, death more comfortable; goeing not only to your wife & children, but to your treasure & your all; we blesse god for your peace, vnion, & harmonie in your churches; care to redresse errors and opinions which w<sup>th</sup> us abound. *These sad afflictions* forcing mee to write something, have extorted frō mee these fewe advertisements, which I begine to checke my selfe, knowing I write to an old disciple and one in Christ long before my selfe & liue amongst such water springs as need none of poore sauorles droppings; but I haue done. Your old friend thinkes much. Hee hath not hard from you theise 2 yeares last past; it may be you writt *of the lettres* miscarried. I pray you commend me dearly to your sonn Robert, & to your man John Birchall,\* that went ouer with you frō our Towne I hear he is well & *liueing in your Town again*. So in hast I rest.

Ashton i2<sup>th</sup> of the ij Monthe

yor dear ffrend  
JAMES WOOD

[Superscribed]  
To his deare and loueing  
ffrend Edward Brecke at  
DorChester in Newe  
England these.

We should be glad if it were in our power to offer something upon the history of the writer of the foregoing letter, but his name, like that of the place where he wrote the letter, is found in so many places, it is difficult to determine any thing with certainty about him. The name of Wood occurs very early in the annals of New England. William Wood, who wrote that excellent book about New England called

\* We have not met with this name elsewhere. It may be that since written Birch. There was a *Samuel Birch* of Dorchester in 1734, who was son of *Joseph* of that town, blacksmith. Farmer found a *Thomas Bircher*, 1637; *Edward Burcher*, Plymouth, 1623, but no *Birchall* nor *Birch*. If it be the same as *Birchard*, very likely he went to Norwich, as this name appears there in 1660. In our present volume, p. 52, we have *John Burchley*, (there misspelt *Burchly*.) of Roxbury. See Vol. I., 315.

"NEVV ENGLANDS PROSPECT," may have been of his family. He came here, as is inferred from a passage in his work, as early as 1629, or perhaps 1628 — very probably with Gov. Endicott. His book was printed in 1634, in London, immediately on his return to England, and about all we know of him is contained in it. There is such a *forest of woods*, from that time to the present, both in Old and New England, that for any one *out of that forest* to undertake to give any genealogical account of them, would be a task very much like that for a native of the western prairies to undertake to trace the pedigree of the Smiths.

It may not be uninteresting, however, nor without its use, to give a short pedigree of a *James Wood*, a Puritan, a cotemporary at least with the writer of our letter.

JAMES WOOD was a cornet of dragoons under Cromwell. He was a Yorkshire man, and finally settled in Ireland, in the county of Sligo. He m. a dau. of Archdeacon Brown of Skreene, Killala, and d. in 1692, leaving a son and heir.

JAMES, ESQ., whose wife was dau. of Langs of Skreene. He had a son

JAMES, ESQ., b. 1702, who m. Catherine Fleming, widow, dau. of — Walker of Athlone. His eldest son was

JAMES, ESQ., b. 1732, whose wife was Maria, dau. of James Leech, Esq. He d. 1794, and his eldest son

JAMES, ESQ., succeeded him, and served as high sheriff of his county. He d. in 1814, and was succeeded by

James Wood, Esq., who was b. 1797, and is the present representative of the family.\*

#### ABSTRACTS OF THE EARLIEST WILLS UPON RECORD IN THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, MS.

[Continued from p. 186, of this volume.]

JOHN PERRY.

This 4<sup>o</sup> of June 1642. 24 (5) 1643 [in margin.]

I John Perry of Roxbury, being weake in body. My wife shall have all my house, & land & goods, w<sup>th</sup>in doores & w<sup>th</sup>out, & to bring up my children vntil my eldest son is of the age of 21 yeares, then halfe my house & land or the benefit thereof to be equally divided vnto my three children, the other halfe unto my wife during her naturall life, then the whole to remaine vnto my children, that is to say, a double portion vnto my oldest son, & the other theire equal portions. Therefore further my desire & request is vnto my beloved brethren, William Hetth & Phillip Eliot be pleased to oversee & counsell my wife & children for their best comfort as they are able.

JOHN PERRY.

Isaack Heath

Witnessed by Phillip Eliot to be the will

of John Perry, before the Court of Boston, the 7<sup>o</sup>  
of the 1<sup>o</sup>. 1642 or 1643.

Increase Nowell Sec:

\* See Burke's Genealogical works.



## JONATHAN WAYMOUTH.

24<sup>o</sup> (5<sup>o</sup>) 1643, [in margin.]

I Jonathan Waymouth, seaman, bound for the west Indies, giue my goods to John Sweete, shipwright of Boston, for his use till I returne. First, he is to receive from goodman ffrafter of Dorchester two Ewe Goats & 21<sup>s</sup> for me, from David Anderson at Long Island, 31<sup>s</sup> from goodman Merry, £5. after Gd. Merry hath receiued it of John Saunder, fisherman, liueing at Pascataway, & also he is to receiue from Richard wright of Boston, £10. 5<sup>s</sup> after he has receiued it of Edward Heathe, 7<sup>th</sup> 5<sup>s</sup>, & 3<sup>l</sup> more from Arthur Browne. Of James Davies 18<sup>s</sup>. one suite of apparell & cloake w<sup>ch</sup> he is to sell for me, & as I think worth 50<sup>s</sup>, as also one silver spoone of 5<sup>s</sup> prise: one chest of 7<sup>s</sup> worth, & bookes & other smale things in the chest, w<sup>ch</sup> the aforesaid John Sweete is to sell & improve till I, Jonathan Waymouth, do come againe.

this 19<sup>th</sup> day november: 1639

A hand &amp; Seale.

Witness, John Mansfield,

deposed that this is a true Copie of

the will before the Court, 26 (11<sup>o</sup>) 1642.

Increase Nowell Sec:

## SAMUEL HAGBORNE.\*

24<sup>o</sup> (5<sup>o</sup>) 1643, [in margin.]

The nineteenth of January, 1642. I Samuel Hagborne of Roxbury, haueing my understanding & memory, do make & ordaine this my last will & Testament. *Imprimus*, wife sole executrix. I intreate the Reverend & beloved Elders & deacons of our church of Roxbury to be ouerseers, & I giue them power to order all my estate, & guide my wife in all her wayes. *Item*. My debts in England shall be paid out of my stock or lands. *Item*. Oldest daughter, Elizabeth, shall haue the greate pot & 3 silver spoones which her Grandfather gave her, — each of my daughters shall haue a bed, blanket, Rugg, boalster & a pair of sheets, only my wife shall take her choice of the best first. Out of my greate desire to promote learning for Gods hono<sup>r</sup> & the good of his church, my will is that when Roxbury shall set up a free school in the towne, there shall be 10<sup>s</sup> p annu out of the neck of land, & 10<sup>s</sup> p annu out of the house & house lot vnto it for ever. *Item*. I giue vnto my brother, Abraham Hagborne, the heifer w<sup>ch</sup> I bought of Daniel Brewer, & my suite of apparell. *Item*. I giue vnto my brother Lugg four bushels of Indian corne and my suite of apparell. *Item*. I give betwixt my dau. Eliz<sup>th</sup>, my maide Alice, & my man Nathaniel, the heifer w<sup>ch</sup> I bought of Mr. Gore, whereof one quarter being Alices already, I giue her another quarter, so that it is half hers & the other half equally between Eliz<sup>th</sup> & Nathan<sup>l</sup>. afores<sup>d</sup>, if he serve his time out faithfully to my wife. To my Eldest son Samuel half my house & lands called the neck, when he is one & twenty. Wife to haue the hay of 10 Acres of saltmarsh on the further side, as long as she liueth.

\* This name is spelt many ways. Farmer has "HACKBURNE, ABRAHAM, freem. 1645, had sons, ISAAC, b. 1642; JOSEPH, b. 1652. Samuel, Ms, freem. 1638," which is all he has given us. Mr. Ellis (*Hist. Roxbury*, 120,) has no Abraham, but gives us the children of Samuel, as follows: Elizabeth, b. 24 April, 1635; Samuel, b. 1637; John, b. 1640; Hannah, b. 5 January, 1642. Samuel, our testator, died 24: 11: 1642.

*Item.* To son Samuel my house, house lott & swamp at his mothers decease. If he die under age, my sonne John shall have half his lands, & the other half to be equally divided between my two daughters. If both my sons die, my daughters to be joint heirs. To Son John the other half of my land called the Neck at one & twenty. To oldest daughter my peece of land called the Calnes pasture, when she is one & 20. To my younger daughter, my woodlot & my part of the 4000 Acres w<sup>ch</sup> is about 100 & four score Acres, more or lesse, when she is eighteen. If she die under age her sister shall be her heir. *Item.* I give my last Division of Land in Roxbury to my two daughters after my wifes disease. My greate desire is that one sonne be brought up to learning, if my estate will afforde it.  
p me SAM HAGBURNE.

## Witnesses

William Perkins

Joseph weld

Joshua Hewes

John Johnson

Deposed the 8<sup>th</sup> day of the first M<sup>o</sup>: <sup>1642</sup><sub>1643</sub>

before the Court, witnes,

Increase Nowel Secretary.

## RICHARD CARVER.

30<sup>o</sup> (8<sup>o</sup>) 1643, [in margin.]

In the name of God Amen. the eighteenth day of December, in the yeare of o<sup>r</sup> Lord God, 1638. I Richard Carver of watertowne, in New England, yeoman, being sick, but of perfect memory. *Item.* To Elizabeth Carver, my daughter, £30. in money or goods. *Item.* To Susanna Carver, my daughter, the value of £30 money or goods, all the residue of all my goods & houseing, w<sup>th</sup> my lott lands, chattles, Cattell, money & debts whatsoeuer, vnto Grace, my wellbeloued wife, she to pay the legacies & to keep my daughter Susanna vntil she be disposed of.

witnesses

Nicholas Guye\*

A hand &amp; Seale

Joseph Tainter†

Testified before the Governo<sup>r</sup>, John Winthrop,  
the 9<sup>o</sup> of 7<sup>o</sup>, 1641.

## HENRY RUSSELL.

30<sup>o</sup> (8) 1643, [in margin.]

The last will of Henry Russell of Weymouth, the 28<sup>o</sup> of the 11<sup>o</sup> Month, 1639. I giue my wife half my land & half my house, my land being eight acres or there abouts, during her widowhood. My daughter Elizabeth full & sole heire, executor & administrator of all my house, lands goods cattle, money now in possession, or otherwise in grant vndisposed of—y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>t</sup> £30. be not paid to goodman stowe his vse in England, w<sup>ch</sup> I took vp of him here in Cattle & goods, then shall my wife & daughter equally make satisfaction. Overseers of this my will, & also of this my child, namely Zaccheus Goold, will<sup>m</sup> Cowdery, Edward Batts,† Henry

\* GUY, NICHOLAS, Watertown, a deacon, was admitted freeman, 1639. — Farmer.

† The same, probably, who came to New England in 1638, in the ship *Confidence* of London, from Southampton, at the age of 25 years. See p. 108 of this volume.

‡ Not clear in the record, but I doubt not it should be Batte.



Russell. Witnesses, John Vppam Edward Batte, Jeremy Gould. Further I giue & assign vnto Jane my wife, the remainder of time to be served by my seruant John Comstock.

HENRY RUSSELL X his mark.

Witnessed by [as above.]

This is a true copy of the original will proved before the Governo<sup>r</sup> by the oath of Edward Batte, one of the witnesses. 9 (8) 1640, to be entered by the Recorder.

Testor Tho: Lechford.

---

THOMAS BITTLESTONE.\*

30 (8) 1643, [in margin.]

He deceased the 3<sup>o</sup> of Nouember 1640. *Imp.* To my daughter, Elizabeth Bittlestone, for her child's portion, £150. To Mr. Thomas Shepherd the pastor of Cambridge £5. To Mr. floordam† who came over in the ship w<sup>th</sup> me, for a token, 20<sup>o</sup>. To my wife, Elisabeth Bittlestone, the rest of mine estate. I leaue to my wife my boy, John Swan, to serue her sixe years, she then to giue him £5. If my daughter dye before she come to perfect age, then her estate to return to my wife. Should they both dye, then one 3<sup>d</sup> of my estate to be giuen to my Naturall kindred in Ould England, one 3<sup>d</sup> to this church of Cambridge, the other 3<sup>d</sup> to my two friends, Thomas Cheesholand, & W<sup>m</sup>. Cutter, both of Cambridge. Tho: Cheesholand & W<sup>m</sup> Cutter shall haue the oversight of my daughters estate.

Witnesses Richard Cutter  
Katherine Haddon  
Barbara Cutter

Deposed the 7<sup>o</sup> of the 7<sup>o</sup> month 1643  
by these three before me

Samuel Symons &  
Increase Nowell.

---

MOSES PAINE.‡

30<sup>th</sup> (8) 1643, [in margin.]

I moses Paine of Braintree in New England gent. Son moses Executor. To Steven Paine my second sonne one quarter of my goods & lands in Braintree, Cambridge, Concord & Pascataway in New England, also a quarter of my goods or debts in Ould England if they may be recovered.

\* The inventory of his estate amounted to £271: 2s.: 2d., £175 of which was in money. It bears date of record 30 (8) 1643, and is signed by *Thomas Cheesholme, John Sill, and William Cutter*. The name of BITTLESTONE is not found in *Farmer's Register*. He lived in Cambridge. We know none of the name at this time.

† Perhaps Robert, a minister, who went to South Hampton, L. I. There are many of the name on the easterly part of the island at this day. The Rev. *Robert Fordham*, probably accompanied Rev. Mr. Denton to Hempstead in 1644, as he is the first person named in Keift's patent to that town. His wife's name was *Elizabeth*. His children were, Hannah, who married Samuel Clark, another dau., who m. Lieut. Edward Howell, both of Hempstead; John, who d. 1683; Jonah, a minister, who preached a time at Hempstead, after Mr. Denton left, in 1662; Robert and Joseph. Mr. Fordham died in September, 1674. His son Jonah, above named, had a son Josiah, also a clergyman, who preached a while at Setauket, after the death of Mr. Brewster. Said Josiah Fordham was the great-grandfather of B. F. THOMPSON, Esq., the historian of Long Island, our chief authority for this note.

‡ Inventory on record, amounting to £671: 03s., debts to be paid out £73-5s.-5d. Date of entry 30 (8) 1643. Signed by *Robert Kitchell, William Chittenden, Benjamin Albe, and John Reade*.

To Elizabeth Paine my daughter one quarter of my goods in the fore-named places, & in Ould England if they be recovered. Out of the former household stuffe, that one chest of fine Linnen be giuen to her, excepting two paire of fine & stronge sheetes, to be giuen to son Moses, & two paire to son Steven, Strong & good. Sonne Steven to be vnder sonne Moses' tuition till at the age of 20 & 3 yeeres. To sonne Steuen twenty pounds sterling. To be brought vp at schoale for three months, & 6 months for the bettering of his reading & writing, to be paid for by son Moses. lastly the moiety & one halfe of my estate, goods, house, lands, cattle, debts, moveables, Chatteles be giuen to my oldest sonne, Moses Payne,\* & he to be sole executor. Further, to the said Moses I giue half my debts in Ould England, if they may be recovered. Daughter Elizabeth to be paid her portion w<sup>thin</sup> three months after my decease.

17th of the 4th mo., commonly called June, 1643.

A Hand.

Witnesses John Mills,  
Daniel Weld.

As an addition to this my last will, I Moses Paine bequeath unto my wife, Judith Paine, twenty shillings, to be paid her w<sup>th</sup> the space of ten yeares after my decease.

20th 4th m<sup>o</sup>., 1643.

Richard Brackett,  
Henry Adams,  
John Mills.

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#### HOGARTH GRAVE-STONE.

Here lies the body  
of William Hogarth Esqr  
who died October the 26<sup>th</sup> 1764  
aged 67 years

Mrs. Jane Hogarth  
wife of William Hogarth Esqr  
Obiit the 13<sup>th</sup> of November 1789  
Ætat 80 years —

Farewell great Painter of Mankind,  
Who reach'd the noblest point of Art;  
Whose pictur'd morals charm the mind,  
And thro' the eye correct the heart.

If Genius fire thee, reader stay;  
If Nature touch thee, drop a tear;  
If neither move thee, turn away,  
For Hogarth's honour'd dust lies here.

\* "Moses Pajne, Ensigne to the foote compā in Braintry being remooved from thence, the magist doe Appoint Sergt. Robert Swelus (?) to be Ensigne to y<sup>e</sup> Comp<sup>y</sup> in his stead."  
— *General Court Files*.



[For The New England Historical and Genealogical Register.]

# THOMAS HOLLIS.

MR. EDITOR,—

A few months since an original letter of Thomas Hollis to Dr. Increase Mather, which has probably never been printed, was lent me by a friend. Thinking it might be interesting to the public, I made a copy for publication. Soon afterwards, in looking over a volume of the New England Weekly Journal of the year 1731, I met with an account of the death of Mr. Hollis, accompanied with a statement of his benefactions to Harvard College. As these documents will naturally be read with greater interest in connection, I send both for insertion in the pages of the Register.

The Rev. Andrew Elliot, D. D., in a letter to Mr. Hollis's nephew, Thomas Hollis, Esq., also a generous benefactor of Harvard, says, "No one can be a friend to the College, or to New England, and not venerate the name of Hollis."

D. PULSIFER.

August, 25, 1719.

REVEREND SIR

I received your letter—and present of books—for wch I thank you, I have read them all thorô with pleasure, & rejoyce in your & the Churches mercie from God, that you are enabled to bring forth such fruit in old Age—and pray God to preserve your usefulness yet longer for his Service on Earth—my aged Father—at about 83. departed this life, wch was about a yeare agoe—having been useful & liberal to many in his day; and a gracious Blessing thrô Gods grace attends his Seed after him. I am now about 60. years of age, a baptized Christian as he was; and desirous to be faithful—and to love all men that call on our Lord Jesus Christ and love him in Sincerity.

He lived to see all his Children make profession of their Faith—be Baptized—and added to the Church of Christ, now meeting at Pinnars hall under the care of Mr Jere: Hunt and sundry of his Grandchildren with many others related to him in the flesh—wch was a great comfort to him—it pleased God to afflict him with blindness in both Eyes above 20 years, wch he bore wth uncommon Patience. I note these particulars because in your letter you seem to have some faint remembrance of him, but to have forgotten me, tho' in my letter to you I hinted, I was the man that gave you a minute out of my Unkle Thorner's will—whose Executor I am: & you said you would cause it to be recorded in your Colledg Registers—aproving of my said Unkles pious thought, tho' as yet very distant—I was willing of my own substance to make a present to y<sup>e</sup> same purpose—I am glad it is well arived, and sold—and the produce paid to your Treasurer, whose receipt I have receiwd—I perceive there was some damage by a Storme, wch has caused some abatement that it falls a little short of £300—so much as it is, I doubt not but you or the present worthy President will take care to dispose of according to my intention. it would please me if I might advise, that the first intrest money arising—so much as may make it up even £300—might be added—so as that your Register may stand an even Summe—and then the produce afterwards to be applyed as you was mentioning. and may the Lord Jesus Christ approve & accept it, as being done to his servants—for his name & honour on earth.

I have tho<sup>t</sup> living—or by Will to order over to you a larger parsel [of] goods, the produce to be added for same uses to the summe you now have in hand—

please to accept a few books in return from me also. I was in y<sup>e</sup> Country neare Chichester—when I receiwd yours of the 15 June & wrote the foregoing answer—and mist an opportunity of forwarding it as designd before

Winter — humbly desiring your prayers for me & mine, that I may be found faithful to Death &c

Reverend Sir

Sir your very Loving freind  
THO HOLLIS

London Xber. 21. 1719

[Superscribed]

For

The Reverend Doctor  
Increase Mather

in

Boston  
New England

Rec<sup>d</sup> April 21<sup>st</sup>  
1720

From The New England Weekly Journal, Monday, March 29, 1731.

London, Jan. 19.

Last Week died Thomas Hollis, sen. Esq; an eminent Ironmonger in the Minories, possess'd of a very great Estate: He was nominated for Sheriff of this City by Sir Gerard Conyers, in the Time of his Mayoralty, and eminent for his Bounty towards promoting Religion in New England, &c.

From The New-England Weekly Journal, Monday, April 19, 1731.

Boston, April 14, 1731.

Whereas some of the good People of our Country, piously disposed to honour the Memory of our late great and generous Benefactour, *Thomas Hollis* Esq; of London, have earnestly desired to be informed what the Benefactions of Mr. *Hollis* to the College have been, to what Sum they amount, and how he came to shew us the kindness of GOD as he has done: It is therefore tho't fit to insert the following Account (however imperfect) in this public Paper.

When the Rev. Dr. *Increase Mather* was Agent for the Province in London, Anno 1690, he was known in his Character of *President* or *Rector* of Harvard College to Mr. *Hollis*, who then told him that he purpos'd to remember said College in his Will, which was no doubt gratefully accepted & encouraged by Mr. *Mather*.

Accordingly Mr. *Hollis* put down in his Will one Hundred Pounds Sterl. to the said College whenever he should die; & so it stood till about the Year 1717, or 18. At which time it pleased GOD to incline Mr. *Hollis* to be his own Executor, and he sent over the said Sum to the College, and Mr. *Cradock* paid three hundred Pounds our Money to Mr. Treasurer *White*.

At the same time the good Providence of GOD had order'd it that the Rev. Mr. *Benjamin Colman*, of Boston then one of the Reverend Corporation, had for about two Years corresponded with Mr. *John Hollis*, a worthy Gentleman in London, in behalf of two poor Orphans a Minister's Daughters, who nam'd him to Mr. *Colman* as their Father.

Mr. *Colman* being then to write to Mr. *John Hollis* just as the gift of Mr. *Thomas Hollis* came to hand; he naturally was led to observe to Him how One of his Name had surprised us with his Goodness and Bounty. "It may be (added Mr. *Colman*) the Gentleman may be known to You, or may be related to You; and if it should so happen I would pray you to give Him my Thanks, being one of the present Governours of the Col-



"lege, and let him see the following Account of it. In this Account Mr. Colman was directed by GOD to inform our Benefactor, of whom and his Principles he was utterly ignorant, "That the Sons of Parents *Episcopal* "in their Judgment, or *Baptists*, were equally received instructed and graduated in our little Academy, as well as those of our own Profession, *Congregational* or *Presbyterian*.

This, and some other things in Mr. Colman's Letter, happen'd to suite & please Mr. Hollis, who was in Judgment against *Infant-Baptism*; but so Catholic in his Temper & Practice, that he was a Member in full Communion at *Pinner's-Hall* in London, an eminent Church there of the *Congregational* Denomination.

Mr. John Hollis was own Brother to Thomas, our Benefactor; and when He receiv'd Mr. Colman's Letter he gave it to his Brother, who immediately began his Correspondence with Mr. Colman, telling him "that the Account he had given him of the College pleas'd him so much that he "had sent over *two hundred Pounds* more for the College, towards the Support of poor Students in it. And Mr. Treasurer that Year (1719) receiv'd *Six hundred Pounds* more, in addition to the first *three hundred*.

Mr. Colman could not but return a very grateful Acknowledgment for so great a Bounty as *nine hundred Pounds* received. But in his Letter he happen'd to say, "That if he could have Imagin'd so great a Bounty from "any Gentleman to the College, he should have wish'd it might have been "a Foundation for a *Professor of Divinity*, which should have born the "Benefactors Name to all Posterity among us, by the Will of GOD.

Mr. Hollis answered "with Wonder that we had not a *Professor of Divinity* before that Day, & pray'd to be immediately inform'd, "What would be a meet Stypend or Salary for one?

But before the *Corporation's* Answer could reach him he had ship'd off more Goods to the College Treasurer, which arriv'd safely to the Sum of *fifteen hundred Pounds* our money.

He then inform'd Mr. President Leverett and the Corporation, that his Purpose was, if GOD pleas'd, to have *ten Students* in the College who should yearly and for ever receive *ten Pounds* each; and would allow *Eighty Pounds* per Annum for a Professor of Divinity; and ten Pounds per Annum to the Treasurer of the College for his Care and Trouble in keeping his Accodnts distinct; and *five Pounds* more yearly for incidental Charges or Deficiencies. And then his Bounty amounted to *one hundred and ninety five Pounds* per Annum.

Mr. Hollis at the same time wrote in several Letters to Mr. Colman about a *Professor of the Mathematicks*, and of a *Natural and Experimental Phylosophy*, that it was much upon his Heart to get One in our College: and within the Compass of a few Years he sent over Moneys for this Foundation also, and fix'd his stypend also at *Eighty Pounds* per Annum. And because this was an Increase of Mr. Treasurer's Labour, he added another *ten Pounds* per Annum for Him. And so his Bounty stands at *two hundred eighty and five Pounds* per Annum.

But besides these noble Foundations, he has added many other valuable Gifts. His *Apparatus* for his Professor of *Experimental Philosophy* cost him *one hundred and twenty* or (*fifty*, I know not which) *Pounds Sterl.* His *Hebrew and Greek Types* sent to the College cost him *forty Pounds Sterl.* But how much the many small *Boxes of Books* which he sent over to the Library cost Him, He himself only knew. I suppose the College may well estimate 'em at several hundred Pounds our Money.

many of these Books he let us know were given by his Friends, tho' all of his Procuring for us. To all he added his *Picture* at the Request of Mr. *President Leverett* and Mr. *Colman*.

If the foregoing Account may gratify our inquisitive *Friends*, do Honour to our *Deceased Benefactor*, stop the Mouths of the *Envious* and stir up Others to *do Good* hoping for nothing again, I shall not repent the little pains of this Extract.

### PASSENGERS FOR VIRGINIA.

[Communicated by H. G. Somerby, Esq.]

28 May 1685. Theis under written names are to be transported to Virginia imbarqued in the Speedwell of London Jo: Chappell M<sup>r</sup> being examined by the minister of Gravesend of their conformitie to the orders and discipline of the Church of England & have taken the oath of Allegiance.

	Years.		Years.
Henry Beere,	24	Jo: Beeby,	17
Jo: West,	30	Jo: Turner,	19
Richard Morris,	19	Samuell Holmes,	20
Nic <sup>s</sup> Tetloe,	35	Jo: Bever,	24
W <sup>m</sup> Shipman,	22	Jo: Talbott,	27
Nathaniell Faierbothor,	21	Edward Austin,	26
Richard Baylie,	22	Tho: Greene,	24
W <sup>m</sup> Spencer,	17	Richard Browne,	19
James Lowder,	20	W <sup>m</sup> Appleby,	32
Chri: Metcalf,	19	Robert Parker,	21
Jeremy Burr,	20	W <sup>m</sup> Cunningham,	21
Will <sup>m</sup> Basford,	19	Tho: Willis,	19
Jo: Watson,	22	W <sup>m</sup> Straughan,	22
Jo: Gilgate,	22	Geo: Sympson,	19
Rob <sup>t</sup> Spynk,	20	Richard Phillips,	20
Richard Rowland,	20	Arthur Saidwell,	25
Tho: Childs,	30	Melashus McKay,	22
Jo: Curden,	22	Richard Thomas,	20
Tho: Romney,	19	Katherin Richards,	19
Jo: Harris,	20	Marie Sedgwick,	20
Christopher Piddington,	18	Elizabeth Biggs,	10
Edmond Clark,	16	Dorothie Wyncott,	40
Jonas Smith,	22	Ann Wyncott,	16
W <sup>m</sup> Hynton,	25	Phillipp Biggs,	6 mo.
Jo: Mowser,	22	Elizabeth Few,	20
Samuell Tyres,	21	Francis Langworth,	25
W <sup>m</sup> Steebens,	22	Chr: Reinolds,	24
Tho: Busby,	19	Abram Poore,	20
Richard Harvy,	32	Elizabeth Tuttell,	25
Tho: Robins,	17		



## MR. FITCH.

North Hadley 1 mo. 27th 1848.

Respected Friend, the Editor of the New England Historical and Genealogical Register.

From the "Register," Vol. I., page 315, I copy the following; viz.:

"In the year 1660, the Rev. James Fitch, the first pastor of the church of Saybrook, with the greater part of his church, moved from Saybrook to Norwich. Said Mr. Fitch continued to be pastor of said church at Norwich, until by reason of his age and infirmity he resigned his said office about the year 1696, and in 1702 removed to the town of Lebanon, and soon after died in a good old age."

To add to the information respecting this James Fitch, I will copy an extract from my friend the late John Fitch of Mansfield, Ct., who was many years a judge in that state.

"The Venerable Mr. Fitch of whom you speak is my ancestor, being the fifth generation from him in the line of his 4th son, *John*, who settled in Windham. He had nine sons and five daughters. One or more of his sons settled in Lebanon, where he retired after the infirmities of age rendered him unable to pursue his public labors, where he died. The old burying-ground in Lebanon received his remains, and contains a monument to his memory.

"The inscription [on said monument] is as follows:—*In hoc Sepulchro depositæ sunt Reliquiæ, viri vere Reverendi domini JACOBI FITCH; natus fuit apud Boeking in Comitatu Essexiæ in Anglia, Anno Domini 1622, Decembris 24. Qui postquam linguis et literis optime institutus fuisset, in Nov-Anglia venit, ætatis 16, et deinde vitam degit Harfordiæ, per septennium sub institutione virorum celeberrimorum domini Hooker et domini Stone. Postea munere pastoralis functus est apud Saybrook, per annos 14. Illine, cum ecclesiæ, majori parte Norvicem migravit et ibi cæteros vitæ annos transegit in opere evangelico. In senectute, vero præ corporis infirmitate necessario cessabat ab opere publico; tandemque recessit liberis apud Lebanon, ubi, semi-anno fere exacto obdormivit in Jesu, anno 1702, Novembris 18, ætatis suæ 80; vir ingenii acumine, pondere judicii, prudentia, charitate sancta, laboribus, et omnemodo vitæ sanctitate, peritia quoque, et vi concionandi nulli secundus.*"

"Those of the name in the vicinity of Windham, Lebanon, Canterbury, Preston, Norwich, and Montville are his descendants. Those in the western part of the state (Connecticut) descended from his brother Thomas, who settled in Norwalk ———."\*

Thy Friend,

D. M. LEONARD.

\* In the Rev. Dr. Hall's *History of Norwalk, Ct.*, will be found the best kind of materials for a genealogy of this branch of the Fitch family.—ED.

## WOBURN BURYING-GROUND.

INSCRIPTIONS ON THE GRAVE STONES IN THE FIRST BURYING-GROUND  
IN WOBURN CENTRE.

The following copies were made by me during the past summer. My object was to fill up the Records of Deaths for this town, which are about being re-copied by the Rev. Samuel Sewall of Burlington. Thinking this list might be of some interest to your readers, particularly that portion of them who are engaged in antiquarian researches, I send it to you to dispose of as you may think proper.

Respectfully yours,

N. WYMAN, JR.

Convirs	Dea Josias	d. Feb 8 <sup>th</sup> 1689 a 72
Fowle	Liewt James	Dec 17 1690 a 49
Convirs	Edward s of Edward & Sarah	Oct 28 1691 a 3 days
Convers	Anna w of Liewt. James	Aug 10 1691. a 69 y
Carter	Elisabeth w of John	May 6 1691 a 78
Batman	William s of John & Abigail	July 7 1692 a 1 y 9 m
Converse	Edward	July 26 1692 a 37
Carter	Cap <sup>t</sup> John	Sept 14 1692 a 76
Thompson	Lieu <sup>t</sup> James	Sept 4 1693 a 44
Convers	Timothy s of Josiah & Ruth	Sept 3 <sup>d</sup> 1693 a 2 m
Convers	Josiah s of Josias & Ruth	Dec 30 1693 a 3 y
"	Ebenezer s of James & Hannah	Nov 9 1693 a about 5 y
Coggen	John s of John & Elisabeth	Mar 10 1693
Coggen	Henry do do	Mar 19 1694
Convers	Elisabeth d of James & Hannah	July 27 1694 a 19 y
Johnson	Lieu <sup>t</sup> Mathew	July 19 1696 62 y
Richardson	Lieu <sup>t</sup> John	Jan 1 1696-7 58 y
Reed	George son of George & Abigail	Sep <sup>t</sup> 6 1697 9 weeks
Coggen	Henry " John & Elisabeth	Aug 21 1697
"	Joseph " " " b Sept.	12 1698 & d the same day
Gardner	Richard	May 29 1698 about 79
Fowle	Elisabeth d of John & Elisabeth	Mar 4 1698-9 5 m
Baldwin	Dorcas d of Daniel & Hannah	b Oct. 18 1697 d Mar 7 1698
Wyman	Francis	Nov. 28 1699 about 82
Fox	Here. Lies y <sup>e</sup> Body of y <sup>e</sup> Reverend Jabez Fox Pastor of the Church of Christ, in Woburn 23 years. Aged 56 years Deceased February 28, 1702-3	
Convers	Esther	Nov 7 1703 16 y
Walker	Dea. Samuel	Jan 18 1703 61 y
Richardson	Stephen son of Stephen & Bridget	Sep <sup>t</sup> 21 1703 7 y 3 m
Gardner	Elisabeth wife of Henry	June 3 1703 43 y
Coggen	Henry s of John & Elisabeth,	b Mar. y <sup>e</sup> 27 & died ye 29. 1703
Fowle	Dority [Dorothy] d John & Elisabeth	Mar 23 1704 9 m
Richardson	Willing John & Margaret	Mar 14 1703-4 11 y 5 m
Carter	John s of John & Ruth	May 21 1705 20 y
Walker	Timothy	June 19 1706 34 y

[To be continued.]



## A TRAGEDY OF THE SEA.

[I do not remember that any early writer on the events of Indian warfare in New England takes notice of this affair of the Tiltons, except Penhallow, and he neither mentions who they were or whence they came. His notice is as follows: "About the same time (his last date being July) the chief, *Capt. Samuel*, with five others boarded Lieut. Tilton, as he lay at anchor fishing, near Damaris cove. They pinioned him and his brother, and beat them very sorely; at length, one getting unloosed, released the other. They then fell with desperate fury on the Indians, kill one, and mortally wound two more."]

To the Publisher of the Genealogical Register.

Newburyport, Feb. 5th, 1848.

DEAR SIR,—

I send you for publication in the Register, a veritable specimen of the literature of our ancestors, which is of the more value that it records some of their sufferings and achievements. More fortunate than the heroes who *lived before Agamemnon*, these "valiant Tiltons" found a poet and survive, but I regret to say, that such enquiries as I have made have been unavailing to remove the envious obscurity which hangs around the initial letters of the poet's own name. His statement shows him to have received his relation from the lips of those he sung, and perhaps the annals or traditions of Ipswich may eventually throw light upon this greatly-to-be-deplored mystery.

The verses themselves were reprinted some years ago, from an ancient copy, —

Itself the sole survivor, —

which I well remember to have been cherished with affectionate care, by a respected relative, now long since deceased, and which hung in her apartments scrupulously enclosed in black frame and glass. You will observe that this was a republication by that patriarch of printing, ISAIAH THOMAS, and his partner, from a still more ancient copy. This variety of editions would seem to speak for the estimation in which either the verses or the exploit, or both, were held. Our fathers were pious as well as brave, and no doubt looked upon this as a signal deliverance. Besides, the parties were of some distinction. Lieutenant Tilton, to be sure, like the warriors commemorated by Horace, in their disasters, throws aside all vain pretensions, sinks the military title, and in fact, as men are much inclined to do under similar circumstances, makes himself and his companions as small as possible. Yet, in those days, a Lieutenant was a Lieutenant. And of the defeated combatants, on the other hand, there was "the Penobscot Governor," and "Captain Sam, a surly cur," no doubt a redoubted and atrocious fellow, perhaps actually one of the governor's aids. How this may be it is only possible now to conjecture.

Of Lieutenant Jacob Tilton I know nothing further. His brother Daniel was the ancestor of a numerous progeny, and some of his grandchildren are still living at an advanced age. He was the maternal great-grandfather of the writer of this communication. He appears to have justified, by his subsequent career, the reputation for valor acquired in early life, for he became a captain in the provincial forces, and in that capacity accompanied the Massachusetts contingent to the siege of Louisbourg in the old French war, and there died in his country's service.

Yours respectfully,

L.

## A B R I E F

## NARRATIVE, or POEM,

Giving an Account of the Hostile Actions of some Pagan Indians towards Lieutenant Jacob Tilton, and his brother Daniel Tilton, both of the town of Ipswich, as they were on board of a small vessel at the Eastward; which happened in the summer-time, in the year 1722. With an Account of the Valiant Exploits of the said Tiltons, and their victorious Conquest over their insulting enemies.

DOWN at an eastward harbour call'd Fox Bay,  
They in a Schooner at an anchor lay,  
It was upon the fourteenth day of June,  
Six stout great Indians in the afternoon  
In two Canoes on board said Schooner came,  
With painted Faces in a churlish frame;  
One of them call'd *Penobscot* Governor,  
The other Captain *Sam* a surly cur,  
The other four great Indians strong and stout,  
Which for their ill design they had pick'd out.  
Said Governor and *Sam* with one more went  
Down the fore-castle, bold and insolent;  
Unto Lieutenant *Tilton* they apply'd,  
Themselves, and down they sat one at each side;  
The other plac'd himself behind his back,  
Waiting the other's motion when to act.

INDIAN.

What's matter Governor my men detain,  
And no send hostage home to me again?  
What's matter he no good, but all one Devil?  
What! no love Indian! Governor no civil.  
*Penobscot* Indian Governor great Man,  
All one Governor Shute, says Captain *Sam*.

TILTON.

Great while since we from Boston hither came,  
We poor fishermen, are not to blame.

INDIAN.

Your Boston Governor no good me see;  
Our Governor much better man than he.  
These Cannibals thus in their Indian pride,  
The best of Governor's scorn and deride.  
But they at length to hasten their design,  
From underneath their Blanket pull'd a line,  
With which his Arms they would have compass'd round,  
But he so strong and nimble, was not bound,  
Till he got out the Cuddy door at last,  
Before they had obtain'd to bind him fast.  
These Cannibals being both strong and bold,  
And upon him kept fast their Indian hold:  
They got him down with their much struggling  
And bound his arms behind him with their string.  
The other three which kept above the deck,  
Also had their design brought to effect.  
Looking about him, presently he found

They had his brother *Daniel* also bound;  
For they with him had acted even so,  
One at each side and one behind did go,  
And down they sat, he not aware of harm,  
The rogue behind him fasten'd on each arm,  
And twitch'd them back; the other two with line  
Him pinioned: so thus were they confin'd.  
They ty'd said *Daniel's* legs he could not stand,  
Nor help himself neither with foot nor hand,  
They struck them many blows on face and head;  
And their long Indian knives they flourish'd:  
Triumphing over them, and saying, *Why*  
*You so stout man that you no Quarter cry?*  
TILTON.  
What Indian mean to act so in this thing,  
Now Peace between the English and French king?

INDIAN.

Hah! no: me war, your Governor no good,  
He no love Indians me understood.

TILTON.

What ails you now, you sturdy Captain *Sam*,  
Do Indian now intend to kill and cram?

INDIAN.

We Governor *SHUTE's* men kill and take,  
*Penobscot* (All one) Boston Prison make.  
You English men our Indian land enjoy,  
The, no surrender, then we them destroy.  
Indian bimeby take Captain *Westbrook's* fort,  
Some kill, some captive take; that matchet sport.

On board them a young lad and not confin'd,  
They made him hoist the ancient to their mind!  
Then Admiral of this same harbor rid,  
In mighty triumph none could them forbid.  
So two of these black rogues in their canoes,  
On shore they go to carry back the news:  
So was but four of them on board remain'd,  
Of whom this favour *Daniel* then obtain'd,  
For to untie his legs and ease his hand,  
That he might have them something at command.  
After which thing he presently contrives  
What method then to take to save their lives.



While they were plundering so busily,  
 He saw a splitting knife that was near by,  
 To which he goes and turns his back about,  
 Eyeing them well, lest they should find him  
 out;  
 And so he works said knife into his hand,  
 With which he cuts his line, but still doth  
 stand.  
 Although two of said Indians him ey'd,  
 They did not know but he remain'd fast ty'd.  
 Two of said Indians were plundering,  
 Down the Forecastle while he did this thing,  
 The other two so watchful and so shy,  
 And on him kept a constant Indian eye,  
 That he stands stil waiting till he could find  
 A time when they did him not so much  
 mind;  
 But when for plunder they to searching goes  
 Then his contrivance presently he shows:  
 He to his Brother *Jacob*, runs with speed,  
 And cuts his line: now both of them are  
 freed.  
 The Indians now alarmed hereby,  
 In Indian language made a hideous cry:  
 Crying *Chau hau, chau hau*: for they espy'd,  
 That both these Englishman were got unty'd;  
 Like roaring Lyons with an ax and knives  
 Made violent assaults to take their lives;  
 But God who had determined to save,  
 Undaunted courage unto them he gave;  
 That they with such a manly confidence,  
 Altho' unarm'd stood in their own defence;  
 And tho' they had from these blood-thirsty  
 hounds  
 Received many dismal stabs and wounds,  
 While in their skirmish blood was up and  
 hot,  
 No more than Flea bites them they minded  
 not.  
 Said *Daniel* still retain'd his splitting knife,  
 Who nimble ply'd the same and fit for life;  
 With one hand fended off the Indian blows,  
 And with the other cross the face and nose  
 Of Captain *Sam*, until his pagan head,  
 Was chop'd and gash'd, and so much man-  
 gled;  
 Bits of his Indian scalp hung down in strings,  
 And blood run pouring thence as out of  
 springs.  
*Jacob* said *Governor* so managed,  
 He was so maul'd and beat, that he so bled,  
 His Indian head and face with blood was  
 dy'd,  
 (See what comes of his swelling Indian pride,)  
 Of him he catch'd fast hold, and up him  
 brings  
 Unto the side, and overboard him flings.  
 Then *Daniel* presently took Captain *Sam*,  
 And brought his Hand about his Indian ham,  
 And to the vessel side he nimble goes,  
 And his black carcass in the water throws.  
 Now by this time, behold *Jacob* his brother,  
 Of these black rogues had catch'd up another,  
 And overboard his Indian carcass sent  
 To scramble in the water as he went,  
 And then said *Daniel* run the fourth to catch,  
 At which the rogue a nimble jump did fetch,  
 And overboard he goes, and swims to shore;  
 This only rogue escaped out of four.  
 One of the other three he swim'd part way,  
 At length sinks down, and there was forc'd  
 to stay.  
 Two of the other rogues with much ado  
 Got out of water into a canoe,  
 Which to the Vessel side was fastened,  
 Themselves awhile in it they sheltered,  
 Said Indians on board had left a gun,  
 Unto the same said *Jacob Tilton* run,  
 Catching it up to shoot them, it mist fire,  
 Which disappointed him of his desire.  
 He catching up a stout great setting *Pole*,  
 With all his might he struck them on the  
*Jole*,  
 Giving them many blows upon the head;  
 Over they turns, and sunk like any lead.  
 We think our Country now at Peace might rest,  
 If all our Indian foes were thus suppress.  
 Let God the glory of such conquest have,  
 Who can by few as well as many save.  
 They having thus dispatch'd this Indian crew,  
 Then presently consulted what to do:  
 Three more Canoes laden to the brim  
 With Indians as deep as they could swim,  
 Come padding down with all their might and  
 mein  
 Hoping the valient *Tilton's* to retain.  
*Daniel*, which was both nimble, stout and  
 spry,  
 He fetch'd an ax, and running presently,  
 He cuts the cable; then they hoist their sail,  
 Leaving their Neighbours, that they might  
 bewail  
 Over their Governor who in dispute,  
 Had term'd himself as great and good as  
 Shute.  
 Before that they had sailed many miles,  
 Their wounds began to be as sore as boils,  
 From whence the blood run streaming thro'  
 the cloaths,  
 Quite from their shoulders down unto their  
 toes,  
 There they sat down in woful misery,  
 Expecting every moment when to die;  
 Not having any thing to cheer their heart,  
 Nor dress their wounds to ease them of their  
 smart,  
 And verily we think had perished,  
 Had not the lad (which has been mentioned)  
 Been very helpful in this sore distress.  
 What reason then have they of thankfulness  
 That God hath spared him from this Indian  
 crew,  
 For to help them when they could nothing do.  
 After they had from foes escaped thus,  
 They sail'd and came into *Minimicus*.  
 Nigh twenty-four hours if not more,  
 They were a-coming from the former shore:  
 Here they among the English find relief,  
 Who dress their wounds which ease them of  
 their grief,  
 Their course for *Ipswich* town they next con-  
 trive,  
 Where in few days their Vessel did arrive:  
 Through so much danger, misery and pain,

They are returned to their friends again.  
*Thus* I have summed up this tragick scene,  
 As from their mouths it told to me has been;  
 No alteration but in some expressions  
 Us'd other words; then pardon such digres-  
 sions,  
 Since I us'd such only for sake of verse,

Which might not less nor more than truth  
 rehearse,  
*Your candid servant in this poetrie,*  
*Describ'd in letters two-----* W. G.

Newburyport — from a Re-print by I. Thomas and  
 H. W. Tinges — Printed by W. & J. Gilman,  
 No. 2, State-Street. June, 1894.

## RECORDS OF BOSTON.

[Continued from page 191.]

- Joseph the sonne of ffrancis Loyall & Alice his wife was borne 10° (8°) 1638 & dyed 10° (12°) 1639. *Loyall.*
- Benjamin the sonne of ffrancis Loyall & Alice his wife was borne 1° (11°) 1639. & was buried the 1° (1°) <sup>1639</sup><sub>1640</sub>.
- Elizabeth the daughter of John Lugg & Jane his wife was borne 7° (1°) <sup>1637</sup><sub>1639</sub>. *Lugg.*
- Thomas the sonne of Christop<sup>r</sup> & Elisabeth Lawson borne 4° (3°) 1643. *Lawson.*
- Jacob the sonne of John & Elisabeth ffernside borne 28 (5°) 1642. *ffernside.*
- Mary the daughter of John Lugg & Jane his wife was borne the (6°) 1642. *Lugg.*
- Eliakim the sonne of Thomas Marshall & Alice his wife was borne 1° (1°) <sup>1639</sup><sub>1637</sub>. *Marshall.*
- Zuriell the sonne of Raph Mason & his wife was borne 14° (2°) 1637. *Mason.*
- John the sonne of Raph Mason & his wife was borne the 15° (8°) 1640.
- Steven the sonne of Robert Meere & Elisabeth his wife was borne 25° (10°) 1638. *Meere.*
- Samuel the sonne of Robert Meere & Elisabeth, his wife was borne 7° (4°) 1641.
- Jeremy the sonne of Walter Merry & Rebecca his wife was borne the (11°) 1633. & Dyed soone after. *Merry.*
- Rebecca the Daughter of Walter Merry & Rebecca his wife was borne (11°) month 1635. & Dyed soone after.
- Jeremy the sonne of Walter Merry & Rebecca his wife was borne (11°) 1637. & Dyed soone after.
- Constance the Daughter of John Milom & Christian his wife was borne 25° (10°) 1638. *Milom.*
- John the sonne of John Milom & Christian his wife was borne the 18° (7°) 1640.
- Elesaph the sonne of John Milom & Christian his wife was borne 30° (7°) 1642.
- Benjamin the sonne of John Milom & Christian dyed 15° (12°) 1639.
- Hope the sonne of Mingo a neger was borne 19° (3°) 1641. *Mingo.*
- John sonne of Henry Messinger borne. 25° (1°) 1641. *Messinger.*
- Sarah daughter Henry Messinger borne 12. (1°) 1643.
- Elizabeth the daught<sup>r</sup> of Benjamin Negroos & Elisabeth his wife was borne. 14° (2°) 1640. *Negoos.*



Benjamin the sonne of Benjamin Negoos & Elisabeth his wife was borne (7°) 1641.

Mary the daughter of Benjamin Negoos & Elizabeth his wife was borne 7° (8°) 1643.

Hannah the daughter of John Newgate & Hanna his wife was borne 1° (6°) 1633. & dyed in the 11° month. *Newgate.*

Hannah the daughter of John Newgate & Hannah his wife was borne 1° (6°) 1635.

John the sonne of John Odlin & Margaret his wife was borne 3° (4°) 1635. and dyed soone after. *Odlin.*

Hannah the daughter of John Odlin & Margaret his wife was borne 9° (12°) 1637. and dyed soone after.

Dorothie the wife of Thomas Munt Dyed (12°) 28. 1639. *Munt.*

Elisha the sonne of John Odlin & Margaret his wife was borne 1° (5°) 1640. *Odlin.*

John the sonne of John Odlin & Margaret his wife was borne the 3° (12°) 1641.

Nathaniell Oliver the sonne of m<sup>r</sup> Thomas Oliver Dyed (9°) 1633. *Oliver.*

Anne the wife of m<sup>r</sup> Thomas Oliver dyed (3°) 1635.

Daniell Oliver the sonne of M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Oliver dyed (4°) 1637.

John the sonne of John Oliver & Elisabeth his wife was borne the 21° (9°) 1638. *Oliver.*

Elisabeth the daughter of John Oliver & Elisabeth his wife was borne 28° (12°) 1639.

Hannah the daughter of John Oliver & Elisabeth his wife was borne 3° (1°) 1641.

Joanna the daughter of Nicholas Parker & Anne his wife was borne 1° (4°) 1635. *Parker.*

Another borne & dyed 14° (4°) 1637.

Jonathan the sonne of Nicholas Parker & Anne his wife was borne 1° (12°) 1640.

Abiel the sonne of Nicholas Parker & Anne his wife was borne 15° (11°) 1641.

Joseph the sonne of Nicholas Parker & Anne his wife was borne 26° (1°) 1643.

Joseph the sonne of Richard Parker & Anne his wife was borne 1° (6°) 1638 & dyed 30° (9°) 1638. *Parker.*

Sarah the daughter of Richard Parker & Anne his wife was borne 8° (5°) 1641.

Thomas the sonne of John Parker & his wife was borne 2° (8°) 1635. *Parker.*

Noah the sonne of John Parker & his wife was borne 3° (2°) 1638. *Parker.*

Thomas the sonne of Thomas Painter & Katherine his wife was borne 4° (3°) 1639 & dyed 30° (7°) 1639. *Painter.*

W<sup>m</sup> the sonne of Thomas Painter & Katherine his wife dyed 30° (7°) 1639.

Elisabeth the daughter of Thomas Painter & Katherine his wife dyed 24° (2°) 1640.

Abigail the daughter of Bartholmew Pasmer & his wife was borne (4°) 1641. *Pasmere.*

Seth the sonne of Arthur Perry & Elisabeth his wife was borne 7<sup>o</sup> (1<sup>o</sup>) <sup>1633</sup><sub>1632</sub> *Perry.*

John the sonne of Arthur Perry & Elisabeth his wife was borne 26<sup>o</sup> (2<sup>o</sup>) 1642.

Elishua daug: of Arthur Perry & Elisabeth his wife was borne 20 Decemb: 1637 & shee dyed Apr: 10. 1639.

Mary the daughter of W<sup>m</sup> Pell & his wife was borne the 30<sup>o</sup> (4<sup>o</sup>) 1634. *Pell.*

Hannah the daughter of William Pell & his wife was borne 14<sup>o</sup> (11<sup>o</sup>) 1640.

Nathaniell the sonne of W<sup>m</sup> Pell & his wife was borne 10<sup>o</sup> (6<sup>o</sup>) 1638 & dyed (9<sup>o</sup>) 1638.

William Pierce dyed 13<sup>o</sup> (5<sup>o</sup>) 1641. *Pierce.*

[To be Continued.]

#### NOTICES OF THE CUTTS FAMILY.

The following epitaph is copied from a grave-stone in the ancient family burial-place of the *Cuttses* on *Cutts Island*, in Kittery, Maine. The grave of the Honorable Richard Cutts, Esquire, and twenty-one others are still discernible.

In this dark silent mansion of the dead  
A lovely mother and a sweet babe are laid.  
Of every virtue of her sex possessed  
She charmed the world and made her husband blest.  
What joy for me, what joy on Earth is left.  
Still from my inmost soul the groans arise  
Still flow the sorrows ceaseless from my eyes,  
But why these sorrows so profusely shed  
They may add to ! but ne'er can save the dead.  
Soon I shall follow the same dreary way  
That leads and opens to the coasts of day,  
There clasp them both on the happy shore  
Where bliss shall join and death shall part no more.

MARY CHAUNCEY, wife to CHARLES CHAUNCEY, Esq. and daughter to the HON. RICHARD CUTTS, Esq., died April 23. 1758 in the 24<sup>th</sup> year of her age\* with her infant son CHARLES CHAUNCEY.

Mr. Chauncey was son to the Rev. Dr. Chauncey of Boston.

1699 Of the *Hon. Richard Cutts'* children — *Samuel Cutts, Esq.*, b. Dec. 17, 1726, was an eminent merchant of Portsmouth, N. H., married *Anna*, dau. of *Edward Holyoke*, president of Harvard College.

*Foxwell Curtis Cutts, Esq.*, of Berwick, Me., b. Sept. 9, 1730, Harvard College 1747, m. *Mary*, a sister of General Goodwin of Berwick, Maine. After his death she m. the Rev. John Fairfield, grandfather of the late Senator Fairfield, who m. *Anna Paine*, dau. of *Tho. G. Thornton, Esq.*, and a granddaughter of *Tho. Cutts, Esq.*, of Saco.

*Richard Cutts, Esq.*, of Cutts Island, b. Aug. 16, 1732, m. *Sarah*, dau. of John Frost, Esq., of Kittery.

*Thomas Cutts, Esq.*, of Saco, b. April 5, 1736, a distinguished merchant, m. *Elizabeth*, dau. of *Dominicus Scammon, Esq.*, Aug. 24, 1762, d. Jan. 10, 1821, at Saco. She was b. in Biddeford, Me., March, 1745. d. January 10-11, 1803, at Saco.

\* Born Jan. 27, 1734.



Of his children, Mary, b. July 19, 1763, m. Samuel [Phillips] Abbott, A. M., of Andover, Mass., Har. Col. 1784. Thomas, b. June 8, 1769, m. Mary Augusta, dau. of the Hon. Orchard Cook of Wiscasset, Maine, June 2, 1807, d. July 17, 1839. Sarah, b. March 20, 1774, m. Nov. 26, 1793, Thomas Gilbert Thornton, Esq., of Saco, great-great-grandson of the Rev. Thomas Thornton of Yarmouth, Mass., educated a physician, Marshall of Maine under the administrations of Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, b. in Boston, Aug. 31, 1768, d. at Saco, March 4, 1824. She d. at Saco, Nov. 7, 1845. Hon. Richard Cutts, Esq., b. June 28, 1771, Harv. Col. 1790, m. Anna Paine, March 31, 1804, d. April 7, 1845, at Washington, D. C. The following obituary notice of him was from the pen of the Hon. John Quincy Adams:

#### OBITUARY.

The memory of the late Hon. Richard Cutts of Washington, D. C., deserves from his friends and countrymen a more detailed notice of his career of life than the mere notice of the day and hour of his decease. He has been for many years distinguished by the confidence of his country in many stations of honor and of trust, legislative and executive, and has faithfully performed all their duties.

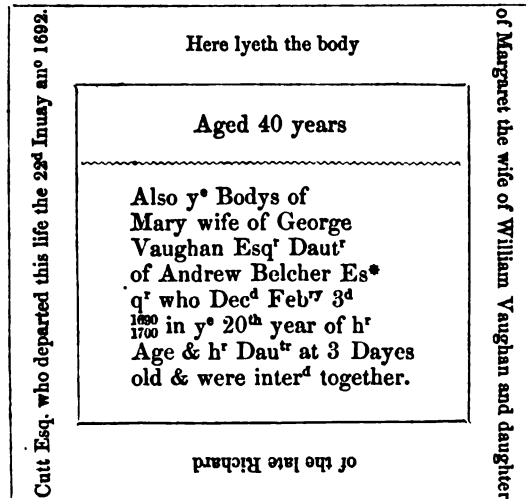
Born on the 28th of June, 1771, at Cutts's Island, Saco, (the residence of his father, the late Thomas Cutts, Esq.,) in the province, or district of Maine, then constituting a part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, descended from one of the most ancient families in New England, and inheriting that inextinguishable love of freedom, the envied, yet venerated peculiar characteristic of the English Pilgrims, he received his early education at Harvard University, at which institution he was graduated in 1790, in the 20th year of his age. Most of the sons of that nursing mother of the liberal arts, pass from her intellectual tuition to the profounder studies of one or other of the learned professions; yet among the most illustrious of her children, she takes pride in counting no inconsiderable number of eminent artists, skilful navigators, and enterprising merchants. Following the bent of his inclinations, having studied law, Mr. Cutts engaged extensively in the pursuits of navigation and commerce, though at the same time deeply involved in the vicissitudes, and ardently devoted to the duties of political life. At an early period of his career, after the close of his studies at the University, he visited Europe and added to his stock of knowledge, acquired at the seat of science the stores of experimental instruction acquirable only in the school of observation and inquisitive travel.

On his return from Europe, after serving two successive years as a member of the General Court of Massachusetts, he was, at the age of 29, in 1800, elected by the people of his district a member of the House of Representatives of the United States. He took his seat in the House on the 7th December, 1801, commencing with the administration of Jefferson, and through six successive Congresses, constantly approved by the continued confidence of his constituents, he gave a firm, efficient and undeviating support to that administration, and to that of his successor, Mr. Madison, until the close of his first term, on the 3d of March, 1813, having patriotically sustained by his votes, non-importation, non-intercourse, the embargo, and finally war, as measures called for by the honor and interest of the nation, although ruinous to his private fortune, since the greater part of his property consisted of ships, the loss of which, if captured or destroyed, might, as thus it did, reduce him to poverty.

On the 3d of June of that year he was appointed "Superintendent Gen-

eral of Military Supplies," an office created by the act of 3rd March, 1813, the better to provide for the supplies of the army of the United States, and for the accountability of persons intrusted with the same, an office of high trust and responsibility, but the functions of which were required only during the continuance of the war. The office was accordingly abolished by the act of 3d March, 1817, to provide for the prompt settlement of public accounts. By the same act, the office of Second Comptroller of the Treasury was created, to which Mr. Cutts was immediately appointed by the President, James Monroe, and which he held until 1829; since which time he has resided in the city of Washington, in the retirement of private life, until his death, April 7, 1845.

In the year 1804, Mr. Cutts was united in marriage with Miss Anna Paine, a sister of Mrs. Madison, and every way worthy of the same parentage. By her he had six children, four sons and two daughters. She died in 1832."



In the old Portsmouth, N. H., burying-ground.

\* Andrew Belcher's wife, Sarah, b. July 25, 1651, m. July 1, 1670, was the sister of Capt. Thomas Gilbert of Boston, d. Feb. 9, 1718-19, aged 63, and dau. of Jonathan Gilbert of Hartford, who d. 10th Dec., 1682, aged 64. Elizabeth, dau. of T. Gilbert, was born 7th Feb., 1702, m. 5th May, 1721, Ebenezer Thornton, who was b. in Boston, January, 1690, d. in Watertown about 1749, son of Timothy, who d. in Boston, 19th Sept., 1726, aged 79, son of the Rev. Thomas Thornton of Yarmouth, Mass., one of the ejected clergy under the Act of Uniformity, Aug. 1662, who died at Boston, 13th Feb., 1700, aged 91-93. She died at Watertown, 10th June, 1740, aged 38 years, 4 months, and 3 days. Her son Timothy, b. at Boston 2d Feb., 1726, m. Eunice, dau. of James and Sarah [Cogswell] Brown of Ipswich, in April, 1761, and died 4th Sept., 1787, at Ipswich, aged 61 years. Their sons were, T. G. Thornton of Saco, and James B., who m. Ruth, dau. of Samuel Sewall of York, and d. in 1825, issueless.



From a stone in a private burial-place on Kittery Point, one half mile below Fort McClary.

"Here lies the model of untainted youth  
Whose life was virtue & whose words were truth,  
While to its mortal tenement confined  
Dark clouds obscured its heaven descended mind  
Now freed, its lustre shines sublime above  
In reason perfect and complete in love.  
Charles Chauncy died in the  
28 year of his age. 1789."

## BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF DR. JOHN POMEROY, BURLINGTON, VT.

BY SAMUEL W. THAYER, M. D.

Dr. John Pomeroy was born in Middleboro', Ms., April the 9th, 1764. He was the eldest of three children, and from the limited means of his parents, and an affliction which deprived his father of the ordinary exercise of his rational powers, he was left almost wholly dependent upon his own resources for an education, and had no other advantages but such as the common schools of that day and the occasional assistance of the clergyman of the parish afforded. At the age of sixteen years he enlisted as a soldier in the army of the Revolution, in the three months service, and served as such, principally at West Point. After his early campaign as a soldier, he was variously employed in agricultural labor, devoting all his spare time to the acquisition of knowledge, until he became a student in the office of Dr. Bradish in Cummington, Ms., where, with some work and less play he pursued with ardor the study of the profession to which he had long directed his thoughts. The opportunities for acquiring a medical education at that place were, of course, quite limited, but with such a preceptor were well calculated to train the student to independence of thought, common-sense, practical views and fearless devotion to duty. After accomplishing his professional education, Dr. P. fell in with the tide of emigration, which at that time set to the Lamoile and Onion river valleys in Vermont; and established himself at Cambridge. On the 19th of January, 1789, he married Miss Mary Porter of Cummington, late of Abington, Mass. Although he had a very extensive practice, he soon found that he had not made the most advantageous location, and in the summer of 1792, he removed to Burlington, where with his wife and three children he resided until the winter in a log cabin, when he removed to a house in Water street, on the site of which, in 1797, he built the first brick house in the town. In this house he resided until the time of his death, which occurred on the 19th of February, 1844, at the age of nearly 80 years. Dr. P. was a man of robust constitution and great energy of character, but a long and laborious practice in a new country at length produced its effects in a nervous prostration, which for five years previous to his decease, made him a patient and confined him to his house. In the death of his eldest son, Dr. Cassius F. Pomeroy, (who died in the spring of 1813, full of hope and promise, just as he entered upon the practice of his profession, after a winter spent at the medical school of Philadelphia,) he experienced a shock, the traces of which years did not efface. Dr. P. was for many years a member of the Corporation of the University of

an institution which he was among the most active and liberal in fostering. He was also for many years a Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the University, and as such delivered several courses of lectures. He was one of the founders and a member of the State and Chittenden Co. Medical Societies, and at various times held their highest offices. He was also honorary member of the New York State Medical Society. Dr. P. was always attached to his profession, and thought, conversed, and wrote much about it. His manuscript lectures, dissertations, cases, and theories would make volumes, probably well worth publishing if pruned and arranged by the hand of a discriminating and patient member of the profession; for although he wrote a fine hand and had the command of good language, his writings lack that logical arrangement so essential in interesting us in the presentation of thoughts, however original or important. Few men have lived to accomplish a more laborious and successful course of practice as a physician and surgeon than Dr. Pomeroy. For upwards of fifty years (commencing in a new country) he was actively and extensively engaged in his professional duties, and for the greater portion of the time was the leading physician and only surgeon in the northern part of the state. A history of his surgical cases alone would form a volume which, while it would surprise by its number and variety, would no less interest by its exhibition of decision, skill, and ingenuity, and simplicity in the mode of treatment. His practice was characterized by simplicity, boldness, and originality. On visiting a patient who was represented to be dying, he found that the man had ceased to breathe and was apparently lifeless. Surmising the true state of the case, he at once, to the consternation of the attendants, with a lancet or scalpel opened the trachea and inserted a tube. In a few minutes, after a convulsive struggle, the patient breathed through the orifice, and so continued till the obstruction was removed, and lived to thank the surgeon for cutting his throat.

Dr. P. was exceedingly tender of his patients, deeming it his duty as a man and physician to relieve pain in all cases not inconsistent with the remedy. He was equally regardless of popular prejudice and the dogmas of the schools; was a man of ardent temperament, a Christian of strong devotional feelings and liberal sentiments, a lover of nature, of truth and of peace.

The following is all we at present have of the pedigree of this branch of the Pomeroy family. It is upon traditionary evidence said, that the great-grandfather of Dr. Pomeroy, whose biography is above sketched, came from France. He had a grandson who was deacon of a church in Middleboro', Ms. This grandson, (Deacon Pomeroy,) had one son and three daughters. One of these daughters married — Bradford, one married — Weston, the other died unmarried.

FRANCIS, the son, m. Sarah Nye, about 1763, and settled in Middleboro'. Their children were, JOHN, M. D., whose biography is the subject of this article; HANNAH, who died in 1843, and SETH.

JOHN, son of Francis and Sarah, m. Mary Porter of Abington, Ms., 19 Jan., 1789, and had children, CASSIUS FRANCIS, who d. 1813; ROSAMOND PORTER, and JOHN NORTON.

JOHN N. POMEROY, (last named,) m. Lucia Loomis, 1819. He is the only lineal descendant of Dr. John Pomeroy now living, and resides in Brattleboro', Vt.



# GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL MEMOIR OF THE OTIS FAMILY.

BY HORATIO N. OTIS, ESQ., MEMBER OF THE N. E. HIST. GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

[For explanation of the plan, see Vol. 1, page 21.]



OTTIS. Az. a cross engr. ar. betw. four crosslets fitchée or.

OTTIS. Ar. a saltire engr. betw. four crosses crosslet fitchée az.

Burke's General Armory.\*

"The family of Otis," says Tudor, "has produced some eminent persons, and its several branches are now widely extended."

"And, (observes the historian of Scituate,) though they cannot exhibit a line of illustrious names, yet they are such as partook in the perils of founding and defending this country, in times when courage, constancy and patience were indeed common virtues."

"We recognize with pride, borne upon our annals, the name of Otis. The enthusiastic patriot, the brilliant orator who was among the first to warn his countrymen of their danger in the stormy periods preceding the Revolution, was a descendant of the associates of Rev. Peter Hobart in founding this town. Is it not possible that something of that ardent love of freedom, and strong aversion to despotic power, which have distinguished the descendants, may have been derived from an intelligent and independent ancestry."†

In this Table will be found sketches of the external circumstances of some — chronicled wonders that such a man was born, and died, ran through such a circle of honors, and obtained such a mausoleum to his memory. But the history of mind we have not, and it is to be regretted that we have no reliable authority from which to trace out the development of those virtues which hallow the memory of our fathers; facts shewing the transfer of the qualities of parents to their children, those laws which govern the transmission of physical and mental qualities through successive generations.

In the histories of those families and individuals that have been made, it is seen that the mental and physical qualities, the forms of body and face; the tastes, talents, propensities, modes of thinking and acting; the intellectual and other peculiarities, have descended throughout the whole line of their progeny, from their pilgrim ancestors, and remain stamped even upon the present generation.

And if it is true that children are the very transfer, or image of their parents; reflected in all their shades of feeling and phases of character; inheriting the same tastes; governed by the same sentiments and passions; debased by the same vices; ennobled by the same virtues; adorned by the

\* Though we give Burke's description of the "Ottys" arms, we have given an engraving somewhat different.

† Hon. Solomon Lincoln, Centennial Discourse at Hingham.

same charms and graces; and endowed with the same talents and intellectual powers, then these laws of nature ought to be deeply regarded by man, for they affect his posterity to the latest generation.

Let any one examine this subject, and apply this rule to his own immediate ancestry, and see whether various forms of the body and face, various diseases, long or short life, &c.; various mental qualities, various propensities, and moral qualities, are or are not hereditary, do or do not descend from parents to children, through successive generations. Let the portraits of grandparents and great-grandparents be placed at the head of those of their descendants for several generations, and see if the resemblance of all the latter to one or other of the ancestors be manifest.

(1) JOHN OTIS<sup>1</sup> was born in Barnstable, Devonshire, England, 1581, came to Hingham, New England, and drew house lots in the first division of lands in that town, 1635, and is the first ancestor of whom we have any knowledge. Tudor in his life of Otis says, he with his family came from *Hingham* in Norfolk, England, in company with the Rev. Peter Hobart. The idea that he came from Hingham in England, may have arisen from the fact that most of the early settlers of that town in New England came from the former place. It is conjectured that he left his native place, and lived for a time in Hingham, previous to embarking for America.

He was a substantial yeoman, and probably left his country, partly to accompany his pastor, a staunch non-conforming clergyman. The faithful page of history has informed us of the persecutions of the Puritans, which were carried on with so much fury and unrelenting zeal; of the sufferings of our fathers, in establishing themselves in a howling wilderness, far distant from their native home; and how much they had to contend with from the warfare of the savages, from famine and disease. It is probable that Mr. Otis endured his portion of these trials and hardships.

It has not been ascertained with certainty when he landed, or in whose company he came. The first that we hear of his name is in the good company of the Rev. Peter Hobart and his twenty-nine associates who drew house lots on the 18 Sept., 1635, at Hingham.\* The same year he received a grant of land, and the last of several grants is dated 5 March, 1647.† He took the Freeman's oath 3 March, 1635-6. His place of residence at Hingham was at *Otis Hill*, still so called, south-west of the harbor, a beautiful slope of land, then covered by a heavy growth of forest trees.

His name often appears on the Records of Hingham. In 1641 he was one of the persons chosen to, "make a Rate."

A minute of the baptism of Mary Otis is made in the Manuscript Journal of the Rev. Peter Hobart; "Mary Otis was baptized May 1st, 1653." The Journal proceeds, "Tabitha Lyon being scalded in a kettle of water at John Oattisses house, died a few hours after."

Mr. Otis was married to his first wife, Margaret, in England, and she died at Hingham, "June, 1653," according to Deane, but "July 9, 1654," according to Tudor. He then removed to Weymouth, and married a second wife who survived him, but her name does not appear. In the division of certain lands at Weymouth, about 1663, two lots were assigned to "widow Oatis;" viz., in the first division, "widow Oatis 2 — 5 acres — lot No. 41;" in the second division, "widow Oatis 2 — 15 acres — lot No. 2." This is the only instance in which the name appears on the Records of Weymouth.

\* See note A. at the end of the memoir.

† Hingham Records, folio 12.



Hobart's Journal records the death of Mr. Otis "at Waimouth, May 31st, 1657," aged 76. His will is dated at Weymouth, the day previous to his death, and is proved 28th of July in the same year, and gives legacies to daughter Margaret Burton, to daughter Hannah Gill, and to her two children, Mary and Thomas; to daughters Ann and Alice (Otis); to wife 40s., son John, executor. It is recorded in the 1st Vol. of the Suffolk Register of Probate. Tudor says "as his Will bears his mark in place of signature, it appears he was unable to write, a deficiency not so singular at that time, as it would be at present." This opinion of his ignorance is now known to be an error. As his will was signed about the day of his death, doubtless he was unable to give his signature because of severe sickness. It appears he signed his name as a witness to the will of Thomas Collier, who died at Hingham about 1646. The following is a fac simile of his Autograph:

*John Otis*

The children of John Otis were,

(?) I. JOHN,<sup>2</sup> who, born in Barnstable, Devonshire, England, 1620, accompanied his parents in their emigration to New England, and settlement of Hingham. The family residence was at "Otis Hill," where he resided until after his father's death, and is mentioned on the Records of Hingham, as being a landholder there, 1668-9. The name of his first wife is not known. In 1662-3 he married Mary, daughter of Nicholas Jacob, who came over in 1633.

In 1661, John Otis removed to Scituate, where he received a grant of land. He bought of Deacon Thomas Robinson the house on the south of Coleman's Hill, formerly the residence of Gen. Cudworth, and resided there. Previous to this, in 1656, a tract of land three miles square was granted to Mr. Hatherly; this tract was divided into 40 parts, and 27 of them assigned to the "Conihassett partners." The boundary of this tract next to Scituate is called the "share line." Mr. Hatherly, in 1663, having repurchased 10 shares, sold 23 shares to John Otis and others for £69. This tract now makes a part of Abington and Hanover.—He took the oath of fidelity at Hingham, 1662. In 1678 he went to Barnstable, and settled on land called "Otis Farm," opposite "Hinckley lane," near the Marshes, west Parish. He left there his son John, returned and deceased at Scituate, 16 January, 1683. His monument is in the old burying ground in "meeting-house lane," one mile south of the harbor, broken and defaced, but legible. His will, dated Scituate, 1683, gives to eldest dau. Mary, wife of John Gowin, and daus. Hannah and Elizabeth, £50. each; houses and lands at Hingham and Barnstable, to John, Stephen, James and Job; to Joseph, house and lands in Scituate, after his mother's death.

(3) II. RICHARD,<sup>2</sup> went with his father to Weymouth about 1654, and in 1662, settled at Dover, N. H. He made his will before he left Weymouth, which is recorded in the Boston Probate Records. The accounts given of him by Tudor and Deane, that he was carried captive to Canada, are incorrect. He was killed at Dover, on the Cochecho, by the Indians, 1689. His son Stephen was killed at the same time; and his wife and child were captivated, and sold to the French in Canada. The French Priests educated this child in the Romish religion, baptized her by the name of Christina, and she married a Frenchman, by whom she had two children. In 1714, being a widow, she returned to New England, abjured the Romish

faith, and married Capt. Thomas Baker, who had been taken at Deerfield in 1704. She lived in Dover, where she was born, till the year 1773. She was the occasion of the masterly letter of Governor Burnet, "to a Romish Priest."

Richard Otis had sons, *Richard*, *Stephen*, who m. Mary Pitman, 16 April, 1674, and was killed by the Indians in 1689; *Solomon*, b. 1663, and d. 1664; *Nicholas*, killed 1696; *Experience* b. 1666; and perhaps others. On the 26 July, 1696, some Indians in ambush shot upon the people, returning from meeting, when Nicholas Otis was killed, Richard Otis wounded, and Nicholas Otis, Jr., captivated and carried to Penobscot, from whence he soon found his way home.

Descendants of his are living in New Hampshire and other places.\*

(4) III. MARGARET,<sup>2</sup> m. Thomas Burton of Hingham.

(5) IV. HANNAH,<sup>2</sup> m. Thomas Gill of Hingham. He received, 1635, a grant of house-lot now corner of Main and South street; and they had eleven or more children, from 1643 to 1661. She d. 24 Jan. 1675-6.

(6) V. ANN.<sup>2</sup> (7) VI. ALICE.<sup>2</sup>

JOHN,<sup>2</sup> (2) who m. Mary Jacob — had,

(8) I. MARY,<sup>3</sup> mentioned in Hobart's Journal as being baptized in 1653, and in her father's will as the eldest daughter, m. John Gowin.

(9) II. ELIZABETH,<sup>3</sup> m. 1st. Thomas Allyn, 9 Oct. 1688, and 2d, David, son of Thomas Loring, 2d, of Hull, 20 July, 1699.

(10) III. JOHN,<sup>3</sup> b. at Hingham, 1657, m. Mercy Bacon, of Barnstable, 18 July, 1683. He s. at Hingham, and his talents soon made him one of the most respectable individuals in the county. He was employed in a variety of trusts, which he discharged with fidelity and skill. For twenty years he was Representative to the General Court; above eighteen years commander of the Militia of the county; for thirteen years Chief-Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and first Judge of Probate. In 1706 he was chosen one of His Majesty's Council, and sat at that honorable Board twenty-one years, till death gave him a discharge from every labor, and laid his earthly honors in the dust. This was a combination of offices, and the union of legislative and judicial powers, sometimes allowed in the same individual in the early stages of our settlements. The successful discharge of such various employments is an evidence of his capacity and integrity, which, joined to his wit and affability, secured him great influence. Such was his sagacity and prudence that he often composed differences both in Church and State. He had fine talents for conversation, his pleasantness and affability made him agreeable, his wit and humor often enlivened the company, which was improved by his wisdom. He was strict and exemplary in the performance of religious duties, and was as remarkable for his humility and modest worth among Christians, as for his intellectual powers and active services among his fellow men. He d. Sept. 23d, 1727, æ. 70, the age of man, but very old, if he lives "the longest, who lives the most usefully."

(11) IV. A DAUGHTER,<sup>3</sup> (probably Hannah) b. 1660.

(12) V. STEPHEN,<sup>3</sup> b. at Hingham, 1661, and m. Hannah Ensign of Scituate, 1685. He had from her an estate, most of which was left to his son Ensign. She was the only daughter of John Ensign, son of Thomas, one of the "Conihasset Partners," 1646, and was b. 1669. Her father

\* See Note B at the end of the Memoir. [Ephraim Otis, of Kittery, Maine, a descendant of Richard, has a further account of this branch of the family, which he was to have sent me, but I have not yet received it. — H. N. Otis]



was one of the heroes that fell in the Rehoboth battle,\* and his will, made on the eve of their march, gives "to my mother Elizabeth all the lands which my father gave me in his Will, during her life — and afterwards the same to my daughter Hannah."

Capt. Stephen Otis was commander of the Militia of the Town, then considered a most honorable station. "Capt. Stephen Otis's new-house" is mentioned on the Records, 1691. His business was that of a tanner. He d. 26 May, 1733, at Scituate, and his monument is in the old burying-ground near the harbor. His will is dated 1729. Three of the name of Ensign Otis, in succeeding generations, have occupied the original Ensign house-lot.

(13) VI. JAMES,<sup>3</sup> b. at Scituate, 1663, and s at Weymouth, 1690; joined the Canada expedition, under Sir Wm. Phipps, was at the taking of Port Royal, and was killed in the attack on Quebec. He made his will just previous to joining the expedition, and it is dated 3 August, 1690.

(14) VII. JOSEPH,<sup>3</sup> b. at Scituate, 1665, m. Dorothy Thomas of that place. His residence at Scituate was on the south of Colman's Hill, the former residence of Gilbert Brooks, Esq. He held the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Plymouth Co., from 1703 to 1714. In 1709 the town of Scituate "voted that the Society empower Joseph Otis, Esq., to finish the meeting house by pewing it, and also to appoint two and two to a pew, (where they do not agree to couple themselves,) each couple paying the cost of building the pew." In 1710, he was elected under the governor's order representative to "the great and General Court," and again in 1713. He held other town offices. He removed to New London about 1721, where many of his relations and acquaintances lived, and where he d. 1754.

From the records of Colchester, Ct., it appears that in 1724 he purchased of Capt. Samuel Gilbert a house and farm of 280 acres, lying in the east part of the town of Colchester, on the old county road, for "770 pounds lawful money of New England." He is described in the deed as of "Scituate." This land Joseph deeded to his son Nathaniel, in 1735-6, "for and in consideration of the love, good will and affection which I have for, & do bear unto my beloved son," "and is the whole of what I design my said son shall have of my estate."†

"Judge Otis is spoken of by his cotemporaries as a gentleman of great integrity, a judicious and useful citizen."‡ The following portrait of him was written soon after his death. "He was a Christian upon principle, a public spirited and useful man, distinguished by talents of the solid, judicious and useful, rather than of the brilliant and showy kind. He was large in stature, his countenance solemn and serene; frank and open in his manners, of ready wit, and sound understanding. As a private individual, he had the union of simple dignity and benevolent courtesy, which mark the gentleman, and he died at the advanced age of 89, universally lamented."

(15) VIII. JON,<sup>3</sup> b. at Scituate, 1667, m. Mary Little, granddaughter of Thomas Little, who m. Ann Warren at Plymouth, 1633. He resided at Scituate, half a mile west of the harbor, and conducted the business of ship-building and navigation at the north town landing, and continued it after

\* Better known as "Pawtucket Fight," in which Capt. Michael Pierce with above sixty of his men were slain, on a Sabbath-day, March 26th, 1676. — *Ed.*

† The house erected on this land by Nathaniel, has been occupied successively by five generations.

‡ *Judicial Hist. of Mass.* By Emory Washburn, Esq. 8vo. Boston. 1840.

1700. In 1710, he bought the "farm, warehouse, &c., of William Ticknor, for 400 pounds." He d. 1758, aged 91.

HON. JOHN,<sup>3</sup> (10) m. Mercy Bacon, and had,

(<sup>22</sup>/<sub>55</sub>) \* I. JOHN,<sup>4</sup> b. at Barnstable, 14 Jan., 1687, grad. H. C. 1707, m. Grace Hayman of Bristol, R. I. He was representative from Barnstable, and member of his "Majesty's Honorable Council from 1747 till his death, which took place May 4th, 1758. He was also king's attorney.

(<sup>23</sup>/<sub>56</sub>) II. SOLOMON, b. at Barnstable, 13 Oct., 1696, grad. H. C. 1717, m. Jane Turner of Scituate. He held numerous offices in his native town, such as Register of Deeds, County Treasurer, Special Justice of Peace for the County, &c., and d. 2 Jan., 1778.

(<sup>24</sup>/<sub>57</sub>) III. NATHANIEL,<sup>4</sup> b. at Barnstable, 28 May, 1690, and s. at Sandwich, where he m. Abigail, dau. of Rev. Jonathan Russell, who was ordained at Barnstable in 1683. "She was every way a woman of merit and excellence; of exceedingly good natural abilities, very inquisitive, possessed of natural dignity and respectability, and was a person of considerable reading and extensive observation. She had all along in life been much conversant among ministers, gentlemen of the court, and persons of the first respectability. She was ever learning and imbibing something profitable, and took singular delight in the conversation of instructive characters."† After her husband's death she resided at Newport with her son, and d. at the house of her son-in-law, Edmund Freeman, in Mansfield, Ct., 20 March, 1774. Mr. Russell Freeman of Sandwich, Ms., grandson of Edmund, has in his possession a letter from Major Jonathan Otis, dated Newport, April 11, 1774, announcing his mother's death.

Nathaniel Otis was Register of Probate for Barnstable Co., and d. at Sandwich, Dec., 1739.

(<sup>25</sup>/<sub>58</sub>) IV. JAMES,<sup>4</sup> colonel and judge, b. at Barnstable, 14 June, 1702, m. Mary Allyne in Wethersfield, Ct. She was b. at Plymouth, 1702, and was connected with the founders of the old colony, who arrived in the first ship, Mayflower. By the records of Plymouth it appears that in 1699, Mr. Joseph Allyne m. Mary Doten, dau. of Edward, and granddau. of Edward Doten, who came in the Mayflower. Mr. Allyne's children, b. in the "Allyne House" at Plymouth, were Elizabeth, 1700; Mary, 1702; a woman of very superior character. A good portrait of her in the costume of that time is now in the possession of her grandson, the Hon. H. G. Otis of Boston. Mr. Allyne removed with his family from Plymouth to Wethersfield, Ct.

Mr. Otis rose to be a man of great distinction and influence, of superior genius, but more indebted to the native energy of his mind, than to a regular education, for the acquirements he possessed. He was distinguished for his knowledge of law, and had studied with diligence its principles as connected with political institutions. This had prepared him for a clear perception of the effects that would have resulted from the execution of the ministerial plans against the colonies, and he ardently engaged in asserting

\* It will be perceived that the series of regular numbers is interrupted here; the numbers from 16 to 21, inclusive, being wanting. This interruption is occasioned by leaving out the children of "(9) II. ELIZABETH," it being found that the record of her family was incorrect; and besides, our limits do not allow of our following out the female branches. It will also be perceived that the children of "(10) HON. JOHN," do not stand in their natural order; but as this cannot lead to any mistake, and another arrangement could not be made without much loss of time, it was judged inexpedient to re-arrange the family.—ED.

† *Hist. of Three of the Judges of King Charles I.*

their rights. He was elected a member of the provincial legislature in 1758, made Speaker of the House in 1760, and continued in that office two years, when he was negatived by Gov. Bernard. In 1763 he was appointed Judge of Probate for Barnstable Co.; Chief-Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, Feb., 1764, and continued at the head of that court until the Revolution. The same year he was chosen Speaker of the House, and also one of his Majesty's Council, but was negatived by the Governor, owing to his opposition to the measures of government. He was elected into the Council every succeeding year, and was negatived as regularly as chosen, until 1770, when Lieut. Gov. Hutchinson approbated the choice. Mr. Otis sat at the council board during the first years of the war, of which body he was president and the oldest member.

He served on many committees of the legislature during the period from 1760 to 1775, which reported some of the most remarkable of those sincere and masterly state papers which were produced during the period preceding the epoch of the American Revolution. His name has frequently been mentioned in terms of high esteem as a compeer with Adams, Quincy, and Hancock. He d. Nov. 9, 1778, having lived long enough to see his country glorious in her struggles for freedom, with a prospect full in view that her mighty efforts to secure independence would be crowned with success.

(26) V. MERCY,<sup>4</sup> 15 Oct., 1693.

(27) VI. MARY,<sup>4</sup> b. 10 Dec., 1685, m. — Little.

CAPT. STEPHEN,<sup>3</sup> (12) who m. Hannah Ensign, had,

(28) I. ENSIGN,<sup>4</sup> b. at Scituate, 1691, and m. Hannah, dau. of Samuel Barker, Esq., and Hannah, dau. of Rev. Jeremiah Cushing. He s. at Scituate, near the harbor, a tanner, and occupied the original Ensign house-lot. He had large estates from his father. He was representative from Scituate, 1751, 2, and 3.

(29) II. JOHN,<sup>4</sup> b. 1694, m. Leah, dau. of Dea. Samuel Stodder of Hingham. She was b. 1696. He lived in Boston, where he kept a public house, about 1750.

(30) III. HANNAH,<sup>4</sup> b. 1696.

(31) IV. MARY,<sup>4</sup> b. 1697.

(32) V. ISAAC,<sup>4</sup> M. D., b. 1699, m. Deborah, dau. of Dea. David Jacobs, and Sarah, dau. of John Cushing, 1718. Deacon Jacobs was grandson of Nicholas Jacobs of Hingham, whose dau. Mary, m. 2d, John Otis.

Dr. Isaac Otis was the first regularly bred physician who s. in Scituate. He commenced practice in 1719, when the town "voted a settlement of £100 to encourage him to remain in the Town." He was a gentleman of uncommon accomplishments of person and mind. He d. 1786.

(33) VI. STEPHEN,<sup>4</sup> b. 1707, d. in Scituate, 1755.

(34) VII. JOSEPH,<sup>4</sup> b. 1709, m. Lucy Little. He was Representative from Boston, and keeper of the jail.

(35) VIII. JOSHUA,<sup>4</sup> b. 1711, m. Hannah Barker, s. in Scituate, and was a ship carpenter.

JUDGE JOSEPH,<sup>3</sup> (14) who m. Dorothy Thomas, had,

(36) I. NATHANIEL,<sup>4</sup> b. at Scituate, 1689, m. Hannah, dau. of Col. John Thatcher of Yarmouth, had eighteen children. She died at Colchester, 1776, aged 90. He removed to Colchester, Ct., about 1716, and s. on lands which his father purchased of Capt. Samuel Gilbert. The deed is witnessed by Michael Taintor and James Otis, and for the sum of "£770 lawful currency of N. E.," gives 280 acres of land and appurtenances. On this land Nathaniel erected a house which is yet standing, and which has been the residence of four successive generations. On the 29th May, 1786,



he received a commission, signed by Gov. Talcott, appointing him "Cornet of the Troop in the County of Hartford." He also held numerous offices in the town, and d. 1772, aged 83.

(<sup>87</sup><sub>109</sub>) II. JAMES,<sup>4</sup> b. at Scituate, 1692, m. Sarah Tudor of New York, d. at Saybrook, Ct., 1754. She d. at Colchester, 15 Feb., 1788, aged 91.

(38) III. ELIZABETH,<sup>4</sup> m. Luke Lincoln of Leicester, Ms., and left children.

(39) IV. RACHEL,<sup>4</sup> m. — Harris.

(40) V. SARAH,<sup>4</sup> m. John Thompson, and s. at Hebron, Ct. A dau. Abigail m. Jonathan Peters of Hebron, and left descendants.

(41) VI. DOROTHY,<sup>4</sup> m. — McLane, — Latham, and — Bissell.

(42) VII. MARY,<sup>4</sup> m. Joseph Hinckley of Barnstable, 1725.

(43) VIII. MERCY,<sup>4</sup> m. Nathaniel Waterman of Scituate, a man of firmness and zeal in the Revolutionary War. He descended from Robert Waterman of Plymouth, who m. Elizabeth Bourne, 1638.

(44) IX. ANN,<sup>4</sup> m. Mr. — Cleaveland.

(45) X. —,<sup>4</sup> m. — Clap.

(<sup>46</sup><sub>114</sub>) XI. JOSEPH,<sup>4</sup> b. 1712, m. Elizabeth, dau. of David Little of Scituate, and sister of Rev. Mr. Little, former minister at Colchester. He s. at New London, (afterwards Montville,) Ct., and d. 1793. He was the executor of his father's will.

JOB,<sup>5</sup> (15) who m. Mary Little, had,

(47) I. MERCY,<sup>4</sup> b. 1700.

(<sup>48</sup><sub>122</sub>) II. JOB,<sup>4</sup> b. 1702, m. Thankful Otis, s. at Scituate, trader.

(49) III. ABIGAIL,<sup>4</sup> b. 1703. (50) IV. MARY,<sup>4</sup> b. 1705.

(<sup>51</sup><sub>131</sub>) V. EPHRAIM,<sup>4</sup> b. 1708, m. Rachel Hersey of Hingham, s. in Scituate, a physician.

(52) VI. RUTH,<sup>4</sup> b. 1712, m. Dr. Benjamin Stockbridge of Scituate. They had a son Charles, b. 1734, who practised medicine.

(<sup>53</sup><sub>133</sub>) VII. DAVID,<sup>4</sup> b. 1716, m. Susan Hadden, and s. at Jordan, New York.

(54) VIII. SARAH,<sup>4</sup> b. 1719. (55) IX. PRISCILLA,<sup>4</sup> b. 1721.

HON. JOHN,<sup>4</sup> (22) who m. Grace Hayman, had,

(<sup>56</sup><sub>136</sub>) I. JOHN,<sup>5</sup> b. 1714, m. Temperance Hinckley. He s. at Barnstable, and d. 1792.

SOLOMON,<sup>4</sup> (23) who m. Jane Turner, had,

(57) I. JANE,<sup>5</sup> b. Dec. 10, 1725, d. æ. 10.

(58) II. MARY,<sup>5</sup> b. Aug. 29, 1727, d. Oct. 15, 1730.

(59) III. JOHN,<sup>5</sup> b. Sept. 24, 1729, d. young.

(60) IV. MERCY,<sup>5</sup> b. Jan. 18, 1731, d. 17 Mar. 1731.

(61) V. SOLOMON,<sup>5</sup> b. Jan. 1, 1732, m. Susanna Davis. He succeeded his father as Register of Deeds for Barnstable Co., and d. May, 1788.

(<sup>62</sup><sub>140</sub>) VI. MERCY,<sup>5</sup> b. 1735, m. Adine Hinckley, 16 Dec., 1762. They had three sons, and she d. Feb. 19, 1793.

(<sup>63</sup><sub>143</sub>) VII. AMOS,<sup>5</sup> b. 14 June, 1737, m. Catherine Delap, 7 Nov., 1767. He was a mariner and d. Dec., 1771.

NATHANIEL,<sup>4</sup> (24) who m. Abigail Russell, had,

(64) I. MARTHA,<sup>5</sup> b. 1717, m. Edmund Freeman, H. C. 1733. He was b. 1711. She d. at Mansfield, Ct., 22 Jan., 1790, æ. 72. They had 8 sons and 2 daughters. Nine of them lived to adult, and most of them to an advanced age. All the sons (one d. in infancy) were in public life, and the youngest dau. m. Roger Hovey, and s. in Vt.

(65) II. NATHANIEL,<sup>5</sup> b. 1718, joined the body of troops under Admiral Vernon, which, in 1740, took the town of Porto Bello, and destroyed its

fortifications. There was an extraordinary mortality among the troops, and he was among those who d. before the siege terminated. (Of nearly 1000 men from New England not a hundred returned.)

(<sup>143</sup>) III. JONATHAN,<sup>3</sup> b. 1723, at Sandwich and m.—He lived at Newport, R. I., where he was commander of the militia. In 1778 he removed to Middletown, Ct., and d. there 1791.

COL. JAMES,<sup>4</sup> (25) who m. Mary Allyne, had,

(<sup>147</sup>) I. JAMES,<sup>5</sup> "The Patriot," who was b. in the family mansion at Barnstable, 5 Feb. 1724–5, H. C. 1743. He m. Ruth Cunningham, 1755. She was the dau. of a merchant, very beautiful, and was possessed of a dowry, which in those times, was considered very large. This was sacredly preserved by her husband, and after her decease, it was divided between her daughters. She d. 15 Nov., 1789, æ. 60.

The life of James Otis has been given to the world in a variety of forms. That by Wm. Tudor is the most extensive and elaborate, and has been the foundation of others more succinct. "Sparks' American Biography," 2d vol. 2d Series, contains a most admirable and correct account of him. In this place we can only say of the distinguished patriot, that he was one of the earliest and boldest asserters of the great principles which led to our national existence. Before the year 1770, no American, Dr. Franklin only excepted, was so much known, and so often named in the other colonies, and England. His papers have all perished\*; none of his speeches were recorded, and he himself, having been cut off before the Revolution actually commenced, his name is connected with none of the public documents that are familiar to the nation. It is owing to this combination of circumstances, that the most learned, the most eloquent, the most ardent, the most influential man of his time, is now so little known, that to many persons the following language of President John Adams may seem exaggerated:—"I have been young and now am old, and I solemnly say, I have never known a man whose love of his country was more ardent or sincere, never one who suffered so much, never one whose services for any ten years of his life were so important and essential to the cause of his country, as those of Mr. Otis from 1760 to 70." Language equally strong was used by the late Chief-Justice Dana, when speaking of him in one of his charges to a Grand Jury; and similar opinions were held by all those who acted with him, and were witnesses of his talents and influence.

He was one of those who *first* opposed the demands of a tyrannical government, and opened the path through which his successors followed with so much applause; while he was prevented by disease and the infirmities of nature, from taking a part in the events succeeding his early exertions. For ten years, Mr. Otis was looked upon as the safeguard and ornament of our cause; and the splendor of his intellect threw into the shade all the great contemporary lights. The cause of American Independence was, for a long time, identified abroad with the name of Otis; and it was thought, foolishly enough, that if he were taken away, that would perish.

He studied law with Mr. Gridley, and began practice at Plymouth, and soon after s. in Boston. He was appointed Advocate General at the Court of Admiralty, which place he resigned in 1761. In this year he distinguished himself by pleading against the "Writs of Assistance." Of the character of his argument, and its effect upon the immense concourse of

\* We have the good fortune and great satisfaction of possessing a most curious little volume, once belonging to JAMES OTIS. On its title-page is his name in his own handwriting.—ED.

people that assembled to hear him, we are not left to conjecture. President Adams has given it to us in his own fervent manner:—"Otis was a flame of fire; with a promptitude of classical allusions, a depth of research, a rapid summary of historical events and dates, a profusion of legal authorities, a prophetic glance of his eye into futurity, and a rapid torrent of impetuous eloquence, he hurried away all before him. American Independence was then and there born. The seeds of patriots and heroes, to defend the *Non sine Diis animosus infans*; to defend the vigorous youth, were then and there sown. Every man of an immense crowded audience appeared to me to go away as I did, ready to take arms against Writs of Assistance. Then and there was the first scene of the first act of opposition to the arbitrary claims of Great Britain. Then and there, the child Independence was born. In fifteen years, he grew up to manhood and declared himself free \* \* \* I do say in the most solemn manner, that Mr Otis's oration against Writs of Assistance, breathed into this nation the breath of life."

His exertions on this single occasion secured him a commanding popularity with the friends of their country, and the terror and vengeance of her enemies; neither of which ever deserted him.

At the next election, in May, 1761, he was chosen to represent the town of Boston in the Legislature, in which body the powers of his eloquence, the keenness of his wit, the force of his arguments, and resources of his intellect gave him great influence. For the detail of his course, during the period in which he was a Representative, we must refer the reader to his biographers.

He was a member of the "Stamp Act Congress," held at New York in 1765.

In 1770, he was attacked by a royalist by the name of Robinson, cruelly beaten, his head cut open; he was found bleeding and faint, a spectacle of ruin; in short he was but the wreck of what he once had been. His wounds, though not mortal, had destroyed his reason, and the great man was no longer feared by his enemies,—the enemies of liberty,—but lived a melancholy monument to his friends for several years.

The manner of his death was a singular coincidence with a wish he had often expressed to Mrs. Warren. "My dear sister, I hope, when God Almighty, in his righteous providence, shall take me out of time into eternity, that it will be by a flash of lightning." This was a fearful—a singular wish. And what is still more singular and fearful, that wish was granted. On the 23d of May, 1783, as he was standing at the door of a house in Andover, he was instantly killed by a flash of lightning. There is a degree of consolation blended with awe in the manner of his death. The end of his life was ennobled, when the ruins of a great mind, instead of being undermined by disease, were demolished at once by a bright bolt from Heaven. Mr. Adams, then minister to France, wrote, "It was with very afflicting sentiments I learned the death of Mr. Otis, my worthy master. Extraordinary in death as in life, he has left a character that will never die, while the memory of the American Revolution remains; whose foundation he laid with an energy, and with those masterly abilities, which no other man possessed."

The works of Mr. Otis were not numerous. He published "A Vindication of the Conduct of the House of Representatives," 1762; "The Rights of the Colonies," 1764, occasioned by the Stamp Act—a master-piece, both of good writing and of argument—long a text-book of the best authority with the patriots of the Revolution; "Considerations, &c.," 1765; and



political speculations in the Boston Gazette. Besides his legal and political knowledge, he was a complete master of classical literature. He published a treatise entitled "The Rudiments of Latin Prosody, &c.;" and composed a similar work on Greek Prosody, which perished with all the rest of his papers.

The chief defect of his character was his irascibility. His merits are well summed up in the following extract from the work of Tudor:

"In fine he was a man of powerful genius and ardent temper, with wit and humor that never failed. As an orator, he was bold, argumentative, impetuous, and commanding, with an eloquence that made his own excitement irresistibly contagious. As a lawyer, his knowledge and ability placed him at the head of his profession. As a scholar, he was rich in acquisition, and governed by a classic taste. As a statesman and civilian, he was sound and just in his views. As a patriot, he resisted all allurements that might weaken the cause of that country to which he devoted his life, and for which he sacrificed it. The future historian of the United States, in considering the foundation of American Independence, will find that one of the corner-stones must be inscribed with the name of *James Otis*."

(<sup>68</sup><sub>130</sub>) II. JOSEPH,<sup>5</sup> b. at Barnstable, 6 March, 1725-6. His first wife was Rebecca Sturgis, his second, Maria Walter. He was for many years a clerk of the Court of Common Pleas; a member of the Legislature; and Brigadier-General of the Militia. Washington appointed him Collector of Customs for the district of Barnstable, an office which he held for many years. He was of very essential service in the Revolutionary War, in opposing all attempts of the English to destroy a privateer, with their boats, which sought refuge in Barnstable harbor. He died in the peace of the Christian faith, 24 Sept., 1810, æ. 84. His last wife d. 1826.

(<sup>69</sup><sub>131</sub>) III. MERCY,<sup>5</sup> b. 14 Sept., 1728, m. Gen. James Warren, of Plymouth, a lineal descendant of Richard Warren, who came over in the Mayflower. He succeeded Joseph Warren as President of the Provincial Congress; and d. 1808, æ. 83. She had an active, as well as a powerful mind, and took a part in the politics of the day. She held correspondence with some of the active statesmen of the times. With a brother who was for so many years the chief leader and adviser in all the councils of opposition, and with a husband earnestly engaged in the same cause, she could not fail to become acquainted with all the principles and occurrences of that period, in which her disposition led her to be deeply interested. She wrote several satirical pieces, poetical and dramatic; a forcible poetical satire in the shape of a drama, called the "Group;" the "Adulator;" two tragedies, of five acts each, called the "Sack of Rome," and "The Ladies of Castile." These productions are full of patriotic feeling and heroic sentiments. They were written during the war, and published as early as 1778. The writer was master of rhythm; and a century hence they will be sought for and read with enthusiasm. She wrote political speeches for some of the members of the Convention, called for adopting the Federal Constitution, 1788; and the speaker was detected in his borrowed plumage by the eloquence of the style of his oration, and from his ignorance of some of her classical allusions. She also wrote the history of the Revolutionary War, which she published in three volumes octavo, in 1805; an excellent work of its kind—rather combined with a free spirit of democracy. In drawing the portrait of John Adams, she exhibited him as inclining to aristocratic principles, which produced a sharp correspondence between the statesman and historian, but which was amicably settled, and notes of courtesy passed between them. She held a free pen, and was a little too suspicious of aristocratic feelings.

This history shows great research and sound judgment. It is seldom that women have written of battles with any success, even in fiction. Miss Porter is perhaps an exception, and certainly Mrs. Warren shows that she had some idea of a fight. She was in advance of the age as a female writer, and it was settled almost as common law, that women were not to presume to teach the reading world, particularly in the graver matters of history and politics. She d. in the autumn of 1814, æ. 86, having possessed as good a share of intellect, as much information, and more influence, arising from mental superiority, than falls to the lot of more than one woman in one age.

(70) IV. MARY,<sup>5</sup> b. 9 Sept. 1730, m. John Gray.

(71) V. HANNAH,<sup>5</sup> b. 31 July, 1732.

(72) VI. NATHANIEL,<sup>5</sup> b. 9 July, 1734, d. 13 Jan., 1735.

(73) VII. MARTHA,<sup>5</sup> b. 9 Oct., 1736, d. 25 Nov., 1736.

(74) VIII. ABIGAIL,<sup>5</sup> b. 30 June, 1738, d. 30 July, 1738.

(75) IX. ELIZABETH,<sup>5</sup> b. 1 Sept., 1739.

X (76) X. SAMUEL ALLYNE,<sup>5</sup> b. at Barnstable, 24 Nov., 1740, grad. H. C. 1759. He was first m. to Elizabeth, the only dau.\* of Hon. Harrison Gray, Receiver General of Ms., and second to Mary, the widow of Edward Gray, Esq., and dau. of Isaac Smith. He commenced the study of law, with a view to its practice, but he abandoned this, and engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston. He was a representative from Boston to the General Court, 1776, and a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of Ms. During the Revolution, he was a member of the Board of War and at one time Speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1787 he was appointed by the Governor one of the commissioners to negotiate with the insurgents in "Shay's Rebellion." He was elected a member of Congress in 1788, and after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, was chosen Secretary of the Senate of the United States, an office which he filled with scrupulous fidelity and amenity of manners, without being absent from his post a single day during a period of thirty years, and till death, amidst the collision of party strife, to the entire satisfaction of all. He was esteemed for his probity and attention to all his public duties, and for his bland and courteous manners. He d. at Washington, April 22, 1814, æ. 73.

(77) XI. SARAH,<sup>5</sup> b. 11 April, 1742, d. 5 May, 1742.

(78) XII. NATHANIEL,<sup>5</sup> b. 9 April, 1743, d. 30 April, 1763.

(79) XIII. A DAUGHTER,<sup>5</sup> d. early.

— ENSIGN,<sup>4</sup> (28) who m. Hannah Barker, had,

(80) I. ENSIGN,<sup>5</sup> b. 1723.

— (81) II. JOHN,<sup>5</sup> b. 1725, m. Jane Turner.

(82) III. IGNATIUS,<sup>5</sup> b. 1732, m. his second cousin, Thankful Otis. She was b. 1734, and d. 1826, æ. 92. Their residence at Scituate was near "Halifax Hill." He was a warm Whig, and took an active part in the Revolution, and thereby lost his property and his reason. He remained insane until 1802, which was the year of his death.

(83) IV. NOAH,<sup>5</sup> b. 1735, m. Phebe Cushing. He was one of the Committee of Correspondence and of Inspection during the Revolution, and had the command of a body of men, which kept guard day and night.

(84) V. AMOS,<sup>5</sup> b. 1739, d. without issue.

DOCT. ISAAC,<sup>4</sup> (32) who m. Deborah Jacobs, had,

(85) I. ISAAC,<sup>5</sup> b. at Scituate, 1719, grad. H. C. 1738, m. 31 April, 1746,

\* Pres. Adams says she was a "beautiful" woman. Her family, like many others, was unfortunately divided in the Revolution, and her own father became a refugee, and left the country. — *Ed.*

Mehitabel, dau. of Capt. Jonathan Bass. She was b. 1728, and d. 1800, æ. 72. He was in the practice of medicine at Bridgewater, and d. 1785, æ. 66.

(86) II. JOSIAH,<sup>5</sup> b. 1721, d. early.

(87) III. JOSIAH,<sup>5</sup> b. 1725, d. early.

(88) IV. WILLIAM,<sup>5</sup> b. 1726, m. and d. without issue.

(89) V. STEPHEN,<sup>5</sup> b. 1728, m. Elizabeth Wade. He s. at Hanover, and d. in early life.

(90) VI. JAMES,<sup>5</sup> was b. 1732, d. early.

(91) VII. JAMES,<sup>5</sup> b. 1734, m. Lucy, daughter of Ezekiel Cushing, of Falmouth, Cape Elizabeth, Me., 1762. She was b. 1736, and was the granddaughter of Rev. Jeremiah Cushing, who graduated H. C. 1676, preached in Scituate, and d. 1705. He was the third physician of Scituate, and commenced practice about 1760. Before his father commenced practice in 1719, for nearly a century, the ministers were the physicians. He was in the French War, and served as surgeon's mate at Crown Point, 1758, in Col. Bayley's regiment. In 1774 he was on a committee, appointed by the town, who reported that "the arbitrary measures of the British Parliament are subversive of those rights and liberties which our fathers have handed down to us." He was also one of the Committee of Inspection, who reported all who were inimical to the Continental Association.

(92) VIII. THOMAS,<sup>5</sup> b. 1736, d. early.

(93) IX. THOMAS,<sup>5</sup> b. 1738, d. early.

JOSEPH,<sup>4</sup> (34) who m. Lucy Little, had,

(94) I. JOSEPH,<sup>5</sup> b. 1734, m. Abigail Otis.

(95) II. JOHN,<sup>5</sup> b. 1736, m. first, Wiennet Atkins, of Boston, and second, widow — Vinal.

(96) III. BARNABAS,<sup>5</sup> b. 1739, m. Polly Records, and s. in Plymouth.

(97) IV. CHARLES,<sup>5</sup> d. early. (98) CHARLES,<sup>5</sup> d. early.

JOSHUA,<sup>4</sup> (35) who m. Hannah Barker, had,

(99) I. JOSHUA,<sup>5</sup> b. 1737, d. early.

(100) II. GEORGE,<sup>5</sup> b. 1744, d. early.

(101) III. JOSHUA,<sup>5</sup> b. 1748, m. Mary Thaxter of Hingham. They s. in Scituate, and he d. 1822.

NATHANIEL,<sup>4</sup> (36) who m. Hannah Thatcher, had,

(102) I. LYDIA,<sup>5</sup> b. 20 Jan., 1716–17, m. Abner Kellogg, and afterwards Capt. Amos Thomas, and left numerous descendants.

(103) II. HANNAH,<sup>5</sup> b. 29 Feb., 1717–18, m. Benajah McCall, and left descendants.

(104) III. DOROTHY,<sup>5</sup> b. 16 April, 1721, had three husbands; namely, Asahel Bigelow, Isaac Day, and Joseph Langrill, and left many descendants.

(105) IV. DESIRE,<sup>5</sup> b. 20 May, 1723, m. Dea. Ichabod Bartlett, and left children.

(106) V. NATHANIEL,<sup>5</sup> b. 20 Aug., 1725, at Colchester, Ct., and d. 24 Jan., 1740–1, æ. 16. He was pursuing his studies, preparatory to a collegiate course, with a Rev. Mr. Jewett of Montville, when one day he ruptured a blood vessel, cutting wood in strife with another young man. To such violent exertion he was unaccustomed. His remains were taken to Colchester for interment, and in the old burying-ground at that place there is a monument to his memory.

(107) VI. DELIGHT,<sup>5</sup> d. a youth.

(108) VII. JOHN,<sup>5</sup> b. 1 April, 1728, m. Prudence, daughter of Michael Taintor, 20 Dec., 1750. She was b. 20 Aug., 1729, and d. 7 June, 1823, at the advanced age of 94. She had been blind a few years previous to her death. He was a farmer, and a surveyor of land. He held numerous



town offices. His "List" for 1772 was "two heads, one house, two fire places, 22 acres plow, 80 do. mow and pasture land, 50 do. Bush pasture, 18 do. Bog-meadow, 4 oxen, 8 cows, 3 horses, 1 colt, 1 swine." He took the oath of fidelity, Dec. the 17th, 1782. He was an excellent penman, as is seen from various specimens of his writing now in existence. His right hand was struck with the palsy, and he then wrote by binding a pen to his arm. A manuscript work of his is now in existence on the Elements of Geometry and Surveying, written at the age of twenty. He resided at Colchester on the estate he received by deed from his parents in 1769, and d. of an apoplexy, Oct. the 24th, 1804, æ. 77.

(109) VIII. MERCY,<sup>5</sup> b. 3 July, 1734, m. Nathaniel Bartlett.

JAMES,<sup>4</sup> (37) who m. Sarah Tudor, had,

(110) I. JAMES,<sup>5</sup> b. 1714, and was accidentally killed at a military parade at New London, Ct., æ. 21. He had just been elected captain of a company, and in the careless discharge of fire arms usual on such occasions, he received a musket charge in his head, killing him instantly.

(111) II. JOHN,<sup>5</sup> b. 1732, at New London, m. Lucy Darrow. He s. in Whittingham, Vt., soon after the Revolutionary War, where he d. in 1816, æ. 84.

(112) III. BETTY,<sup>5</sup> who m. Jonathan Bigelow, 1758, had two sons and seven daughters.

(113) IV. STEPHEN,<sup>5</sup> b. 30 Sept., 1738, m. Lucy Chandler of Duxbury, Ms., 1762. She was born in 1738, and d. 4 March, 1837, at the great age of 98 years, 8 months, and 2 days. They lived at Colchester, where their children were born. He took the oath of fidelity, 1781, and freeman's oath, 1782. He was in the old French War under Gen. Putnam; was stationed at Fort Stanwix, and was at the taking of Montreal. He was also a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and saw the burning of New London. He d. at Halifax, Vt., æ. 93 years and 51 days.

(114) V. RICHARD,<sup>5</sup> b. 1744, m. Mary Hinckley of Lebanon, Ct. He s. at Fort Ann, New York, and d. about 1825.

JOSEPH,<sup>4</sup> (46) who m. Elizabeth Little, had,

(115) I. JOSEPH,<sup>5</sup> b. 1739, at New London, Ct., m. 1st, Lucy Horton of N. L., 2nd, widow — Carew of Norwich, 3rd, Abigail Hurlbert of Westfield. His last wife survived him. He d. at Westfield, Ct., 1823.

(116) II. NATHANIEL,<sup>5</sup> b. 1742, m. Amey Gardner of Norwich. He s. at Montville, Ct., d. in 1834, at Perry, Genesee Co., N. Y., æ. 92.

(117) III. DAVID,<sup>5</sup> b. 1743, m. Mary Day of Colchester, Ct., and 2nd, Abigail Smith of Montville. He s. at Galway, Saratoga Co., N. Y.

(118) IV. JAMES,<sup>5</sup> b. 1746, m. 1st, Sarah Holmes of Montville, 2nd, Mary Phelps of Wethersfield, 3rd, Belinda Clapp of South Hampton, Ms.

(119) V. JONATHAN,<sup>5</sup> b. 1753. He entered the armies of the Revolution, was in a number of engagements, and was killed in 1777, at the battle of Stillwater.

(120) VI. BARNABAS,<sup>5</sup> b. 1755, and d. in Ohio.

(121) VII. SHUBAEL,<sup>5</sup> b. 1759. He was killed at Rhode Island in the American Revolutionary War.

(122) VIII. WILLIAM,<sup>5</sup> b. 1762, m. — — — and s. in Ellisburgh, Jefferson Co., N. Y.

JOB,<sup>4</sup> (48) who m. Thankful Otis, had,

(123) I. JOB,<sup>5</sup> b. 1729, d. and left no children.

(124) II. LEMUEL,<sup>5</sup> b. 1729, d. and left no children.

(125) III. DAVID,<sup>5</sup> b. 1731, m. Mary Vinal.

(126) IV. THANKFUL,<sup>5</sup> b. 1734, m. her second cousin, Ignatius Otis. She d. in 1826.

(127) V. PRINCE,<sup>5</sup> b. 1736, m. Ruth Otis.

(128) VI. ABIJAH,<sup>5</sup> b. 1738, m. Mary Turner.

(129) VII. MARY,<sup>5</sup> (130) VIII. HANNAH,<sup>5</sup> b. (131) IX. ELLIS,<sup>5</sup> b.

DOCT. EPHRAIM,<sup>4</sup> (51) who m. Rachel Hersey, had,

(132) I. MARY,<sup>5</sup> b. —, and m. William, 3d son of Jedidiah Lincoln, of Hingham. Their sons were Wm. Otis, Henry, II. C. 1786, and Solomon, father of the present Hon. Solomon Lincoln of Hingham.

(133) II. EPHRAIM,<sup>5</sup> b. 1735, m. Sarah Harris. Her mother, Martha Jenks, wife of David Harris, was granddaughter of Governor Joseph Jenks of Rhode Island, and d. 1826, æ. 101 y. 7 mo. and 1 day. He graduated H. C. 1756, and received the degree of M. D. at Yale C. 1759. He was surgeon in the French War, at Fort William Henry, 1757. He settled at Scituate, and his practice was very extensive. He was on the first committee appointed by the town, 1774, to act in reference to the Revolutionary War.

(134) III. CHARLES,<sup>5</sup> b. 1740, m. 1st — Ellis, 2d — Tilden, 3d — Hammond. He d. in Connecticut.

(135) IV. JAMES,<sup>5</sup> b. 1743; and perhaps there were others.

DAVID,<sup>4</sup> (53) who m. Susan Hadden, had,

(136) I. ISAAC,<sup>5</sup> b. 1768, s. at Hingham.

JOHN, (56) who m. Temperance Hinckley, had,

(137) I. JOHN,<sup>5</sup> b. 17 Dec., 1742, d. 6 Jan., 1742-3, at Barnstable.

(138) II. JOHN,<sup>5</sup> b. 19 Feb., 1743, m. Hannah Churchill. They s. at Plymouth, and had three daughters, one of whom m. Solomon Hinckley. It is thought they had also a son John, who d. at Plymouth in 1822. He d. 1798, at Plymouth.

(139) III. HAYMAN,<sup>5</sup> b. 27 Oct., 1747, d. 5 Nov., 1747.

(140) IV. HAYMAN,<sup>5</sup> b. 8 March, 1748, d. in infancy.

MERCY,<sup>5</sup> (62) who m. Adine Hinckley, had,

(141) I. ADINE,<sup>5</sup> b. 21 May, 1768, s. at Barnstable.

(142) II. SOLOMON,<sup>5</sup> b. 3 March, 1770, d. at Fredonia, N. Y.

(143) III. ROBINSON T.,<sup>5</sup> b. 3 June, 1773, s. at Barnstable.

AMOS,<sup>5</sup> (63) who m. Catharine Delap, had,

(144) I. AMOS,<sup>5</sup> b. 12 Sept., 1768, m. 1st, Nancy Farnsworth, 2nd, Sally Farnsworth. He s. in Barnstable.

(145) II. SOLOMON,<sup>5</sup> b. 30 Sept., 1771, m. Hannah Nye. He d. at Barnstable, June, 1823.

MAJOR JONATHAN,<sup>5</sup> (66) who m. — —, had,

(146) I. NATHANIEL,<sup>5</sup> b. 1755, and d. in 1817, in South Carolina.

(147) II. JOSEPH,<sup>5</sup> b. 1757, d. 1786, at Middletown, Ct.

HON. JAMES,<sup>5</sup> (67) who m. Ruth Cunningham, had,

(148) I. JAMES,<sup>5</sup> b. 1755. He was a boy of very bright parts, and of some eccentricity of character, but his career was terminated before a just estimate could be made of his future promise. He entered at the beginning of the war, as a volunteer midshipman, and d. after being a short time in the service, æ. 21. It is said he d. on board the "Jersey Prison Ship," in 1777.

(149) II. ELIZABETH,<sup>5</sup> m. Capt. — Brown, an officer in the English army, of a good family in Lincolnshire. He was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill, and afterwards placed in command of one of the fortresses on the coast of England. She left the country with her husband during the

War, and did not return to it again, except for a short visit in 1792. She was, in 1821, still living, a widow in England. Her alliance with the British officer deeply offended her father, and in his will, he left her but five shillings.

(150) III. MARY,<sup>6</sup> \* m. Benjamin Lincoln, — H. C. 1777, — eldest son of General Lincoln of Revolutionary notoriety. She possessed fine talents and an agreeable character, and d. at Cambridge in 1806. He was in the profession of the law, and d. æ. 28. They had two sons, — Benjamin, a physician. H. C. 1806, who died at Demarara in 1813; and James Otis, H. C. 1807, a lawyer, who d. in 1818, leaving a widow and two children.

GENERAL JOSEPH,<sup>6</sup> (68) and his wife, Rebecca Sturgis, had

(151) I. REBECCA,<sup>6</sup> b. 25 Aug., 1754.

(152) II. JAMES,<sup>6</sup> b. 20 Sept., 1755, graduated H. C. 1775. He was lost at sea about 1790.

(153) III. ELIZABETH,<sup>6</sup> b. 12 Jan., 1760.

(154) IV. JOSEPH,<sup>6</sup> b. 1762, d. in infancy.

(155) V. A DAUGHTER.<sup>6</sup>

By his second wife, Maria Walter, he had,

(156) VI. JOSEPH,<sup>6</sup> b. Sept., 1771, m. 1st, Ann Stoll, 2nd, — Munro, 3rd, — —. He was postmaster at Travellers' Rest, S. C., and d. in 1839, at Louisville, Ky.

(157) VII. NATHANIEL WALTER,<sup>6</sup> who was b. Jan., 1773. His first wife was Nancy Bourne of Barnstable; his second, an English lady in Havana. He s. in Matanzas, Island of Cuba, and finally in New Orleans, a planter. A dau. m. Quincy Thaxter of Hingham.

(158) VIII. JOHN,<sup>6</sup> b. April, 1774, now living on the "Otis farms," Barnstable.

(159) IX. THOMAS,<sup>6</sup> b. Nov., 1775, d. 14 Aug., 1803, at Albany, N. Y.

(160) X. CHARLES,<sup>6</sup> b. July, 1777, d. 14 Aug., 1794, in Charleston, S. C.

(161) XI. A SON,<sup>6</sup> b. Feb. 1779, d. same day.

(162) XII. WILLIAM,<sup>6</sup> b. Feb., 1783. He was for many years a clerk in the U. S. General Land Office, Washington, and d. 7 April, 1837, æ. 54.

(163) XIII. ARTHUR,<sup>6</sup> b. Dec., 1784, d. 24 July, 1801, in the Havana.

(164) XIV. MARIA,<sup>6</sup> b. 1788, m. Rev. Philip Colby. She had many accomplishments, and was of eminent piety; d. 20 May, 1821, æ. 33.

(165) XV. MARY A,<sup>6</sup> b. —, m. Hon. Ebenezer Gay, of Hingham. He was a grad. H. C. 1789.

MERCY,<sup>5</sup> (69) m. Gen. James Warren, and they had,

(166) I. James.<sup>6</sup> (167) II. Winslow.<sup>6</sup> (168) III. Charles.<sup>6</sup>

(169) IV. Henry.<sup>6</sup> (170) V. George.<sup>6</sup>

[To be continued.]

\* It was this individual to whom John Adams refers in one of his letters to Tudor, in this passage: "After my return from Europe, I asked his [James Otis's] daughter whether she had found among her father's manuscripts a treatise on Greek Prosody. With hands and eyes uplifted in a paroxysm of grief, she cried, 'Oh, sir, I have not a line from my father's pen. I have not even his name in his own hand-writing.' When she was a little calmed, I asked her, 'Who has his papers? Where are they?' She answered, 'They are no more. In one of those unhappy dispositions of mind which distressed him after his great misfortune, and a little before his death, he collected all his papers and pamphlets and committed them to the flames. He was several days employed in it.'" *Novanglus*, &c. 231. — Ed.



# GENEALOGY OF THE DEARBORN FAMILY.

BY E. B. DEARBORN.

(Continued from page 98.)

## FIFTH GENERATION.

### *Issue of Jonathan Dearborn, No. XXII*

(75) I. JOHN, b. April 2, 1718, m. d. March 22, 1807. He was his father's successor on the farm at Stratham. He m. 1st, Mary Chapman, b. m. d. May 13, 1762; 2d, Mary Cawley, b. m. d. Aug. 20, 1769. The male issue of this family were, 1, *Jonathan*, who lived in Raymond; 2, *James*; 3, *John*, who remained at home, and whose son John still lives upon the farm. One branch of the family resides in Charlestown, Mass.

(76) II. BETHIAH, b. Nov. 24, 1719, unm. d. April 12, 1767.

(77) III. BENJAMIN, b. Oct. 24, 1721, unm. d. Sept. 10, 1725.

(78) IV. HANNAH, b. March 14, 1735, m. d. July 12, 1815.

### *Issue of Joseph Dearborn, No. XXVI*

(79) I. SIMEON, b. July 10, 1720, unm. d. . We know that this son died young, by the fact that another son in the family afterwards received the same name.

— (80) II. REUBEN GOVE, b. May 24, 1722, m. d. Dec. 27, 1791. He lived, first at North Hampton, on the "Winicut road," then in the interior of New Hampshire, and died at the house of his son Joseph in North Hampton, on the road leading to Exeter. He married Phebe Sanborn, b. Dec. 13, 1725, m. d. Dec. 27, 1791. She was daughter of Dea. John Sanborn. The descendants of this family in the male line are not numerous. The males of the sixth generation were, 1, *Joseph*, b. Dec. 3, 1746, d. Sept. 5, 1753; 2, *Daniel*, b. July 14, 1750, d. Dec. 14, 1783, whose only son was True Worthy Gove, formerly warden of the New Hampshire State Prison; 3, *Reuben Gove*, b. April 16, 1753, who had a son Simon that lived to be married; 4, *Joseph*, who lived on the Exeter road, North Hampton, whose issue is now nearly extinct in the male line.

(81) III. JOSEPH, b. Dec. 1, 1723, unm. d. Feb. 13, 1786.

(82) IV. BENJAMIN, b. Dec. 15, 1725, m. d. April 9, 1755. He was a physician, graduated at Harvard College in 1746, and settled in Portsmouth. The following inscription upon his grave-stone in the north burying-ground in that town is in a good state of preservation.

"Here lies buried  
the body of Doct.  
Benjamin Dearborn  
who departed this life  
April y<sup>e</sup> 9. 1755,  
in the 30th year  
of his age."

He married Ruth Rogers, b. m. d. . She was daughter of Dr. Benjamin Rogers of Portsmouth. In this family there was but one son, *Benjamin*, b. about 1755, d. Feb. 22, 1838, in Boston, extensively known as the inventor of the "patent balance." His sons, Nathaniel and John M., still reside in Boston.

(83) V. SIMEON, b. Dec. 11, 1727, m. d. . He

lived in Greenland, at a place called "Norton's Hill," near North Hampton. He married, first, Anne Gookin, b. m. d. Oct. 22, 1768. Second, Martha Haven, b. m. d. The first wife was buried in the north burying-ground at North Hampton, with two infant children, where her tomb-stone and inscription can still be seen. One son, *Simeon*, has a son Levi, living at this time in South Boston. The second wife was from Portsmouth. She had several sons, whose descendants are not known to the writer.

(84) VI. LEVI, b. March 7, 1730, m. March 28, 1751, d. March 28, 1792. He was a physician, and resided in North Hampton. He lived at some time on the farm recently [perhaps now] occupied by Colonel John Taylor, and at some time on the farm of the late Hon. Daniel Gookin, who married his daughter. He was for many years Town Clerk, Representative to the General Court, &c. Dr. Dearborn was interred in the north burying-ground at North Hampton, where the following inscription still remains.

*"In memory of  
Doctor LEVI DEARBORN  
who after a life of extensive  
usefulness in his calling  
departed this life  
March 28. 1792. Aged 62."*

He married Sarah Swett, b. 1736, m. March 28, 1751, d. Aug. 2, 1808. She was daughter of Benjamin Swett, son of Joseph of Newbury, son of Benjamin, son of John. After the death of her first husband she married Hon. Philip White, and died at South Hampton. The only male issue of this family which lived to adult age were, 1, *Levi*, b. June 30, 1757, m. Anna, daughter of Rev. — Haven of New Castle, Sept. 11, 1781, d. at Concord, June 1, 1802; 2, *Benjamin*, b. May 1, 1770, m. Sarah Pickering of Greenland, 1792.

(85) VII. SARAH, b. July 11, 1732, unm. d. Feb. 9. 1736.

*Issue of Simon Dearborn, No. XXX.*

(86) I. HANNAH, b. m. d. She was probably the oldest child in this family, though the date of her birth is wanting. She married Benjamin Wadleigh, b. m. d. They lived at Kensington.

(87) II. ABIGAIL, b. March 28, 1731, m. d. This daughter married Benjamin Lamprey, b. m. d.

(88) III. JOHN, b. Oct. 7, 1732, unm. d. April 26, 1736.

(89) IV. SIMON, b. March 21, 1734, m. (see wives) d. He moved to Monmouth, Maine, where he lived to old age. He married, 1st, Anna Sanborn, b. April 6, 1737, m. Aug. 19, 1756, d. She was daughter of Ebenezer Sanborn of North Hampton. He married, 2d, Dolly Currier, b. about 1749, m. April , 1770, d. Nov. 13, 1832. The only male issue of this family that lived to adult age was *Simon*, b. Nov. 27, 1760, m. 1st, Molly Blake of Epping, 1782, who d. Nov. 14, 1804; 2d, Mehitable Marston, 1805, who d. Feb. 30, 1838, aged 66. This family is numerous in Monmouth. Lieut. Col. Greenlief Dearborn of the U. S. Army, who died at Brattleborough, Sept. 9, 1846, was son of the last mentioned Simon.

(90) V. SARAH, b. m. d. She married Robert Page, b. m. d. He was son

of David Page of North Hampton, son of Christopher of Hampton, son of Thomas, son of Robert.

(91) VI. JOHN, b. Oct. 8, 1738, m. d. Jan. 18, 1830. He was usually styled "Capt. John Dearborn," and resided at North Hampton, on the estate of his father and grandfather. He married Bethiah Fogg, b. m. d. . She was daughter of Abner (or Seth?) Fogg, son of Seth, son of Samuel. The male issue of this family who lived to adult age, were, 1, *John*, b. Oct. 17, 1760, lived in Greenland; 2, *Simon*, b. April 28, 1766, d. at North Hampton, Nov. 3, 1848. His only male descendant is a grandson, Thomas W. Dearborn, a shipmaster, of Boston; 3, *Joseph*, b. May 17, 1768, d. Nov. 4, 1801. The only descendants are in Paris, Kentucky; 4, *Rhodolphus*, b. March 21, 1784, moved to New York.

(92) VII. ELIPHALET, b. Sept. 6, 1740, m. d. . He married Mary Chase, b. m. d. . She was daughter of Josiah Chase of Epping. Where this family went I know not.

(93) VIII. RUTH, b. Aug. 29, 1741, m. d. . She married Phineas Blake, b. m. d. . This family was originally of Epping, but afterwards removed to Monmouth, Maine, where the descendants now reside.

(94) IX. DEBORAH, b. Feb. 5, 1743, m. d. . She married Jonathan Cilley, b. m. d. . They lived at Nottingham.

(95) X. BENJAMIN, b. Feb. 13, 1745, m. d. . He settled in Monmouth, Maine. He married Anna Freeze, b. m. d. . The descendants are in Monmouth and vicinity.

(96) XI. LEVI, b. Feb. 23, 1747, m. d. Feb. 25, 1836. This son also moved to Monmouth. He married Susanna Page, b. Aug. 27, 1749, m. d. Nov. 28, 1841. She was daughter of David Page of Epping.

The male issue of this family were, 1, *Dudley*, b. Oct. 5, 1770; 2, *David*, b. March 6, 1773; *John*, b. July 6, 1780, settled in Winsor, Me.; 4, *Frederick W.*, b. Oct. 17, 1787, settled in Augusta. The descendants are numerous in the above-mentioned places and vicinity.

(97) XII. HENRY, b. Feb. 23, 1751, m. (see wives) d. June 6, 1829. He was a physician at Nottingham, N. H., in 1772, Captain in the New Hampshire Regiment at the battle of Bunker Hill, 1775, Captain in Arnold's expedition to Quebec, 1775-6, Major, with the command of a distinct corps, at the battles of Stillwater and Saratoga, 1777, Lieut. Colonel at the battle of Monmouth, 1778, Deputy Quarter Master General with rank of Colonel at the siege of Yorktown and the capture of Cornwallis, 1781, Colonel of the first New Hampshire Regiment from 1781 to the end of the war, removed to Maine, 1784, elected Brigadier General of militia, 1787, Marshal of Maine, 1789, member of Congress, 1793, Major General of militia, 1795, Secretary of War, 1801, Collector of the port of Boston, 1809, Major General of 14th Div. Mass., Feb., 1812, Senior Major General of U. S. Army and Commander-in-chief in the Northern Department, April, 1812, Minister to Portugal, 1822, returned 1824, and retired to private life. He died on his estate at Roxbury, Mass., and his body lies in the tomb which bears his name at Mount Auburn. He married 1st, Mary Bartlett, b. August 17, 1751, m. Sept. 22, 1771, d. Oct. 22, 1778; 2d, Dorcas Osgood, b. March 24, 1752, m. March 28, 1780, d. Oct. 17, 1810; 3d, Sarah Bowdoin, b. m. Nov. , 1818, d. May 24, 1826. The



second wife was daughter of Colonel John Osgood of Andover, Mass., and widow of Isaac Marble. The third wife was daughter of William Bowdoin, Esq., and widow of Hon. James Bowdoin. The male issue of this family were, 1, *Henry Alexander Scammel*, b. March 3, 1783, and 2, *George Raleigh*, b. Oct. 22, 1784, d. Dec. 3, 1806., unm. Henry A. S. Dearborn, above, graduated at William and Mary College, Va., 1803, commenced the practice of law in Portland, 1806, married Hannah Swett Lee of Salem, May 3, 1807, collector of the port of Boston, 1812, Brigadier General of militia, 1814, member of the convention for revising the Constitution of Massachusetts, 1820-1, member of the governor's council, 1830, State Senator, 1831, member of Congress, 1832, Adjutant General of the Commonwealth, 1835, Mayor of Roxbury, 1847-8.

*A. Dearborn*

*Issue of Jeremiah Dearborn, No. XXXVII.*

(98) I. JEREMIAH, b. Dec. 20, 1726, m. d. Jan. , 1784. He lived on the estate of his father and grandfather. He married Mary Nudd, b. m. d. She was daughter of James Nudd, son of Samuel, son of Thomas, one of the early settlers of Hampton. The male issue of this family are, 1, *Samuel*, b. Nov. 20, 1754, d. Nov. 11, 1838. He lived upon the farm which his ancestors had occupied for three generations before him, and was grandfather to the writer of this memoir. The descendants are numerous in North Hampton, Exeter, Portsmouth, and Gilmanton; 2, *Jeremiah*, b. May 31, 1766. He moved to Wakefield, where his family still remains.

(99) II. SARAH, b. May 27, 1728, unm. d. May 1, 1736.

(100) III. MARY, b. 1732, unm. d. March 25, 1736.

(101) IV. SAMUEL, b. Oct. 9, 1734, unm. d. March 16, 1736.

(102) V. SARAH, 2, b. July 11, 1737, m. d. Nov. 25, 1826. She married Simon Page, b. June 15, 1731, m. d. July 11, 1806. He was son of Jonathan Page, son of Christopher, son of Thomas, son of Robert, and lived on the road leading from North Hampton to Exeter.

(103) VI. MARY, 2, b. May 23, 1740, m. d. Feb. 7, 1826. She married Stephen Page, b. April 8, 1735, m. d. June 8, 1805. He was brother to Simon above, (102) and resided in the same neighbourhood.

(104) VII. ABIGAIL, b. April 4, 1743, unm. d.

(105) VIII. ANNE, b. July 30, 1745, m. d. She married William Godfrey, b. May 26, 1746, m. d. He was son of James Godfrey.

*Issue of Nathaniel Dearborn, No. XXXIX.*

(106) I. MARY, b. Aug. 21, 1732, unm. d. young.

(107) II. SAMUEL, b. June 18, 1734, m. d. This son occupied the farm of his father at Kensington, and died without issue. He married Hannah James, b. m. d. She was of Kensington.

(108) III. HENRY, b. May 29, 1736, m. d. He resided at Danville, and married, at Kensington, — Hutchins, b. m. d.

(109) IV. MARY, b. Jan. 16, 1739, m] d. She

married Moses French, b. m. d. This family lived at South Hampton.

(110) V. NATHANIEL, b. Nov. 30, 1741, unm. d. early.

(111) VI. JEREMIAH, b. Aug. 29, 1743, m. d. April 18, 1816. He moved to Portsmouth, where he died. He married Elizabeth Locke, b. m. d. The descendants of this family are to some extent remaining in Portsmouth, and the late George Dearborn of Boston and New York, was a grandson of Jeremiah.

(112) VII. ELIZABETH, b. May 1, 1745, m. d. She married — Huntoon, b. m. d. This family lived in Salisbury, N. H.

(113) VIII. NATHAN, b. Dec. 12, 1746, m. d. He married, in Kensington, Mary Brown, b. m. d. This family settled in Wakefield.

(114) IX. EDWARD, b. Feb. 13, 1749, m. 1770, d. June 16, 1792. He settled in Deerfield, but married, in Kensington, Susanna Brown, b. Oct. 15, 1751, m. 1770, d. Dec. 8, 1813. The male issue of this family were, 1, *Sewell*, b. Feb. 26, 1773, m. Sarah Dow, April 14, 1801, settled in Deerfield and has a son in Bangor; 2, *Nathaniel*, b. Jan. 18, 1775, m. Comfort Palmer, July, 1795; 3, *Samuel*, b. Sept. 3, 1778, m. Rachel Page, Jan. 1800; 4, *Henry*, b. May 11, 1780, m. Polly Wiggin, 1801; 5, *Edward*, b. June 19, 1790, d. Jan. 27, 1809.

(115) X. REBECCA, b. Jan. 23, 1751, m. d. She married — Webster, b. m. d. This family lived in Salisbury, N. H.

*Issue of Henry Dearborn, No. XL.*

(116) I. SAMUEL, b. Oct. 5, 1738, m. d. This son settled in Goshen, Vt., where his descendants probably remain.

(117) II. SHERBURNE, b. m. d. He married Mary Kenniston, b. m. d. Many of the descendants of this family live in Bedford, N. H., and one branch is in Boston.

(118) III. NATHANIEL, b. m. d. This son moved to New York, and is known to the writer only by tradition.

(119) IV. JANE, b. m. d. She married Timothy Osgood, b. m. d. This family lived at Raymond.

(120) V. MARY, b. m. d. She married William Prescott, b. m. d. They lived in Vershear, Vt.

(121) VI. MARGARET, b. m. d. She married Jeremiah Haynes, b. m. d. They lived in Epsom.

(122) VII. LOVE, b. unm. d. This daughter lived to old age in the family of her sister Margaret.

NOTE. — The arrangement of the names in this family except the first two may be erroneous.

*Issue of Reuben Dearborn, No. LL.*

(123) I. JOSIAH, b. Sept. 18, 1733, m. d. Nov. 29, 1817. This son removed to Effingham, where he was one of the first settlers. He married Hannah Shepard, b. m. d. Nov. 17, 1783. The

issue of this family were, 1, *Asabel*, b. 1762, m. Elizabeth, daughter of Weare Drake, Aug. 6, 1776, d. Oct. 19, 1821. Their sons, Josiah Dearborn, Esq., and Dr. Asabel Dearborn, are still living in Effingham; 2, *Reuben*, m. Comfort, daughter of Morris Hobbs, April 3, 1793, d. Jan. 30, 1834; 3, *Shepard*, b. 1775, m. Mary, daughter of John Leavitt, Nov. 4, 1798, d. March 7, 1822.

(124) II. SARAH, b. 1785, unm. d. Sept. 3, 1731.

(125) III. REUBEN, b. July 29, 173, m. d. The male descendants of this son are still somewhat numerous, though the writer has been unable to get from them the proper statistics.

(126) IV. CURTIS, b. 1741, unm. d. Dec. 3, 1741.

(127) V. ANN, b. June 28, 1744, m. d. This was the first child of her father's second wife.

(128) VI. SARAH, b. m. d. Probably died young. (?)

(129) VII. PHINEAS, b. m. d. This son lived on the farm of his father and grandfather. His male issue were, 1, *Ebenezer*, who lived on his father's farm till within about thirty years, since which time the family has disappeared from the town. He married Anna, daughter of John Dearborn of Hampton. (See No. 161.) 2, *Phineas*, m. Abigail, daughter of Wm. Sanborn; 3, *Samuel*, m. Polly Bachelder of Epsom; 4, *Richard Clark*. The family still lives in the western part of New Hampshire.

(130) VIII. BENJAMIN, b. m. d. He removed to Effingham, where he lived to old age. He married Sarah Lamprey, b. m. d. She was daughter of Morris Lamprey, son of Benjamin, son of Henry. The male issue of this family were, 1, *Samuel*; 2, *Morris*, both of whom are dead and nothing has been learned of their issue.

(131) IX. SAMUEL, b. m. d. This name comes down by tradition only.

#### *Issue of Ebenezer Dearborn, No. LII*

(132) I. HANNAH, b. 1731, m. d. She married, in Chester, Elijah Heath, b. m. d.

(133) II. SARAH, b. 1734, m. d. 1814. She married, in Chester, John Shackford.

(134) III. STEPHEN, b. May 15, 1738, m. d. 1823. He resided in Chester and married 1, Ruth Robie, b. m. d. 2, Lydia Robie, b. m. d. The first wife was daughter of John and the second of Samuel Robie. The male issue of this family was *Richard*, son of the first wife, whose posterity is numerous.

(135) IV. EBENEZER, b. Sept. 6, 1744, m. 1769, d. He lived in Chester and married Adah Philbrick, b. m. d. The male issue of this family were, 1, *John*, who m. Susan Lufkin and moved to Vermont. He was living in 1823; 2, *Jonathan*, m. Anna, daughter of Col. Jonathan Dearborn, No. 136, and had female issue; 3, *William*, m. a Lowell of Amesbury, and there resided.

(136) V. JONATHAN, b. Dec. 26, 1746, m. d. He resided at Chester, and had the title of Colonel, and married Delia Robie, b. m. d. The male issue were, 1, *Richard*, b. Aug. 8, 1774, who had ten children; *Edward*, b. July 16, 1776, a physician now living at Seabrook; 3, *Jonathan*, b. Jan. 25, 1781, who has sev-



eral sons; 4, *Cyrus*, b. Aug. 27, 1785, a physician at Salisbury, Mass., several children; 5, *Ebenezer*, b. July 30, 1793, a physician at Nashua.

(187) VI. RICHARD, b. May 2, 1747, m. d. Of this son I have no further information.

(188) VII. HULDA, b. unm. d.

(189) VIII. PHEBE, b. m. Aug. 1762, d. She married, in Chester, Wilkes West, b. m. 1762, d.

*Issue of Peter Dearborn, No. LIV.*

(140) I. PETER, b. m. Dec. 24, 1765, d. Oct. 24, 1770. He married Tabitha Morrill, b. m. Dec. 24, 1765, d. They had female issue.

(141) II. JOSEPH, b. m. d. He married Betsey Hall, b. m. d. Joseph had the titles Captain and Deacon.

(142) III. JOSIAH, b. m. d. He married Susanna Emerson, b. m. d. She was daughter of Samuel Emerson, Esq., of Candia. They had sons, 1, *Nehemiah*; 2, *Henry*; 3, *Josiah*; 4, *Edmund*; 5, *Samuel*; 6, *David*, and 7, *Jonathan*, twins; 8, *Peter*, and 9, *John*, b. 1802.

(143) IV. ASA, b. m. d. He was a Captain, and married Anna Emerson, b. m. d. She was daughter of Samuel Emerson, Esq., of Candia.

(144) V. SHERBURNE, b. Sept. 6, 1758, m. d. Elizabeth Towle, b. m. d. They had several children.

(145) VI. ANNA, b. m. d. She married John Hazekton, b. m. d.

*Issue of Benjamin Dearborn, No. LV.*

This family resided in Plymouth, N. H., and although the descendants are known to be numerous, no statistics have been obtained.

*Issue of Thomas Dearborn, No. LVI.*

(146) I. JOHN SANBORN, b. Dec. 12, 1743, m. (see wives) d. Dec. 2, 1813. He was a deacon, lived in Chester, and married, 1, Mary Emerson, b. m. 1765, d. 2, Mehitabel Bradly, b. m. Oct. 26, 1807, d. The first wife was of Haverhill, a niece of Samuel Emerson, Esq., of Candia. The second was of Concord, and had a former husband by name of Melvin. In this family were two sons and nine daughters. The sons were, 1, *John*, b. 1778, d. 1800, unm.; 2, *Nathaniel*, Esq., b. 1781, lived at Northwood.

(147) II. THOMAS, b. m. 1768, d. 1778. He lived in Candia, and was killed by a cannon shot in Rhode Island, during the Revolutionary War. He married Mary Morrison, b. m. 1768, d. Dec. 1820. The issue of this family were, 1, *David*, settled in Cazenov, N. Y., a lawyer, and has a son, Alexander Hamilton, a Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy; 2, *John*, settled in Sanbornton; 3, *Thomas*, settled first in Raymond, then in Candia; 4, *Samuel*, settled in Candia.

(148) III. SAMUEL, b. m. d. about 1817. He was married, but I have no farther account of him.

(149) IV. DOLLY, b. m. d. She married Nathaniel Emerson, b. m. d. in Stoddard.

- (150) V. MOLLY, b. m. d. She married  
 1, Samuel Towle, b. m. d. 2, — Cass,  
 b. m. d. The first husband lived in Candia,  
 and the wife was living in 1823, aged about 83.

(151) VI. ELIZABETH, b. unm. d. young.

*Issue of Michael Dearborn, No. LVII.*

- (152) I. ABIGAIL, b. m. d. She died  
 childless.

*Issue of Jonathan Dearborn, No. LXIII.*

- (153) I. MARY, b. m. d. She married  
 Zachariah Towle, b. m. d. They lived at  
 North Hampton, near the line of Hampton, on the place of the late Abra-  
 ham Towle, who was their son.

*Issue of John Dearborn, No. LXX.*

- (154) I. ANNE, b. Dec. 17, 1725, m. Jan. 11, 1749, d. She  
 married Joseph Wadleigh, b. m. Jan. 11, 1749, d.  
 They lived at Kensington.

(155) II. JOHN, b. unm. d. young.

- (156) III. HANNAH, b. Dec. 3, 1730, m. d. She  
 married Dearborn Blake, b. m. d.

- (157) IV. MARY, b. Aug. 1, 1732, m. d. She mar-  
 ried — Wadleigh, b. m. d.

- (158) V. RUTH, b. June 5, 1734, m. April 24, 1755, d. She  
 married Thomas Blake, b. m. April 24, 1755, d. They  
 lived at Epsom.

- (159) VI. ELIZABETH, b. March 5, 1736, m. March 9, 1756, d.  
 She married Joseph Sanborn, b. m. March 9, 1756, d.

(160) VII. JOSIAH, b. Jan. 11, 1728, m. Nov. 17, 1757, d. Sept. 15,  
 1814. This son occupied the original farm of Godfrey Dearborn, No. 1,  
 at Hampton. He was commonly known as *Major Josiah Dearborn*, and  
 married Sarah Freese, b. Dec. 18, 1737, m. Nov. 17, 1757, d. Sept. 7,  
 1828. She was daughter of Joseph Freese of Hampton, and his wife Sa-  
 rah Sherburne. The sons in this family who had issue were, 1, *Joseph*  
*Freese*, b. June 11, 1761, m. Mary, daughter of Simon Nudd, d. Nov. 13,  
 1827. His son Simon N. and grandson John, still reside on the original  
 farm. 2, *Josiah*, b. Sept. 3, 1764, m. Mary, daughter of Dea. Christopher  
 Smith of North Hampton, d. May 15, 1832, and had three sons and two  
 daughters; 3, *Freese*, b. March 25, 1778, m. Abigail, daughter of Col.  
 Abraham Drake of North Hampton. (See No. 42) He was for many  
 years well known as an officer of the county of Rockingham, had six sons  
 and two daughters, descendants in Lowell, Exeter and Methuen.

(161) VIII. JOHN, b. July 21, 1740, m. d. Oct. 18, 1794.  
 He went by the title of Colonel, and married Ziporah Towle, b. about 1743,  
 m. d. Nov. 11, 1804. She was daughter of Francis Towle. The  
 family lived a few rods west of the present rail-road station in Hampton,  
 where Joseph Neal now resides. The male issue were, 1, *John*, b. Aug. 3,  
 1763, m. Mary, daughter of Jonathan Towle, d. Dec. 8, 1845; 2, *Jeremiah*,  
 b. Jan. 8, 1768, m. Ruth, daughter of Nathaniel Bachelder, June 6, 1790,  
 and subsequently Nancy, a sister to Ruth. He moved to Parsonsfield, Me.,  
 where his family is still numerous; 3, *Levi*, b. Dec. 25, 1769, lived at  
 Hampton; 4, *Francis*, b. April 3, 1772, d. at Parsonsfield, Me., family at  
 Dixmont, Me.; 5, *Jacob*, b. May 8, 1774, moved to Parsonsfield, where his

descendants now are; 6, *Josiah*, b. Nov. 12, 1783, lives at Hampton; 7, *Thomas*, b. Aug. 25, 1786, lives in Dexter, Me.; 8, *Jonathan*, b. Aug. 22, 1788, lives in Hampton.

(162) IX. MIRIAM, b. May 8, 1742, m. d. She married Jeremiah Sanborn, b. m. d. He was son of Jeremiah and Lydia Sanborn. (See No. 28.)

(163) X. PAUL, b. Sept. 29, 1744, unm. d. Sept. 22, 1746.

ADDENDA.—PETER DEARBORN, No. 54, m. Margaret Fifield of Kingston, Dec. 2, 1786, and d. about 1781.

BENJAMIN DEARBORN, No. 55, m. a Colcord of Kingston, and moved to Plymouth, N. H.

THOMAS DEARBORN, No. 56, m. Dolly Sanborn of Kingston, who, after the death of her husband, m. 2, Samuel Emerson, Esq., of Chester, and was mother of Susanna and Anna Emerson, wives of Josiah and Asa Dearborn, No. 142 and 143, above.

MICHAEL DEARBORN, No. 57, m. Dorothy Colby, April 11, 1751.

To the Publisher of the Register and Journal.

Gorham, Maine, Jan. 22, 1848.

DEAR SIR,—

In your valuable and interesting Historical and Genealogical Register for January, I find an article on the first settlers of Barnstable. As the town of Gorham was principally settled by persons from Barnstable, perhaps many of your readers would like to learn where many of the descendants of the first settlers of Barnstable now are. Not a few of them are now living in Gorham.

We still number among our citizens the names of Cobb, Davis, Hamblin, Hinkley, Casly, Lynnel, Lathrop, Lombard, Hall, Smith, Lewis, Bacon, and Phinney, whose fathers are emigrants from Barnstable.

This town was granted to Capt. John Gorham and one hundred and nineteen others, for services in the Narraganset battle, fought 19th December, 1675. Capt. John Phinney, son of Deacon John Phinney of Barnstable, was the first settler of Gorham. His descendants are now numerous in this town, as are also the Cobbs, Hamblins, Lombards, Bacons, and Lewises. The first hired preacher in Gorham was Josiah Crocker of Barnstable. The first settled minister was Rev. Solomon Lombard.

The town of Gorham was settled in 1786, and was then called Narraganset, No. 7. In 1760, the town was incorporated by the name of Gorham, in honor of Capt. John Gorham, who commanded a company in the Narraganset fight. The late Judge William Gorham, a grandson of the captain, died in this town in 1807. Col. Edmund Phinney, a distinguished officer in the Revolution, was a grandson of John Phinney, who was admitted an inhabitant of Barnstable between 1662 and 1666. The late Hon. Lathrop Lewis of this town was a direct descendant of the first George Lewis of Barnstable.

I could furnish, if you desire it,\* a complete list of the grantees of this town, with a sketch of its early settlement. Yours respectfully,

JOSIAH PIERCE.

\* We have invited all our friends to furnish this kind of information at their earliest convenience. An account of Gorham by the able hand of the author of the above communication, will be now expected by our readers.—Ed.



## NOTES ON THE JOSSELYN FAMILY, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

BY T. W. HARRIS, M. D.

An interesting account of some of the Old Settlers in New Hampshire and Maine, from the pen of the accomplished historian of Portland, appeared in the April number of the Register. I am sorry, however, to find in it a new edition of the old mistake about the family of the celebrated Henry Josselyn, of Black Point; and, therefore, I beg room in the Register for a correction of the same, and for some genealogical and historical notes relative to the first three generations of the Josselyn family in Massachusetts.

This ancient surname appears in several different forms in England and in this country. Ten variations thereof will be found in English works, and almost as many here, particularly in written documents. John, the brother of the counsellor, gives it JOSSELYN in both of his books, the "Rarities" and the "Voyages;" and this might be thought to settle the orthography, so far at least as he and his brother are concerned. In Massachusetts, the name was oftenest written *Joslin*; but many persons, at this time, seem to prefer the other spelling, as used by John, the traveller; and to the latter my own choice inclines.

The age and standing of Henry Josselyn, Esq., of Black Point, furnish presumptive evidence that he was not the father of Henry Josselyn of Scituate, in the absence of authentic proof to the contrary; and documents in our public offices, show the latter to have been the son of Abraham Josselyn of Hingham and Lancaster, who was the son of Thomas Josselyn of the same places.

The Hon. James Savage, in his "Gleanings," (Mass. Hist. Coll., 3d Ser., VIII., 256,) brought over THOMAS JOSSELYN, a husbandman, aged 43, REBECCA, his wife, of the same age, their children, *Rebecca*, aged 18, *Dorothy*, 11, *Nathaniel*, 8, *Eliza*, 6, *Mary*, one year old, and *Eliza Ward*, their maidservant, in the *Increase*, of London, Robert Lea, Master; in which vessel they embarked for New England, April 17, 1635. The name of *Abraham*, the oldest son, does not appear among the passengers in the *Increase*; but he found or joined the family in Hingham, soon after their arrival in this country.

According to Solomon Lincoln, Esq., the author of a History of Hingham, (pp. 45 and 49,) Thomas Joshlin (Josselyn) was among the inhabitants and proprietors of Hingham in 1637; and he, with Nathaniel, his son, as Joseph Willard, Esq. informs us, (Worcester Mag., II., 280,) subscribed to the town covenant in Lancaster, 12. 9. 1654. Thomas Josselyn died at Lancaster on the 3d of the 11th month, 1660-1. (Middlesex Records.) At a county court held at Cambridge, April 2, 1661, Thomas Joycelin's will and an inventory were exhibited, and were sworn to before Maj. Simon Willard. Neither the will nor the inventory are on record. His widow, Rebecca, was the executrix, as appears by her deeds, in 1664, to James Butler, to her son Nathaniel Joslin, and to her son-in-law, Roger Sumner. She was married, on the 16th of the 3d month, 1664, to William Kerley, (not Henry, as

Dr. Farmer has it); and, soon after this marriage, she granted some of the lands of her former husband, Thomas Jocelin, to her son Nathaniel, &c. Her daughter, Elizabeth Joslin, was perhaps the person of this name whose marriage to Edward Yeomans, on the 21st of the 4th month, 1652, by Richard Bellingham, Esq., is given in Boston Records.

ABRAHAM JOSSELYN, the son of Thomas, had an assignment of land in Hingham in 1647, where he had children baptized in 1649 and 1650. (Private Record.) In the summer of 1660, the birth of his son Nathaniel was recorded in Boston, and perhaps he was then living there or at Hull. He removed to Lancaster before 1663; and there he died before the 9th of July, 1670, when "William Kerly of Marlborough, husbandman, by the consent and approbation of Mrs. Beatris Joscelyn, the late dec<sup>d</sup> Abrām Jocolines widow, sold to Abrām Jocelin, eldest sonne of the s<sup>d</sup> Mrs. Jocelin, 86 acres of land in Lancaster." (Middlesex Deeds, IV. 34.) On the 2d of April, 1672, "Abrām Jocelin, of Lanchaster, was admitted administrator to his father's estate, and presenting an inventory attested the same on oath." (Middlesex Co. Court Records, III. 21.) The probate records do not contain the inventory, or any account of the settlement of this estate.

The name of Abraham Josselyn's wife was BEATRICE, variously written Beatris, Beatrix, and Betteris, the last in Boston Records, and in the following extract from Middlesex Deeds, (III. 15,) which decides the first Abraham's paternity and occupation: "Abrām Joslin, of Lancaster, mariner, and wife Betteris," sold on the 29th of May, 1663, to Henry Kemble, of Boston, blacksmith, certain lands in Lancaster, "formerly granted to his (Abraham's) father, Thomas Joslin, dec<sup>d</sup>." On the 16th of the 9th month, 1671, Mrs. Beatrice Josselyn was married, at Lancaster, to Benjamin Bosworth, and removed to Hull. In 1682, they sold their property at Hull, and removed to Stow, where they lived several years. By sundry deeds and by papers on file relative to the settlement of the estate of Thomas Harris, it appears that Sergeant Benjamin Bosworth and Beatrice his wife made over their farm at Stow, their town rights, and their lands in Marlborough, to Thomas Harris and wife Rebecca, of Boston, whither they then removed, and with whose family they passed the remainder of their days. Both of them survived Thomas Harris several years, and remained with his widow Rebecca, after her marriage to Edward Stevens. Sergeant Bosworth died in November, 1700. Judge Sewall visited Mrs. Beatrice Bosworth during her last sickness, on the 17th of December, 1711, she being then 88 years old. In his journal, he recorded her burial on the 11th of January, 1711-12, and added that "her first husband's name was Joslin, by whom she had her daughter Stephens."

The children of Abraham and Beatrice Josselyn were, *Abraham*, baptized at Hingham, April 8, 1649, *Philip*, baptized there Dec. 15, 1650, *Nathaniel*, whose birth is recorded at Boston, July 4, 1660, *Joseph*, born at Lancaster, 26. 5. 1663, and *Mary*, born 14. 10. 1666; also *Henry* and *Rebecca*, of whose birth no record has yet been found. I have reason to think that *Thomas Josselyn*, of Abington, was also their



son. An opportunity to examine the town and church records of Hingham has not been obtained. They may supply some of the names and dates that are wanting in this sketch. Of Philip and Mary nothing is known to me. Rebecca Josselyn, from whom descended the writer of these notes, was married, first, to John Crowkham of Boston, who died in December, 1678. She was married, secondly, in 1679, to Thomas Harris of Boston, and thirdly, on the 8th of October, 1780, to Edward Stevens of Boston. She died in March, 1712-13, without issue by her first and last marriages.

NATHANIEL JOSSELYN, Sen., of Lancaster and Marlborough, second son of Thomas and Rebecca, was born in England about 1627, came with his parents to this country in the spring of 1635, settled at Lancaster in 1654, and was made freeman in 1673. After the destruction of Lancaster he lived at Marlborough, and there he died, April 8, 1694. In his will, made March 3, of the same year, he named his wife Sarah, sons Nathaniel and Peter, and five daughters, Sarah, Dorothy, Rebecca, Elizabeth, and Martha; his father (in-law) King, and brothers (in-law) Kerly and Sumner. He bequeathed land both in Marlborough and Lancaster. His wife was SARAH, a daughter of Thomas King of Marlborough. She died July 2, 1706. Their children, who were born at Lancaster, were *Elizabeth*, born June 7, 1657, and died 16. 5. 1657, *Nathaniel*, born 21. 4. 1658, and died June 8, 1667, *Sarah*, born 15. 5. 1660, *Dorothy*, 4. 1. 1662, *Peter*, 22. 12. 1665, and *Rebecca*, 14. 3. 1672. Besides these, they had, as will be seen above, another son *Nathaniel*, who survived his father, another daughter *Elizabeth*, and a daughter *Martha*.

ABRAHAM JOSSELYN, of Lancaster, the oldest son of Abraham and Beatrice, was married at Lancaster to his wife Ann, on the 29th of the 9th month, 1672. Her maiden name is unknown. They had a daughter Beatrix or Beatrice, born on the 9th of the 3d month, 1674. This family came to a tragical end, as is related by Mrs. Rowlandson, (Narrative) the Rev. Timothy Harrington, (Century Sermon at Lancaster) and Joseph Willard, Esq., (Worcester Mag.); but, hitherto, the son has not been duly distinguished from his father of the same name.

Early in the morning of the 10th of February, 1675-6, Lancaster was surprised by a large number of Indians, who made their attack in five distinct bodies and as many places, burning the houses in their way, and destroying the people found therein. Some of the inhabitants, to the number of forty-two, being mostly women and children, among whom were Abraham Josselyn and his family, took shelter in the fortified house of the Rev. Joseph Rowlandson. This they defended upwards of two hours, during which time several of them were killed by the bullets which were showered upon it. At length the house was set on fire, and the people within were reduced to the sad necessity of either perishing in the flames or resigning themselves to the savages. In their attempts to escape, all the men, save one, were slain; many of the women and children perished on the spot; and the rest, about twenty in number, were seized by the Indians and carried into captivity. Thus perished Abraham Josselyn, as we are assured by Mr. Har-



rington. Mrs. Rowlandson, who was one of the captives, met Mrs. Josselyn, about the 23d of February, in the hands of the Indians, at a place called Wenimesset, now New Braintree. She found her in great distress, being very near confinement, and having in her arms her little daughter, (Beatrice) then nearly two years old. In the course of her captivity, Mrs. Rowlandson heard that this unfortunate woman and her child were stript by the Indians, knocked upon the head, and cast into a fire, where they miserably perished. Some captive children, who were present, declared to Mrs. Rowlandson, that Mrs. Joslin shed not a tear, but continued in prayer till death put an end to her sufferings. In Middlesex County Court Records, (III. 181 and 186,) under date of June 19, 1677, there is this entry: "Henry Jocelin, appearing in Court, is granted administration on the estate of his brother Abram Jocelin, deceased, late of Lancaster," and "with Edward Lilly of Boston, cooper, gave bonds, 17. 5. 1677."

HENRY JOSSELYN, of Scituate, blacksmith, the second son of Abraham and Beatrice, was in Scituate as early as 1669, according to the Rev. Samuel Deane (Hist. Scituate, 299.) That he was the brother of Abraham, Jr., and consequently the son of Abraham, Sen., is proved both by the Court Records already quoted, and by his deed to Thomas Harris, dated Nov. 1, 1695, the substance of which is in these words: "Henry Joslyn, of Scituate, blacksmith, and wife Abigail, sold, &c. to Thomas Harris, of Boston, 110 acres of land in Lancaster, which said land fell to the said Henry Joslyn by the death of his elder brother Abraham Joslyn, it being the same land his said brother possessed," &c. (Middlesex Deeds, XVI. 102.) For the following items respecting his family, I am indebted to Mr. Deane's History of Scituate, rejecting therefrom what appears to be erroneous.

Henry Josselyn married ABIGAIL STOCKBRIDGE, daughter of Charles and Abigail, in 1676. She was born at Charlestown, in 1660, and, consequently, was only about 16 years old at the time of her marriage to Mr. Josselyn. Their children were, *Abigail*, born 1677, *Abraham*, 1678, *Anna*, 1680, (died early,) *Charles*, 1682, *Mary*, 1684, *Nathaniel*, 1686, *Rebecca*, 1689, *Jabez*, 1690, *Jemima* and *Keziah*, 1695, *Henry*, 1697, *Joseph*, 1699, and *Thomas*, 1702. Abigail was married to Benjamin Hanmer, in 1715, Charles and Thomas settled at Pembroke. Nathaniel married Frances Yellings, in 1711, and had children, Mary, born 1712, and Nathaniel, 1722. They had also a daughter Frances, who was baptized at the new north meeting-house in Boston, Feb., 1715-6, and a son Abraham, baptized there Dec. 8, 1717. Jabez was married to Sarah Turner, in 1722, and removed to Pembroke. Henry, Jr., married Hannah, had a daughter, Lydia, born in 1722, and was in Hanover after that town was incorporated.

THOMAS JOSSELYN, who, in 1686, was living in the easterly part of Bridgewater, since incorporated in Abington, was probably the son of Abraham and Beatrice Josselyn. Nothing more is known of him to the writer than what is contained in the following extract from Hobart's History of Abington, p. 28: "Plymouth Colony Records, July, 1686: Isaac Howland, of Middleborough, plaintiff, against Thomas Josselyn,

within the Constablewrick of Little Comfort, defendant, in an action of debt." Little Comfort was a name given to the southerly part of the town. At this time Bridgewater was divided into Constablewricks, and this part of the town formed one.

NATHANIEL JOSSELYN, the son of Abraham and Beatrice, may have been the person of this name who had a wife MARY, and a daughter *Dorothy*, the latter born at Marlborough, April 23, 1685. (Middlesex Records.)

JOSEPH JOSSELYN, of Bridgewater, now Abington, was doubtless the son of Abraham and Beatrice, as the names of his children indicate. In 1696, according to Mr. Hobart, (Hist. Abington, 29,) land was laid out to him joining his own land at his and Porter's saw-mill. He died Sept., 1726. His will mentions his sons *Joseph*, *Ebenezer*, and *Abraham*, daughters *Mary* Bates, *Sarah* Porter, *Hannah*, and *Beatrice*, and his second wife Sarah, the daughter of Andrew Ford. (Hist. Abington, 29.) According to Judge Mitchell, (Hist. Bridgewater, 206,) he was married to SARAH FORD, in 1702; their daughter, Sarah, was born in 1703, their son, Ebenezer, in 1709, and their son Abraham, in 1716. The widow Sarah died in 1734. Of Joseph, the eldest son, probably, nothing certain is known. He was absent when his father made his will, the legacies and bequests in which were on condition of his return. Ebenezer, the son of Joseph and Sarah, was married to Esther Hearsey, in 1733, and left issue. Abraham, the son of Joseph and Sarah, married Rebecca Tirrell, in 1741, and had issue.

NATHANIEL JOSSELYN, Jr., of Marlborough, husbandman, the son of Nathaniel, Sen., and Sarah (King,) married Hesther or ESTHER MOSS, (Morse?) 8. 12. 1684[-5.] His wife died Aug. 27, 1725, aged 61. He died March 5, 1726[-7.] In a deed, dated Dec. 27, 1709, he gave to his son-in-law, James Newton of Marlborough, certain lands granted by the town to Thomas King (his grandfather.) (Middlesex Deeds, XIX. 318.) His children were, *Esther*, born at Marlborough, May 20, 1683, and married, 17. 12. 1707, to Samuel Lamb; *Mary*, born April 14, 1685, and married, 5. 8. 1709, to James Newton; *Patience*, born Feb. 27, 1686-7, and died March 30, 1687; *Martha*, who died May 6, 1718, aged 23, and perhaps other children.

Of PETER JOSSELYN, the son of Nathaniel, Sen., and Sarah, I have obtained only a few disjointed items of information. He seems to have lived at Lancaster. "On the 18th of July, 1692, the Indians assaulted his house while he was working in the field, and he knew nothing thereof, until, entering the house, he found his wife and three children, with a widow Whitcomb, who lived in his family, barbarously butchered with their hatchets, and weltering in their blood. His wife's sister, with another of his children, were carried into captivity; she returned, but that child was murdered in the wilderness." (Whitney's Worcester County, 40.) By sundry deeds, it appears that a Captain Peter Josselyn, or Peter, Sen., was living in Lancaster in 1721, (Middlesex Deeds, XX. 519, XXII. 53,) at which time he sold some land in Lancaster, formerly belonging to Nathaniel Josselyn (his father); and, in March, 1723-4, "Peter Joslin, Sen., and wife Hannah, executed another deed." (Middlesex Deeds, XXIII. 275.)

## LETTER OF ELEAZER WHEELOCK.

[Communicated by MR. CHARLES DRAKE of Boston.]

Lebanon Augt 1<sup>st</sup> 1766.

SIR—

Col<sup>o</sup> Phelps of Hebron, last Evening, informed me, that some time ago, among other Expressions of your good & Charitable Disposition towards this Indian Charity School, under my care, he heard you say, that Mr Jackson\* our Agent had, deposited in his Hands, and to be disposed of by his Direction, a Collection of considerable value (if he remembered right of £200 pr. An.) for the christianizing the Heathen of this Land; and that you was Sorry, that, thro' Inadvertency, you had not recommended this School, as a proper Recipient; and the more Sorry because he expressed a desire to gratify his constituents of this Colony, rather than another with which he had no connection. The Col<sup>o</sup> further said that after all your Burning and Hanging† you retained good will enough towards me, my School, and the general Design, to do anything in your Power to encourage it; and particularly to use your Influence with Mr Jackson to obtain that money for it.

I Suppose Sir, I need not inform You that the School‡ yet continues, and is flourishing under the Smiles of Heaven and that four Missionaries, and Seven School Masters, are at present employed in the Indian Country, and they, as well as the School, Supported only by the charitable Donations which have been put into my Hands for that Purpose, and without any Settled Fund.

And a wider Door than ever is opened, and seems still to be opening for the Progress of the grand Design in view.

Upon these Encouragements I venture to request your Friendship in this Affair, to write Mr Jackson, and any others you shall think proper, as friendly & favourable towards me and the Design as You Shall think just. And if you please let it be as speedily as may be, that it may reach him, before the Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr Whitaker leaves London. And please Sir, to transmit what you shall write on that head, to me unsealed, or by a copy, that I may better know how to conduct myself. And in Return for the Favour, I shall be ready to serve you in anything within my Power, when an Opportunity shall present, mean While, I am, With sincere Respect,

Sir

Your Very Hum<sup>l</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

ELEAZER WHEELOCK

\* The agent of the colony at that time in England.

† Ingersol, to whom this letter is addressed, was appointed distributor of stamps in Connecticut, under the stamp act. He was hung in effigy, besides receiving other indignities, and compelled to resign the office. Peters (*Hist. of Conn.*) gives an amusing account of this whole affair. He was agent of the colony in England in 1757, but from his connection with the office alluded to above, he lost his popularity. He died in 1781. See Peters's *Connecticut*, and Allen's *Biog. Dic.*

‡ The first Indian youth educated by Dr. Wheelock, was Samson Occum, who became a celebrated preacher. In 1766, he accompanied Rev. Nathaniel Whittaker of Norwich, to England, to solicit subscriptions for the school. In 1762, Dr. W. had more than twenty youth under his care. For the support of this Indian school, funds were procured from various sources. The legislatures of Connecticut and Massachusetts contributed, and sums were raised by subscription from different individuals, and from the commissioners of the "Scotch Society for the propagation of Christian knowledge." He also received a donation from a farmer, Joshua Moor, of a house and two acres of land near to his own house in Lebanon, to further the objects of the school. From this circumstance it took the name of the donor, and was called "Moor's Charity School." As the school flourished it became necessary to enlarge his plans, and he looked about him for a wider field for his operations. A number of places were offered on which to locate his school, but finally he removed to Hanover, N. H., in 1770, as large offers in land had been made him.



P. S. Sir, If in addition to the Favour before requested, you should desire Mr Jackson to use his Influence with the Earl of Dartmouth, (who is friendly to me and the Design,) that he would procure a large Tract of Land in the Province of New York or elsewhere, not appropriated, for the Benefit of this School, it may be effectual, and secure you the Blessing of many of the perishing creatures who may reap the Benefit of it in Generations to come, as well as be a great additional Obligation upon,

Yours, ut ante,

ELEAZ<sup>r</sup> WHEELOCK.\*

Jared Ingersol Esq<sup>r</sup>

#### FROM DORCHESTER GRAVE-YARD.

"Here lyes y<sup>e</sup> body of Experience Weeks daughter to Mr. Joseph & Mrs. Sarah Weeks died April 14, 1730 in y<sup>e</sup> 33 year of her age."

"Here lyes buried y<sup>e</sup> body of Mrs. Sarah Weeks wife to Mr. Joseph Weeks. She died Feb. 12. 173<sup>5</sup>, aged 74 years.

"Here lyes y<sup>e</sup> body of Hannah Weeks daug<sup>tr</sup> to Mr. Joseph & Mrs Sarah Weeks. She died June the 9<sup>th</sup>, 1740 in y<sup>e</sup> 46 year of her age."

state. Dr. Wheelock also obtained a charter for a college to be connected with the school, (not to supersede it,) in order to facilitate his plans. He found it necessary to combine the education of English youth with the Indians, in order that a more favorable influence should be exerted upon the latter. The Earl of Dartmouth was a patron of Moor's school, but, Allen (*Biog. Dic.*) says, not of the college, to the establishment of which he was opposed; and that the latter should have been called by some other name than *Dartmouth*. It is a mistake to suppose that Moor's school was merged into the college. The former subsequently became incorporated, and they both now exist in one sense as separate institutions. The ardent hopes which Wheelock cherished of the education and christianization of the Indian youth, were not realized. Many of them returned to their old habits. The original purpose for which this school was established, so far as relates to the education of Indian youth, is not *wholly* abandoned. There are at present at the school, some Indian recipients of this charity.

Since the above was written, we have received a letter from Dr. Lord, the President of Dartmouth College, in reply to some inquiries addressed to him respecting the present condition of Moor's Charity School, &c. We subjoin a large portion of it.

"Moor's Charity School was originally set up at Lebanon, Connecticut, for the education of Indians. It was transferred to Hanover, still having the same design. Funds were obtained in England and Scotland in its behalf. But the wants of the new country determined its patrons, upon its change of place, to enlarge it, and open it as a college. The donors in England and Scotland in general favored the modified arrangement. \* \* \* \* The English funds were used for the general purposes of the college. The Scotch funds were put into the custody of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, at Edinburgh, for Indians alone. From the proceeds of those funds, which have been well managed, about four Indians can be supported in a course of education at the school and college, the school having been incorporated as a distinct institution, and made tributary to the college.

The school is always educating Indian boys, by its proper Preceptor, who is under the direction of the President of the college; the President of the college, for the time, being the President and corporator of the school.

I have now at the school two Indians, one a Choctaw, the other an Ononda. From two to four have been constantly in my care for twenty years. If, at any time, a beneficiary is found worthy of a higher education than he could receive at the school, he is put upon the college course. A few such instances have occurred during my administration."

\* Dr. Wheelock was a descendant of Ralph W., who came to this country in 1637, and settled in Dedham, after which he removed to Medfield. He was born in Windham, Conn., 1711, and died 1779. See Allen's *Biog. Dic.*, and Belknap's *New Hampshire*. For the early history of this school, see Wheelock's various tracts. His purpose was, to educate Indian youth and send them out among their brethren as missionaries. He saw the many objections to English missionaries, and sought to render the work more sure of success in this way. If there were an assurance that the Indian missionary would be true, it was perhaps his wisest course. But he found "that of forty Indian youth that had been under his care, twenty returned to the vices of savage life." The efforts of Elliot, Mayhew, Sargeant, Brainard, and Wheelock among the Indians, though in a manner fruitless, will ever be remembered.

## STAGE-COACH AND RAILWAY STATISTICS.

It may not be generally known that the person who projected and established stage-coaches in America, and he who projected and established rail-coaches in England, are of the same name; but such has been ascertained to be the fact.

Levi Pease, who removed from Somers, Ct., to Shrewsbury, Mass., about 1794, as may be known by reference to the history of Shrewsbury, established the first line of stages. It extended from Somers to Boston. It was commenced and prosecuted under great disadvantages; but the indomitable energy of the enterprising projector and proprietor enabled him to succeed. His interest in the matter prompted him to petition the legislature of Massachusetts for a turnpike road, which was granted; and was the first charter of the kind that was granted in that state.

His friends, deeming the scheme somewhat visionary, endeavoured to dissuade him from it; but his conceptions of the public wants rendered their opposition unavailing. The fact of his having made several trips without a single passenger was used as an argument against his undertaking. But the argument was fully met, as was shown by the result, by his expressed conviction that as soon as it should be known that the conveyance could be depended on, it would be patronized. He died Jan. 28, 1824, aged 84.

By a Manchester (England) paper, (copied from the Durham Chronicle,) which was sent to the writer by an acquaintance in Darlington, it appears that Edward Pease, a citizen of Darlington, and a member of the Society of Friends, is entitled to the credit and honor of designing, introducing, and establishing, in despite of the most formidable difficulties, the railway system, which has excited the wonder and the imitation of the whole world.

Although not noticed by any public demonstration, the Stockton and Darlington railway attained its majority, and was opened to the public, on the 27th of September, 1825. The line originally projected was to embrace twenty-three miles; and how great a work, and how experimental it was deemed, is truly inferred by the corporate seal of the company, "*Periculum privatum, utilitas publica*." But for the means and judgment of its first promoters it would, in all probability, never have been executed; for £100 was then subscribed much more slowly than £1000 or £10,000 now, when the importance and safety of such undertakings have been proved to the world. This railway has been conducted in a great measure by members of the Society of Friends; and with them have sat at the board, for several years, members of the Church of England, Roman Catholics, Independents, &c.; yet it is said that they never divided upon a question but once. The board has long desisted from publishing accounts. We are therefore unable to give any statistics, but have our approximate notions of the progress of this railway, which has set the example to the world. The twenty-three miles have become eighty. It was expected to convey 80,000 tons of coals to Darlington and other towns, per annum, and a contingent of 10,000 tons for export at Stockton. The 80,000 have been more than doubled, while the 10,000, we are told, has reached nearly 1,000,000. Goods were little thought of — coaches not at all; but goods are said to be over 100,000 tons per annum, and passengers about 400,000 per annum. The first railway coach was drawn by steam at Darlington, on the 26th Sep-



tember, 1824. It was called "The Experiment;" it was in shape like an omnibus; and it is believed, that, with one exception, all who rode in it on that day, are yet living. It appears that by the subscription of Mr. Pease, his perseverance, &c., who, for a limited period, when the company's credit with their bankers failed, bore the whole weight of its pecuniary expenditure on his shoulders, aided by a few individuals, was this pioneer railway completed; and there is one remarkable fact attending it from its commencement in Parliament to its completion, that no director ever received one shilling for his services till the shareholders had received five per cent. or upwards.

A year or two since, Mr. Pease was living at Darlington, aged 80 years or upwards, and in good health and mental vigor.

This Edward Pease is a relative of John Pease, a celebrated preacher, and of Joseph Pease, who was for some time member of Parliament, and of Elizabeth Pease, who is known as something of a philanthropist. They are all Friends and all residents of Darlington.

FRED. S. PEASE.

Albany, May 1, 1848.

### FIRST SETTLERS OF BARNSTABLE.

(Continued from p. 198.)

Inhabitants admitted after 1660 and before 1700.

Samuel Allen	Shobal Claghorn	Nicholas Davis
" Allin	Robert "	Josiah "
John Allyn	Eleazer Clap	Benjamin "
Thomas "	Increase "	Jabez "
Samuel Annable	James Cob	Thomas Dexter
" "	Jonathan "	William "
" "	Eleazer "	Philip "
" Bacon	Henry "	Stephen "
Jeremiah "	Samuel "	Thomas Dimock
Nathaniel "	James Cobb	Shobal "
John "	Edward Coleman	John "
Samuel Baker	John Crocker	" Dunham
" "	" "	Samuel Fuller, Jr.
John Barker	Joseph "	Samuel, son of Lieut.
Joseph Berse	" "	Fuller
James Bearse	Josiah "	John Fuller
Peter Blossom	Eleazer "	John Fuller, Jr.
Thomas "	Job "	Thomas "
Joseph Blish	Jonathan "	Matthew "
" Bodfish	" "	" "
Samuel Bryant	Thomas "	Jabez "
Thomas Bumpas	Samuel "	Joseph "
John Bursley	Dolar Davis	Nathaniel Fittsrandle
James Cahoon	John "	John Glover
John Chipman	" " Jr.	Nathaniel Goodspeed
Isaac Chapman	Joseph son of Robert	John "
Richard Child	Davis	Ebenezer "
James Claghorn	Robert Davis	Benjamin "



James Gorum	Barnabas Lathrop, Jr.	Bernard Lombart
John "	Hope "	Allen Nichols
Shobal Gorham	John, son of Barnabas	Allyn "
John "	Lathrop	John Otis
James Hamblen, Jr.	Joseph Lothrop	Samuel Parker
John "	John Lewis	Robert "
Eleazer "	" "	Thomas "
Bartholomew "	James "	James Pain
James "	" "	Elisha Paine
Jonathan "	Edward "	John Phinney, Jr.
Israel "	George "	" "
Eleazer "	Thomas "	Thomas "
Samuel Hinckley, Jr.	Samuel "	" "
" "	Eleazer "	Ebenezer "
Thomas "	Ebenezer "	Joseph "
Benjamin "	Benjamin "	Moses Rowley
John "	David Linnel	Jonathan Russell
" Huckins	John "	Mark Ridley
Thomas " Jr.	Jonathan Lynnel	William Seirgeant
John Issum	David Loring	Samuel "
Thomas Jenkins	James Lovell	Joseph Smith
John "	Bernard Lombart	Samuel Stores
Ralph Jones	Jedediah Lombard	" "
Ralph "	" Lumbard	John Thompson
Matthew "	Thomas Lumbart	Edward Tayler
Jedediah "	" Lumbard	Jacob "
Samuel "	Joshua "	Isaac "
Melatiah Lathrop	" Lumbart, Senr.	Henry "
Benjamin "	Jabez Lumbart	William Troop
Samuel "	Caleb "	Thomas Walley, Senr.
Barnabas "	Benjamin "	"

At a Town Meeting the 3<sup>d</sup> of October, 1662, Ordered & agreed by the town, that the Sons of all the present inhabitants shall succesively be received inhabitants, & allowed equal town privileges in the Commons, & such other privileges as belong to the present inhabitants as a Township at the day of their Marriages or at the age of twenty four years, which shall happen first.

THOMAS ALLEN m. Elizabeth Otis, 9 Oct., 1688; children, James, b. 1 July, 1691; Thomas, 11 Dec., 1693; Hannah, 13 June, 1696. THOMAS, the father, d. 25 Nov., 1696, æ. 32.

SAMUEL ALLEN (son of THOMAS, who d. Nov. 1696) m. Hannah Walley, 10 May, 1664, d. 25 Nov., 1726; his wife (Hannah) d. 23 Oct., 1711. Children, Thomas, b. 22 March, 1665; Samuel, 19 Jan., 1666; Joseph, 7 April, 1671; Hannah, 4 March, 1672; Elizabeth, 26 Nov., 1681, d. 23 Dec., 1698.

SAMUEL ALLEN m. Sarah Tayler, 20 Dec., 1705, d. 21 Dec., 1706, æ. 39; child, Samuel, 26 Nov., 1706.

JOHN ALLYN m. Mary Howland; children, John, 3 April, 1674; Mary, 5 Aug., 1675, d. 7 July, 1677; Matthew, 6 Aug., 1677, d. Oct. 1680; Isaac, 8 Nov., 1679.

EBENEZER ALLEN m. Mrs. Rebecca Russell, 14 April, 1698.

SAMUEL ANNABLE m. Mehitable Allyn, 1 June, 1667; children, Samuel, b. 14 July, 1669; Hannah, 16 March, 1672, d. Aug., 1672; John, 19 July, 1673; Anna, 4 March, 1675.

SAMUEL ANNABLE\* m. Patience Dogged, 11 April, 1695; children, Desire, 3 Jan., 1696; Anna, 27 Sept., 1697; Jane, 24 Dec., 1699; Samuel, 14 Jan., 1701-2; a child stillb. 12 Jan., 1704; Patience, 15 May, 1705; Thomas, 21 June, 1708.

JOHN ANNABLE m. Experience Tayler, 16 June, 1692; children, Samnel, 3 Sept., 1693; Mehitabel, 26 Sept., 1695; John, April, 1697, d. May, 1697; John, 3 May, 1698; Mary, Dec., 1701; Cornelius, 3 Nov., 1704; Abigail, 30 April, 1710.

JOSEPH BEARSE m. Martha Tayler, 3 Dec., 1675; children, Mary, 16 Aug., 1677; Joseph, 21 Feb., 1679; Benjamin, 21 June, 1682; Priscilla, 31 Dec., 1683, d. 31 March, 1684; Ebenezer, 20 Jan., 1685; John, 8 May, 1687; Josiah, 10 March, 1690; James, 3 Oct., 1692. [Martha, wife of Joseph Bearse, d. 27 Jan., 1727-8, æ. 77. Bearse, Berse, Burs and Burse are the various spellings on the records.]

BENJAMIN BEARSE m. Sarah Cob, 4 Feb., 1701-2; children, Martha, 9 Nov., 1702; Augustin, 3 June, 1704; Elizabeth, 3 May, 1707; Joseph, 30 Oct., 1708; Benjamin, 26 March, 1710; Jesse, 22 Oct., 1712; Priscilla, 5 June, 1713; David, 27 March, 1716; Peter, 25 Oct., 1718; Samuel, 9 Dec., 1720; Sarah, 5 July, 1722; Thankful, 4 Feb., 1724.

JOHN BERSE m. Elinor Lewis, 15 Nov., 1711; child, Lydia, 28 July, 1712.

EBENEZER BERSE m. Elizabeth Cob, 25 Nov., 1708; children, Bethiah, 6 Aug., 1709; Samuel, 26 Feb., 1711. Wife Elizabeth, d. 15 July, 1711. By a second wife, the children were, Elizabeth, 22 March, 1714; Abigail, 22 Nov., 1715; Ebenezer, 1 March, 1717; Daniel, 17 July, 1720; Stephen, 1 Oct., 1721; Rebecca, 3 June, 1725.

NATHANIEL BACON m. Sarah Hinckley, 27 March, 1673, d. Dec., 1691. She d. 16 Feb., 1686-7. Children, Nathaniel, b. 9 Sept., 1674; Mary, 9 Oct., 1677; Elizabeth, 11 April, 1680; Samuel, 20 Jan., 1682.

(To be continued.)

## THE KILBURN MEETING.

[Communicated for the Journal.]

At a primary meeting of several members of the Kilbourn Family of the United States, holden at the Astor House, in the city of New York, Saturday, the 15th of April, 1848, (being the two hundred and thirteenth anniversary of the embarkation of the ancestors of said family from London for New England,) J. SAGE KILBOURNE, M. D., of New York, was called to the chair, and PAYNE KENTON KILBOURN, of Litchfield, Connecticut, was appointed Secretary.

The objects of the meeting were briefly stated by the Secretary.

Several interesting communications from and relative to the Kilbourns in Great Britain, were read by Lieut. CHARLES L. KILBURN, U. S. A.

After an hour or two spent in a free and social interchange of sentiments and feelings, it was, on motion of the Rev. JAMES KILBOURN, of Bridgewater, Conn.,

Resolved, That, regarding the Kilbourns of this continent as the members of one common, though long scattered, family, it is expedient to form a Society for their re-union, by the collection and preservation of such facts

\* This name is spelt Annable and Anable.



and data as shall serve to make them better acquainted with each other, and occasionally to draw them together into familiar family meetings.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the Kilbourns of Great Britain be cordially and earnestly invited to coöperate with us in our undertaking, by collecting and transmitting to us such facts as they may be able to obtain concerning the family of our fatherland, both before and since the embarkation of our ancestors for America.

A Committee appointed for the purpose reported the form of a Constitution for a "Kilbourn Historical and Genealogical Society," which was unanimously adopted.

The following officers of the Society were then chosen:—

*President*, Hon. JAMES KILBOURNE, of Worthington, Ohio.

*Vice Presidents*, Hon. Byron Kilbourn, of Milwaukee, W. T.; Col. Alexander Kilborn, Stansted, Canada; James Kilburn, Esq., Princeton, Mass.; Hon. Ira Kilburn, Lawrenceville, Pa.; Major Edw. Kilbourne, Fort Madison, Iowa; Isaac Kilburn, Esq., Kingsclear, New Brunswick; Deacon Jeremiah Kilbourn, Groton, Mass.; Hon. John Kilborn, Newboro', Canada; Ralph Lee Kilburn, Esq., Sanoma District, Upper California; Josiah Kilburn, Esq., Lyttleton, Vt.; Lieut. Charles Lawrence Kilburn, U. S. A.; Hon. Henry Kilbourn, Hartford, Conn.; Rev. David Kilburn, Barre, Mass.; Truman Kilbourn, Esq., Litchfield, Conn.; Dr. Jedediah Sage Kilbourne, New York; Col. Timothy Kilbourn, Hudson, Ohio; Hon. Joseph H. Kilborn, Sanford, Mich.

*Treasurer*, Ogden Kilbourn, Esq., Hartford, Conn.

*Corresponding Secretary*, Payne Kenyon Kilbourn, Litchfield, Conn.

*Recording Secretary*, Austin Kilbourn, Esq., Hartford, Conn.

*CENTRAL COMMITTEE*, Rev. James Kilbourn, Bridgewater, Conn.; P. K. Kilbourn, Litchfield, Conn.; Truman C. Kilbourn, Lockport, N. Y.; John Kilbourn, Newville, Pa., and Dr. J. S. Kilbourn, New York city.

*Honorary Vice Presidents*,\* Greene C. Bronson, LL. D., Albany, N. Y.; Charles Kilborn Williams, LL. D., Rutland, Vt.; Hon. Erastus D. Culver, Salem, N. Y.; William Kilburn, Esq., London, England; Goodwin Kilburn, Esq., Hawkhurst, England; Hon. Norman H. Purple, Peoria, Ill.; Hon George Hull, Sandisfield, Mass.; Lord Kelburne, Kelburne Castle, Ayrshire, Scotland.

Persons bearing the name, may become members of the Society by paying one dollar into the Treasury thereof.

Information illustrative of the history and genealogy of the family, will be published from time to time, under the direction and at the expense of the Society.

Family Records, and all other documents relating to the family will be entered upon the records of the Society, if transmitted to the Recording Secretary free of charge.

The time of the next meeting of the Society will be announced hereafter by the Central Committee.

\* All Honorary Members and Officers must be descended from the Kilbourns through female lines, or have married into the family, or, (if bearing the name,) must belong to other than the American branches of the family.



## GOD'S PROMISE TO HIS PLANTATION.'

Since writing the notice of this sermon in the last No. of the Register, p. 151, I have met with the following MS. notes of Prince, the chronologist, in his own copy of this discourse now before me. "By several passages in the sermon, it seems to be preached in England to a number of people about to remove to New England, and considering the history\* of his life, and that he went to the Isle of Wight in England, in the spring of 1630, to see Gov<sup>r</sup> Winslow, [he means Winthrop] Mr. Wilson and company, and take his farewell of them, as they were then bound for New England, it seems highly likely that he then preached this sermon to them.

"After I had wrote the above," he continues, "I found in Joshua Scottow Esq's narrative, that Mr Cotton preached this sermon to Gov<sup>r</sup> Winthrop and company at the Isle of Wight, as they were preparing to sail for New England."

I give below the passages from Scottow referred to. Prince, however, should have put *Southampton* for the *Isle of Wight*.

"Some of their choice friends, as the Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. Cotton and others, went along with them from Boston in Lincolnshire to Southampton, where they parted, and he preached his farewell sermon." — *Scottow's Narrative*, p. 13.

"Not long after this, Mr Cotton's farewell sermon (above mentioned) was printed at London, and since re-printed at Boston,† entitled GOD'S PROMISE TO HIS PLANTATION, wherein he exhorted them to remember England, their mother, and that they should not be like those ingrateful birds, who when they had swum over a stream or river, forgot the wing that had hatcht them.‡" — *Ibid*, p. 20.

If Scottow§ is to be relied on, and we have no reason to question his authority, as he was for a long period cotemporary with many of Winthrop's company, and dedicates his book, referred to, to Bradstreet, then living, who also came over with Winthrop, then the question would seem to be settled as to the place where this sermon was preached; namely, at Southampton.

C. D.

\* "Here is a gentleman, one Mr. Cottington [Coddington] a Boston Man: who told me that Mr. Cotton's charge at Hampton was that they should take advice of them at Plymouth, and should do nothing to offend them."

† "By this only passage in Gov<sup>r</sup> Bradford's MS. History, we find that the Rev<sup>d</sup> and famous Mr Cotton went from Boston in Lincolnshire, to take his leave of his departing friends at South Hampton." — *Prince's Annals*, Vol 1. p. 245, *Mass. Hist. Col.*, Vol. 3. p. 75.

‡ I have seen but three editions of this sermon, all of which are in the archives of the Mass. Historical Society; namely, two editions printed at London, by William Jones, for John Bellamy, 1630, and 1634; and one at Boston, N. E., by Samuel Green, and sold by John Usher, 1686.

§ See *Hist. Register*, p. 152.

§ Scottow's Narrative was printed at Boston, 1694. The title-page is amusing, but too long to be given here. The copy I have consulted, is in the library of the Mass. Hist. Society.

## NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*The Ancient Historical Records of Norwalk, Conn.; with a plan of the ancient settlement and of the town in 1847.* Compiled by EDWIN HALL, pastor of the First Congregational Church. 12mo. Norwalk: James Mallory & Co. 1847. pp. 320.

Seldom have we seen so much true antiquarian zeal as is manifested by a glance at the pages of the work before us. Many persons, devoted mind and hand to antiquarian pursuits, year after year, lock up their treasures, and only tantalize here and there a brother of the craft, and never seem to imagine that they are doing the community great injustice by such a course. Not so with Dr. Hall; he, under the true spirit of philanthropy, has given to the world a sort of aggregate of a branch at least of his investigations. And a most valuable acquisition it is to the local literature of New England.

We can only name some of the prominent matters composing Mr. Hall's work. He has elucidated the earliest records of that ancient town by great labor. He has given a list of all the early settlers and their families, so far as the most diligent research could enable him, which must forever be held in the highest estimation, while the posterity of that race of men continues. In this department of his work he labored under the usual difficulties, as appears from his preface, in which he says, "The genealogical registers are very imperfect; and if any families are omitted, it is because they were not put upon the public records; and because the compiler, after repeatedly advertising, and after some months delay, has failed to obtain them." He thus closes:—"He therefore trusts that all concerned, instead of complaining that no more is given them, will be thankful that so much is rescued from the oblivion to which it was hastening; and will use whatever efforts they deem proper to secure what is yet left behind."

From the judgment we are enabled to form upon the original localities of the early settlers, we do not hesitate to state, that in fixing them, the author has been eminently successful.

The work is embellished with ten views and maps. The "Genealogical Register" occupies about 106 pages of small type. And there is a good index to the book.

*History of the Town of Danvers, from its early settlement to the year 1848.* By J. W. HANSON. 12mo. Danvers: Published by the Author. Printed at the Courier Office. 1848. pp. 304.

Here we have a very neat duodecimo volume upon "Old Danvers;" a town among the first settled in New England; and although noted for nothing very remarkable in its early history, it affords incident enough to make up a volume of much interest at the present day. It is true, there is the grave of the far famed ELIZA WHARTON, but we cannot agree with the author, that this "is one of the most interesting localities to be found in the Commonwealth." We certainly should not estimate it higher than among those of third or fourth rate localities of interest. This, however, we are ready to acknowledge, is but a matter of opinion, and without any design of being invidious, we are free to confess that to us almost any grave has an equal interest to that of *Eliza Wharton*.

This work of Mr. Hanson has the appearance of a hurried performance; but we do not mean by this to be understood to depreciate its value; it is truly a valuable acquisition to the public stock of local history, and we wish we could say that every town in New England had as good a work upon it.

We feel very confident that the public will soon call for another edition of the work, and that meantime Mr. Hanson will go on in revising the present, and making such corrections, emendations and additions as will naturally suggest themselves. He should put into his title-page the state and county in which Danvers is located, and add a good index. We object to the practice of putting the title of the book (any book) at the head of every page. The title-page is a sufficient announcement of what the book treats upon. Why not place at the head of the page the principal matter treated of in the page? Printers should know better than to print the same line over a thousand times (if the book happen to contain a thousand pages) where there cannot be a shadow of reason in it or use for it. How absurd it would be to print at the top of every page of the Bible "Holy Bible"! A child would not be to blame for throwing away his school book with such an everlasting running title on every page. These remarks are for the benefit of book-makers and printers in general, and if they do not profit by them it is not our fault.



*The Family Memorial; a History and Genealogy of the Kilbourn Family, in the United States and Canada, from the year 1635 to the present time, including extracts from ancient records, copies of old wills, Biographical Sketches, Epitaphs, Anecdotes, etc., with an engraving of the Kilbourn "Coat of Arms."* By PAYNE KENYON KILBOURN, member of the Connecticut Historical Society. 8vo. Hartford: Brown & Parsons. 1845. pp. 144.

Some writer, not now remembered, who, after making a large exordium to a performance, warned his reader that he was fearful it might prove deceptive, like the gates of some eastern city, which, being judged of by the dimensions of its portals, exceedingly disappointed those who entered within. But we can assure our readers, that if the "gate of entrance" to the Memoir before us be large, the "city within" bears ample proportion thereto.

Although this memoir purports to have been printed in 1845, there are documents in the work dated this present year, 1848; hence, probably, contrary to the usual mode of printing the title last, that to this memoir was printed first. This, however, is of but small moment, only as it serves to explain an apparent delay in noticing the publication.

We have seen but few family memoirs in which so much research and patient investigation is manifested, and we wish our space would allow us to do justice to it. In his gleanings among ancient documents, Mr. Kilbourn has raked up some of the most curious matters; one of them is as follows:—

"Jan. 23, 1679. 'Thomas Wickham personally appeared, and produced Jonathan Strickland & Susanna Kircom, who informed him that John Hale had said 'God Dame King Charles.' The s<sup>d</sup> persons being examined doth affirm that they heard him say, 'God bless King Charles,' and in a fit when he fell off his Chaire and foamed at his mouth and shakt every joynt of him. They thought he said 'God Dame King Charles,' but they durst not take oath of it, he spoke so low. John Hale is freed from his imprisonment, the testimony not appearing legall.'"

The family of Kilbourn is very widely spread, and there is much of narrative and anecdote among its members of general interest. In the story of border warfare we meet with one of those thrilling accounts of the defence of a garrison at Walpole, N. H., which is not surpassed in interest by any that have happened upon the "Dark and Bloody Ground" of the west. The name of "OLD JOHN KILBOURN" will never die so long as Walpole has an inhabitant, or New England has annals.

*Genealogy of the Adam Family.* By WILLIAM ADAM, of Canaan, Litchfield Co., Conn. 8vo. Albany: Joel Munsell. 1848. pp. 16.

We find ourself at once within the hall of the Adam mansion, without any introduction or preface. And instead of wandering through mazes until we should forget what we were looking for, we are brought face to face with

"JOHN ADAM, son of Robert, who was son of John, who was born in Bowfield, Lochwinnock, Renfrewshire, Scotland, May 20th, 1714, O. S. May 6th, 1737, he sailed for America, landed at Boston June 25th, following.

He m. Sarah, dau. of Capt. Eliphalet Leonard of Easton, Ms., 16 Nov., 1749, by whom he had twelve children. In 1794 he removed to Salisbury, Ct., with his wife and six children, and died there, 17 April, 1802. His wife died 16 Nov., 1815, æ. 82. Of the twelve children, JOHN, (of Canaan) b. 4 March, 1755, seems to have been the only male descendant who left posterity. He m. Abigail, dau. of Samuel Forbes, Esq., of Canaan. The issue by this marriage was twelve children. Mr. Adam d. in 1836. He left sons, Samuel F., John, Leonard, and William, all of whom have descendants.

To WILLIAM ADAM, last named, we presume the public are indebted for the Memoir under notice. This gentleman was b. 17 April, 1799, m. Charlotte Lawrence of Canaan, 15 Sept., 1824, and has by her Robert William, b. 28 Sept., 1825; Frances Charlotte, b. 31 Aug., 1830; Sarah Walker, b. 28 April, 1835.

*The Church Record; a Sermon preached in Grafton, [Ms.] Sunday, Dec. 27, 1846: containing Historical Notices of the Congregational Church in said town.* By EDMUND B. WILLSON, Minister of the Congregational Church and Society. Published by request of the Society. 8vo. Worcester. 1847. pp. 39.

This is truly a historical discourse, which will give it a permanent value, both now and hereafter. The author must have been at much pains to collect together such a body of facts as is contained in his pages.



Hassanamesit was the ancient or Indian name of Grafton, and few localities afford fairer scope for the pen of the antiquary than this. Mr. Willson has profited well by it, and it is his readers' fault if they do not profit even more. Here long resided a clan of Christian Indians, the tale of whose sufferings in "King Philip's War" is scarcely to be exceeded in lamentable interest by any other of any kind. Here the Apostle Eliot gathered a church of Indian members, and here the neophytes were allowed to propound questions to their teachers, and we are told by venerable Gookin, that "divers of them had a faculty to frame hard and difficult questions;" such, for example, as "Why did not God give all men good hearts that they might be good?" "Why doth God punish in hell for ever?" "If they repent in hell, why will not God let them out again?" "Why did not God kill the devil who made all men so bad, he having all the power?" &c., &c.

*Brief Memoirs of the Class of 1797.* By THOMAS DAY and JAMES MURDOCK. Printed by order of the Class for their own use, and for distribution to their friends. 8vo. New Haven: B. L. Hamlen, Printer to Yale College. 1848. pp. 97.

Seldom have we seen a pamphlet "got up" in a more beautiful style than this; and from the nature of the subject it will be apparent that it must be one of no common interest; but to give even a synopsis of it within our limits would be only to bring down the charge of injustice upon us. We will therefore give only a catalogue of those whose memoirs are sketched. Josiah Bishop Andrews, David Atwater,\* Henry Baldwin,\* Lyman Beecher, William Benedict,\* Joseph Billings, Ezra Bradley, Israel Brainerd, Diodate Brockway, Bennet Bronson, Rufus Burnel,\* Elisha Chapman,\* Asahel Clarke, Sylvester Dana, Thomas Day, Warren Dutton, Timothy Field,\* William Lambert Foot, Saml. Augustus Foot,\* Charles Goodrich, George Griffin, Ira Hart,\* Homer Hine, Jirah Isham,\* Ezra Ives,\* Bethel Judd, Asa Lyman,\* Sylvester Maxwell, James Murdock, John Niles,\* William Page, Horatio Seymour, Theodore Sill,\* Richard Smith, Seth Perkins Staples, Theodore Strong, Ephraim Treadwell Woodruff.

The stars denote deceased members.

The longevity of the class is thus spoken of: 24 out of 37 being alive after a separation of half a century, with ages from 68 to 78 years. Sixteen were lawyers, six became Magistrates, four received the degree of LL. D., fifteen were ministers, and three had the degree of S. T. D.

*A Discourse delivered in Quincy, March 11, 1848, at the interment of John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States.* By WILLIAM P. LUNT, Minister of the First Congregational Church in Quincy. 8vo. Boston. 1848. pp. 60.

There has been so much published concerning John Quincy Adams, that it may appear superfluous even to state a few facts concerning him in our pages; but as something of the kind may be valuable for reference hereafter, we gather as follows from Mr. Lunt's discourse, and other sources:—

The name of JOHN QUINCY he received from his maternal great-grandfather of that name, from whom the town of Quincy received its appellation; a man of standing and influence in his time. He was dying when his great-grandson was baptized, which was the day succeeding his birth; and, as Mr. Adams himself says, "his daughter, my grandmother, present at my birth, requested that I might receive his name." His mother was the daughter of the Rev. William Smith of Weymouth, and her mother was Elizabeth, dau. of the Hon. John Quincy, before named. Mrs. Adams was the second of the three daughters of Mr. Smith. Mary, wife of the Hon. Richard Cranch of Quincy was another, and Elizabeth, wife of the late Rev. John Shaw of Haverhill, and afterwards of the Rev. Stephen Peabody of Atkinson, was the other.

In 1778, being then in his eleventh year, he was taken to France by his father.

He went again the next year to Europe; travelled through Spain, France and Holland, and became soon after a student in the University of Leyden.

In 1781, he went to St. Petersburg as private secretary to the Hon. Francis Dana, and returned to Holland in 1783.

At the age of 18 he returned to America, graduated at H. C. in 1787. It was intended by his father to enter him at the college of Oxford, England, but finding he could not do so without his subscribing to the Articles of the Church of England, it was of course abandoned.

Mr. Adams "read law" with the well known and distinguished Judge Parsons, and practised that profession about four years, from 1790 to 1794.

In 1794, Washington appointed him "Minister Resident to the Netherlands." "From that hour," Mr. Adams says, "with two intervals each of about one year, I have been devoted to the public service." He continued in Europe till 1801. In 1803, he became a Senator of the United States, which he resigned in 1808. From 1806 to 1809, he was Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in H. C. In 1809, he was sent Minister to Russia. He was in Paris in 1815, when it was entered by the allied armies; a Commissioner at Ghent the year before. In 1817, he was called home to fill the first place in the cabinet of Mr. Monroe, and in 1825 he was made President of the United States. Other events of his life do not require to be noticed, as they are within the memory of us all.

*A Discourse delivered before the Rhode Island Historical Society, on the evening of Tuesday, January 18th, 1848, on the character and writings of Chief-Justice Durfee.* By ROWLAND G. HAZARD, Member of the R. I. Historical Society. Published at the request of the Society. 8vo. Providence: Charles Burnett, Jr. 1848. pp. 45.

When useful men die it is an excellent custom to give some account of them. This custom, well performed, serves two great and valuable purposes. One, and that of the most importance, is the lesson which such production teaches to all those who shall come after. It is to be lamented that so few discourses of this kind are published, because the more numerous they are, the more certainty there is that they will be read, and if they be read, they cannot fail to exert the best influences on the minds of their readers.

Although Judge Durfee died one year ago, (26th July, 1847,) the discourse upon that event has been but recently published, and we take the earliest opportunity to give a brief notice of him as a valuable corresponding member of our Society.

JOB DURFEE was the son of the Hon. Thomas Durfee, for many years Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Newport. He was a native of Tiverton, a graduate of B. U. 1813, and by profession a lawyer. In 1816, his native town elected him a member of the General Assembly, which place he held by semi-annual elections, five years. In 1820, he was elected to the national legislature, and served with reputation in that body through the 17th and 18th Congresses. He was afterwards speaker of the General Assembly of his native state. In 1829, he declined public service and retired to private life; devoting his time to literature and agriculture. In 1833, he was again prevailed upon to serve the public in a public capacity, and we find him in the legislature of his state, and the same year he was chosen an Assistant Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court. In 1835, he succeeded to the office of Chief Justice, to which he was annually elected until the end of the old Charter in 1843. When the new Constitution went into operation he was chosen to fill the same office, which he held till his decease.

Judge Durfee has been known as an author by an historical poem which was printed in Providence, in 1832, in duodecimo, and at Leeds, England, 1840. It was entitled "WHAT CHEER," the well known first words of salutation by the Indians to the founder of Rhode Island, the great and good Roger Williams. This work, whatever judgment may be passed upon it in future times as a poem, will always stand as a monument, honorable to his memory, for the light it throws on the history of his country.

*Posthumous Influence; a Sermon, occasioned by the death of Hon. Samuel Hubbard, LL. D., Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, preached to the Park Street Congregation, Boston, Sabbath morning, January 2, 1848.* By SILAS AIKEN, Pastor of the Park Street Church. 8vo. Boston: T. R. Marvin. 1848. pp. 40.

In the last number of the Register we had the melancholy duty to record, with others, the death of the highly respected citizen, the subject of the sermon before us. In the death of Judge Hubbard, the New England Historic, Genealogical Society lost a warm friend, one who had manifested a strong interest in the success of the institution.

Dr. Aiken says, both happily and truly, "Beloved man, he is gone! The upright judge, the wise counsellor, the able advocate, the devoted Christian, the affectionate husband, the kind father, the steadfast and confiding friend, has left us; and the places that once knew him shall know him no more. We will think him removed to a higher sphere of usefulness and joy. He is indeed gone, but long shall his name be fragrant."

Judge Hubbard was born in Boston, June, 1785. His parents removed with him to Connecticut while he was a youth. He took his degree at Yale College in 1802, studied law in New Haven about two years, and then came to Boston and finished his legal studies with Hon. Charles Jackson. He commenced practice in York, Me., but in a few years returned to Boston. He was appointed to the Associate-Justiceship in 1842.



*The Value of a Man; a Discourse, occasioned by the death of Hon. Henry Wheaton; delivered Sunday evening, March 19, 1848, in the First Congregational Church, Providence, R. I.* By EDWIN B. HALL, Pastor of the Church. 8vo. Providence. 1848. pp. 23.

No man, great or small, or high or low, could fall into better hands than those of the Rev. Mr. Hall. He, according to our judgment, is an excellent judge of "the value of a man," and hence all may expect justice in whatever he undertakes to perform relative to them.

The well chosen text of Mr. Hall is found in Isaiah, xxiii. 12: "I will make a man more precious than fine gold; even a man, than the golden wedge of Ophir." From this he goes on to show the estimation of man by himself and by his fellow man, in which we have a clear and philosophic view of man in the abstract; but we should fail were we to attempt the slightest analysis of this discourse, and shall confine ourselves to a few brief facts relative to the occasion of it.

HENRY WHEATON was born in Providence, 27 Nov., 1785, entered college here at the early age of thirteen, and graduated in 1802, engaged in the study of law, and went soon after to Europe. He settled in New York in 1812, and was editor of the "National Advocate." He was appointed a Justice of the Marine Court soon after, and in 1815, he published a "Digest of Maritime Law," a very able work. In 1816, he was appointed Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1827, Mr. Adams appointed him *Charge d'Affaires* to the Court of Denmark, where he continued seven years, and during which period he found time to compose, besides other works, the "History of the Northmen." This, had he done no more, would have gained him an honorable distinction among literary men. His life of Pinckney was an earlier production. In 1834, General Jackson sent him to the Court of Berlin, and there the succeeding President elected him to the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary. In 1846, Mr. Polk recalled him. He had been appointed Lecturer on Civil and International Law at Harvard University, but death prevented his entering upon that duty. He died at Dorchester, Ms., on the 11th of March, 1848.

We had hoped to find some account of the pedigree of Mr. Wheaton, but we have nothing before us, not even the name of his father!

*The Origin, Progress, and Present Condition of St. Andrew's Church, Hanover, Ms.; a Sermon delivered in said Church on the 22d Sunday after Trinity, Nov. 8, 1846.* By SAMUEL CUTLER, Rector. 8vo. Boston: Abner Forbes. 1848.

Nothing that we could say in commendation of this discourse would, in our opinion, be equal to what is contained in its opening paragraph; we therefore feel bound to let it speak for itself.

"It is profitable at times to recur to the history of the past. It is right to keep in remembrance the benefactors of mankind. It is pleasant to recall the persons who have preceded us, and who were familiar with the localities and were engaged in enterprises similar to those in which we are occupied. The past is a book of facts. The actions of our predecessors have served to exert an influence in forming our characters and directing our pursuits."

Thus with such an opening the reader will very naturally and reasonably look for a train of facts, connecting the ancestors of early times with their descendants to these times, and in such just expectation he will not be disappointed. We have not room to give even an abridgment of these facts, but will throw down a few of the prominent ones.

As early as 1725, Rev. Timothy Cutler, D. D., performed Episcopal service in Scituate. He was at that time rector of Christ Church, Boston. Dr. Cutler graduated H. C. 1701. In 1719, he was chosen president of Yale College, but, owing to his going over to the Episcopal faith, he was dismissed in 1722. Soon after, he went to England, was ordained a minister of the Church of England, and Oxford conferred on him the degree of D. D. On returning to Boston in 1723, Christ Church was built for him, of which he continued rector till his death, 17 August, 1765, æ. 81.

The first official rector of what is now St. Andrew's Church, was Rev. Addingtonavenport, who was also a D. D. of Oxford. He died in 1746. His wife was Jane, dau. of Grove Hirst, by whom he had a son, Addington, and two daus., Jane and Elizabeth.

The Rev. Mr. Ebenezer Thompson, M. A., was the next rector, who continued in the office till his decease, a period of 32 years. He died 28 Nov., 1775, æ. 63. He left eight children, some account of whom Mr. Cutler has given.

The Revolutionary War interrupted the progress of this church. In 1780, Rev. Samuel



Parker of Boston was the minister. He was a son of Judge Parker of Portsmouth, N. H., and died in 1804, in his 60th year. From this period we are obliged to leave the subject, and refer our readers to the excellent historical sketch by the present rector, who began to officiate in Hanover in 1841.

*Boston Notions; being an authentic and concise account of "That Village" from 1630 to 1847.* By NATHANIEL DEARBORN, author of the American Text Book for Letters, &c. 18mo. Boston: Printed by Nathaniel Dearborn, 104 Washington street. 1848. pp. 426.

Few works have issued from the Boston press which have been noticed in a more commendatory manner than this work by Mr. Dearborn. That it must be a most desirable work for all persons having the least interest in what Boston was, is, and is to be, there can be no question. A mere glance at its table of contents will bear us out in this conclusion. The author has been long engaged upon it, and though with him it has been a labor of love, we hope it will prove one of profit also.

Although we think he could have chosen a better title for his work, yet better materials than compose it it would be difficult, if not impossible to find. One of the most extraordinary documents contained in the volume is that of "a list of all the inhabitants of Boston, from 1630 to 1656, with their location, as far as may be ascertained from the Registry of Deeds, Book of Possessions of the town. State Library," &c. Another, marking almost as great an era in the history of the "town," is an entire reprint of the "First Boston Directory." This was issued originally in 1789, and "Printed and sold by John Norman, Oliver's Dock." It contained short of 1500 names. Ours of 1847 contains about 25,000!

The value of the "Notions" is very materially enhanced by a large number of the most appropriate engravings; as maps, portraits and views. Nor has Mr. Dearborn neglected to give that very desirable accompaniment, an INDEX.

*Inaugural Address of President Wentworth, delivered before the Trustees and Visitors, Faculty and Students of M'Kendree College, Lebanon, St. Clair County, Illinois, at the Annual Commencement, on Wednesday, July 21, 1847.* 8vo. St. Louis, Mo. 1847. pp. 19.

It is not enough to say that President Wentworth has produced a most eloquent, learned, and in all respects able inaugural. We could with great satisfaction transfer it to our pages, were it consistent with our plan and limits; but we cannot extract from it with justice to the author.

We hope to be able in due time to give some statistics of the rising institution of which Mr. Wentworth is president. The following remarks upon the diffusion and value of education should be found in every periodical, and we had almost said at all times:—

"In this country, every male, within the limits of constitutional majority, is proudly written CITIZEN, and in most of the states of the Union is made, unqualifiedly, an agent in the governmental affairs of the state and nation. That each of these men may participate in those benefits of education so necessary to enable him to sustain his lofty position, it has been a prime object with American Legislators to scatter the means of diffusive intelligence throughout the land, and to stereotype the ideas, that the youth of this democracy, its future citizens and future matrons—should all share the advantages of early scholastic training. Yet it is ascertained, that out of 4,000,000 of children in the United States, between the ages of five and fifteen, not one half attend school at all, and a large share of the remainder only during a portion of the year! These astounding facts force upon our attention the high importance of common schools, those links of gold in the chain of diffusive means."

*A Sermon delivered at the dedication of the South Congregational Church in Durham, Conn., December 29, 1847.* By REV. WILLIAM C. FOWLER. 8vo. Amherst. 1848. pp. 67.

Considerably more than half of this work is taken up by an appendix of notes. These notes are of great value, consisting of historical, biographical and genealogical matter. They will be found a good contribution towards a history of the town of Durham. It will be gratifying to some of our patrons to be informed that this work of Mr. Fowler contains some account of the families of *Chauncey, Goodrich, Smith, Wadsworth, Seward, Lyman, Camp, Guernsey, Newton, Johnson, &c., &c.*

## MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

## MARRIAGES.

BACHELDER, MR. ISAAC M., of Boston, to Miss MARY ELIZA LEE of Newport, R. I., (at N.) 24 April.

DAITON, MR. H. L., to Miss MARY G. P., dau of Samuel N. Dickinson, Esq., both of Boston, 16 May.

DRAKE, E. W., M. D., of Middleboro', to Miss MARY E. CAPEN of Boston, 3 May, at B.

EMERY, MR. F. R. W., of Boston, to Miss SUSAN D., dau. of Pemberton Ward, Esq., of W. Brookfield, 23 May, at W. B.

HAMMAT, MR. F. A. (Hartford) 5 June, to Miss LUCY A., third dau. of Rev. Sebastian Streeter.

HEARD, MR. CHAS. H. of Boston, to Miss CHARLOTTE B. KNOWLES of Lowell, 18 May.

HIBBARD, HON. HARRY of Bath, N. H., to Mrs. SARAH K. BELLOWES, dau. of Hon. Salma Hale, 13 May.

HUNTINGTON, DR. G. W. of Pittsfield, to Miss C. L. CHILDS, dau. of Hon. H. H. Childs of P., 22 June.

JEWETT, PROF. CHARLES C., at Roxbury, 5 April, to Miss REBECCA G., only dau. of Ralph Haskins, Esq.

KELLY, MR. DENNIS, to Miss ANN JANE BAXTER, both of Charlestown, 21 May.

LEWIS, MR. C. P., (in N. York) to Miss HANNAH JANE WOODMAN, (both of Boston) 30 April.

LINCOLN, FRED. W., Jr., Boston, to EMLINE, dau. of Hon. Jacob Hall, 29 May.

LORD, REV. WM. H., of Montpelier, Vt., to Miss HARRIET ADAMS, dau. of John Aiken, Esq., of Lowell, Georgetown, 11 June.

PRINCE, MR. FREDK. O., of Boston, to HELEN, dau. of Bernard Henry, Esq., of Philadelphia, 25 May, at Phila.

PUTNAM, MR. SAMUEL O., of Milwaukee, W., to Miss ELIZABETH N., dau. of J. D. Whitney, Esq., of Northampton, at N., 13 June.

SHAW, MR. H. G., of the firm of R. G. Shaw & Co., to Miss CORA, only dau. of Hon. Theodore Lyman, 10 June.

STONE, MR. S. S., to EMMA JANE, dau. of the late Col. Samuel L. Knapp, 15 June, Boston.

SUMNER, GEN. WM. H., of Jamaica Plains, to Miss MARY D. KEMBLE of N. York, April, at N. Orleans.

SUMNER, INCREASE, Esq., of G. Barrington, to Miss CLARA WELLS of Boston, June, at the latter place.

THORNTON, J. WINGATE, Esq., of Boston, Counsellor at Law, to Miss ELIZABETH WALLACE, dau. of the late Stephen John Bowles of Roxbury, merchant, 31 May.

UPHAM, MR. LYMAN, of Norwich, Ct., to Miss ELLEN G., the 13th dau. of Mr. Joseph Whitmore, at East Haddam, Ct. Of fourteen daus. nine were present on the occasion, with twenty-five grandchildren.

UPHAM, FRANCIS W., Esq., of Boston, to Miss ELIZABETH BREWER of Taunton, 14 March, at New York.

WHEELER, MR. EDWARD P., of Boston, to Miss LOUISA PARSONS of Gloucester, at G.

WINSLOW, MR. ISAAC, of Boston, to ABBY F., dau. of the late Hon. Ebenezer Gay of Hingham, 2 March, at Hingham.

## DEATHS.

ADAMS, MRS. SARAH, Keene, N. H., wid. of the late Dr. Daniel Adams, 7 April, æ 86; "the last member of the immediate family of the late Benjamin Goldthwait of Boston."

AIKEN, MR. DANIEL, Wexford, Canada West, May, æ 120 years. He had had seven wives, 570 grandchildren—300 boys, and 270 girls.

ANDREWS, MAJOR MARK, Peiry, Me., 16 May, æ 88, a soldier of the Revolution, a native of Taunton.

APPLETON, MRS. JULIA, Boston, 28th April, æ 30; wife of S. A. Appleton, Esq., and dau. of Hon. Daniel Webster.

APPLETON, NATHANIEL W., Dorchester, 3 April, æ 65.

ARNOLD, MRS. RUTHY, Boston, 25 May, æ 83.

BAKER, MR. LORING, Charlestown, 9 April, æ 83.

BASSETT, MRS. NANCY, Taunton, wife of C. H. J. Bassett, Esq., cashier of the Taunton Bank, and dau. of Mr. Thomas Gibbs of Bridgewater, 12 May, æ 25.

BELLOWES, THOMAS, Esq., Walpole, N. H., 18 April, æ 86.

BLAKE, SARAH D., wife of Pinson Blake, S. Boston, 28 May, æ 46.

BOND, MR. BENJAMIN, Conway, 18 March, æ 93.

BOSS, CAPT. BENJAMIN, Scituate, R. I., 1 June, æ 91 yrs. 4 mos., a soldier of the Revolution.

BRADBURY, MR. THEOPHILUS, Newburyport, 20 June, æ 84.

BREWSTER, JOHN, æ 5, 1 June; Frank, æ 3, 7 June, Cambridge, of scarlet fever, only children of John and Rebecca P. Brewster.

BRIGGS, MR. BENJAMIN, Williamston, 5 March, æ 89, a Revolutionary soldier.

BUTTRICK, MR. DANIEL, Troy, N. H., 17 May, æ 100 yrs. and one month, a native of Concord, N. H.



- CADY, MR. JEREMIAH, Hadley, 1 June, æ. 98 wanting one month, a Revolutionary pensioner.
- CALDWELL, PROF. MERRITT, Portland, 6 June, æ. 41, Professor in Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.
- CHAPMAN, HON. JONATHAN, Boston, a former Mayor of the city, 25 May, æ. 41.
- CHASE, HANNAH K., Baltimore, 2 March, in her 97th year, relict of Hon. Samuel Chase, signer of the Declaration of Independence.
- CLAPP, HON. ASA, Portland, Me., 17 May, in his 86th year. He was son of Abiel C. of Mansfield, Ms. At the age of 16 he was a volunteer in the Revolutionary Army, was at St. Domingo when the negroes undertook the extermination of the whites, and with Joseph Peabody, Esq., of Salem, rendered the distressed inhabitants much service.
- COGSWELL, W. S., Gilmanton, N. H., 6 April, æ. 20, only son of Rev. W. Cogswell, D. D.
- CROSS, MR. ABIAH, Methuen, 21 Feb., æ. 90, a Revolutionary pensioner.
- CURTIS, MRS. MARY OLIVER of Boston, in Charleston, S. C., 27 April, wife of Geo. T. C. of B., and dau. of the late Judge Story.
- CURTIS, ISAAC, Esq., Williamson, N. Y., 8 Feb., æ. 96, a soldier of the Revolution, formerly of Williamsburgh, Ms.
- DAVIS, CAPT. SAMUEL, Concord, N. H., 19 May, æ. 90, nearly, a soldier of the Revolution.
- DOLE, MR. MOSES, Newbury, suddenly, 9 March, æ. 76.
- DRAKE, MR. JONATHAN, Rye, N. H., 1 March, æ. 90. He was son of Col. Abraham Drake of N. Hampton, whom he accompanied in the Revolution, in the capacity of waiter; he also performed various other services during the war. His father was of the fifth generation from Robert Drake, one of the original settlers of Hampton, N. H.
- EATON, REV. PETER, D. D., W. Boxford, 14 April, æ. 83, a grad. H. C. 1787.
- EDDY, MRS. LUCY C., E. Middleboro', 4 May, æ. 57, wife of Mr. William S. Eddy.
- ELY, MR. ALEXANDER, Rochester, N. Y., 16 June, a native of W. Springfield, and a soldier of the Revolution. *Age not stated.*
- EMERY, MR. JOHN, Bloomfield, Me., 27 Feb., æ. 94, a Revolutionary soldier.
- FESSENDEN, MRS. REBECCA, W. Cambridge, 14 April, æ. 77, widow of the late Ichabod F.
- FORRESTALL, MR. JOSEPH, Troy, N. H., 12 April, æ. 90, "a brave soldier of the Revolution."
- FRANCIS, CAPT. ROBERT, Pittsfield, 9 March, æ. 93, a Revolutionary patriot.
- FROTHINGHAM, MR. JAMES, Charlestown, 15 April, æ. 84 yrs. and 9 mos.
- GLOVER, MRS. MARY, Boston, 10 May, æ. 62 yrs. 7 mos., wife of Capt. Jonas Glover.
- GOFF, MR. HEZEKIAH, Richford, Vt., 28 Feb., æ. 100, nearly, a Revolutionary soldier.
- GREENLEAF, MR. JOHN, Quincy, 29 Mar., æ. 84.
- GREGORY, MATTHEW, Albany, N. Y., an officer in the Revolutionary Army, 5 June, æ. 91. He was one of the last of the original members of the Society of Cincinnati. Indeed, we know of but one left — Gen. Burbeck of New London.
- HARRIMAN, MRS. HULDAH, Georgetown, 12 March, æ. 100 yrs. 5 mos. 23 days.
- HAYDEN, MR. DAVID, Marlboro', 18 May, æ. 88, a Revolutionary pensioner.
- HEALY, REV. JOHN, Baltimore, 19 June, æ. 84, for fifty years sole pastor of the Second Baptist Church. He originated the first Sunday School in the United States.
- HEALY, MRS. RUTH, Southbridge, Ms., 18 April, æ. 84, the mother of Hon. William L. Marcy, Secretary of War.
- HOBBS, WILLIAM, Esq., N. Berwick, Me., 26 March, æ. 81.
- HUBBELL, MRS. LUCY, New York, relict of Col. Caleb H. of Lanesboro', æ. 86 yrs. and 8 mos.
- HURD, MRS. CATHARINE, wid. of Ruben H., Sandwich, N. H., 12 May, æ. 102 yrs. and 4 mos.
- JARVIS, LEONARD, M. D., W. Claremont, 9 Feb., æ. 74, a native of Boston.
- KENT, MRS. CHARLOTTE, Cincinnati, O., relict of the late Maj. Eben Kent, and dau. of John Vinal, Esq., of Boston, 9 May, æ. 80.
- KETTELL, JONATHAN, Esq., Newburyport, 6 May, æ. about 90, a soldier of the Revolution.
- LEVERETT, MRS. ELIZABETH, Oswego, N. Y., April, æ. 75 yrs. 9 mos., widow of John Leverett, Esq., of Windsor, Vt., and dau. of the late Samuel Salisbury of Boston.
- LEWIS, MRS. HANNAH, Gorham, Me., 3 May, æ. 73, wife of Rev. James Lewis.
- LORING, COL. R. R., Toronto, U. C., Feb., æ. 59, aide de camp to Gen. Drummond in the war of 1812.
- LOVERING, JOSEPH, Esq., Boston, 13 June, in his 90th year.
- MANCHESTER, CAPT. ABRAHAM, Tiverton, R. I., 27 April, æ. 87, a Revolutionary pensioner.
- MOODY, MRS. DEBORAH, Boston, 7 June, æ. 75.
- MORRISON, MR. JONATHAN, Sanbornton, N. H., 20 June, æ. 89, a soldier of the Revolution.
- MUNROE, DEACON JAMES, Cambridge, 29 May, æ. 73.
- OSGOOD, MRS. ELIZABETH, Paima, N. Y., wife of Mr. Moses O., formerly of Salisbury, 28 April, æ. 77.
- PACKARD, MR. JAMES, Norway, Me., 27



- Feb., æ. 89 yrs. and 7 mos., a soldier of the Revolution.
- PHINNEY, CAPT. ZENAS, Hardwick, 4 March, æ. 95, a Revolutionary pensioner.
- PREBLE, MRS. SALLY, Portland, Me., 20 June, æ. 70, relict of Capt. Enoch Preble.
- PRINCE, CAPT. BENJAMIN, Falmouth, Me., 21 May, æ. 91 yrs. and 4 mos., a Revolutionary pensioner.
- READ, THOMAS, Williamston, 12 May, æ. 105, a native of Scotland.
- REED, MR. ISAAC, Lexington, 2 April, æ. 92, a Revolutionary pensioner.
- ROGERS, MRS. MARGARET, at the residence of her son, Mr. O. T. Rogers of Milton, 15 April, æ. 78, widow of the late Arthur R., Esq., of Concord, N. H.
- ROLFE, MRS. MARY, Newbury, May, æ. 93, widow of the late Rev. Benjamin Rolfe of Parsonsfield, Me.
- SEWALL, MRS. ELIZABETH Q., Boston, 19 June, æ. 50, wife of Mr. Thomas R. Sewall, and dau. of the late Chief-Justice Sewall of Marblehead.
- SHATTUCK, MISS MARIANNE H., E. Cambridge, 29 May, æ. 33, disease of the heart.
- SMITH, MR. BEZALEEL, Conway, 3 Mar., æ. 86, Revolutionary pensioner.
- SPRAGUE, MRS. MARGARET, Watertown, 9 May, æ. 82, widow of the late Miles Sprague, formerly of Hingham.
- STOTT, EDWARD S., only son of Capt. Washington S. of Beverly, lost overboard at sea, 13 Sept., 1847, æ. 18.
- THAYER, HON. ELISHA, West Fairlee, Vt., 20 April, æ. 84.
- TILDEN, MATILDA D., Boston, 9 June, æ. 57.
- TUCKER, MR. NATHANIEL, Gloucester, 2 June, æ. 87, a Revolutionary pensioner.
- UPHAM, J. T., at sea, æ. 30, first officer of ship Potomac of Nantucket.
- UPHAM, CAPT. SAMUEL, Randolph, Vt., 12 May, æ. 85, a Revolutioner, and father of Senator Upham.
- USHER, CAPT. DANIEL, Danvers, 18 May, æ. 84, a soldier of the Revolution.
- VAN RENSSELAER, COL. NICHOLAS, Albany, 29 March, æ. 94. He was with Montgomery at Quebec, at Ticonderoga, Fort Miller, Fort Ann, and Bemis Heights, in the Revolution, &c., &c.
- WHEATON, HENRY, of Rhode Island, at Dorchester, at 12 o'clock, Saturday night, 11 March, in the 63d year of his age. He was born in Providence, Nov., 1785, and has been long known, not only from the high public stations he has filled, but by several able works from his pen, on Law, History, Biography and Antiquities. He has left a wife, two daughters and a son.
- WHELOCK, MR. LYMAN, Easton, 29 Mar., æ. 86 yrs. 4 mos., a Revolutionary patriot.
- WHITEMORE, MRS. HANNAH, in St. Augustine, 5 April, æ. 91, a native of Salem.
- WHITCOMB, MR. SHUBAEL, of Salem, at Springfield, Vt., 30 March, æ. 77.
- WILLIAMS, MR. R. D., of Boston, 4 May, at Cincinnati, O., æ. 29.
- WYMAN, WILLIAM C., Porto Rico, 28 March, æ. 41, formerly of Boston.

## DONATIONS TO THE SOCIETY.

From Dr. Daniel Gilbert, Wm. H. Montague, James S. Loring, S. T. Farwell, Samuel T. Armstrong, C. J. F. Binney, J. W. Thornton, T. R. Marvin, *Boston*. Edwin B. Hall, *Norwalk, Ct.* E. B. Willson, *Grafton*. Samuel Cutler, *Hanover*. E. Wentworth, *Lebanon, Ill.* T. B. Wyman, Jr., *Charlestown*. W. C. Fowler, *Durham, Ct.* Payne K. Kilbourn, *Litchfield, Ct.* W. P. Lunt, *Quincy*. J. W. Hanson, *Danvers*. Thos. P. Gentlee, *Manchester*. S. W. Thayer, *Northfield, Vt.* Emery Washburn, *Lowell*. F. S. Pease, *Albany, N. Y.* M. A. Stickney, *Salem*. Day & Murdock, *New Haven, Ct.* C. Burnett, Jr., *Providence*. R. L. Charles M. Taintor, Esq., *Shelburne*. W. B. Trask, *Dorchester*.

☞ In the last number, we gave some account of donations to the New England Hist. Gen. Society. We have now to announce the loss of a very important donation, which the friends of the society will much deplore. Last year the English government, in a praiseworthy and liberal spirit, gave to this society copies of its published records, amounting to between forty and fifty folio volumes. An order for their delivery was forwarded to the president of the society, and he took measures to have them delivered to H. G. Somerby, Esq., our agent in London. Mr. Somerby accordingly received the books, and soon after gave notice that he had shipped them for Boston, on board the ship Dana. Here follows the account of the fate of the Dana, and consequently that of our valuable donation, which we cut from the Boston Courier of the 9th of May, 1848:—

“DISASTERS, &c.—Bark Dana, (of Boston) Capt. Ivory Smith, from London, Dec. 24, for this port, mentioned as missing, was abandoned at sea Feb. 22, and the captain and crew were taken to Trieste. The following is an extract of a letter received from Capt. Smith, by the owners: ‘We left the Downs Dec. 19th, and kept to the northward for ten days, but owing to heavy westerly gales made but little progress; after that, fine weather, and had it continued, would have been in Boston in 35 or 36 days. Jan. 26, the weather changed to a succession of westerly gales, which continued to Feb. 12, when the wind changed to E., and increased to a hurricane from ESE.—we then being in lat. 39, lon. 68 30—was struck by a cross sea, which fell directly on the vessel, sweeping everything to the deck; the bowsprit

went at the night heads, splitting the apron, and opening the wood ends, the foremast broke eight feet from the deck, and the mainmast went even with the deck; the starboard side of the house was unroofed, and let quantities of water into the cabin. The cook and one man in the galley were washed overboard, as also were two men at the pumps; three were lost, the other was recovered in a disabled condition. Commenced throwing over cargo, and continued to work the pumps until Feb. 22, having nothing to eat but raw pork and beef. We were taken off by ship Monterey, of New York, from New Orleans, which carried us to Trieste. In leaving the wreck, we were obliged to jump from the stern and swim for the boats. Saved nothing but the ship's chronometer, and two other chronometers in my possession."

Whether the British government will be disposed to bestow another set upon the Society is not known. Full sets have for some time been scarce, and cannot be had of the government. It has been liberal with them to institutions in this country, and our copy is not the only one which has been lost in the Atlantic. We doubt not, however, but that, upon application, and a representation of the facts, another set would at once be granted.

#### TO PATRONS AND CONTRIBUTORS.

The publisher expected to have accompanied this number of his work with a *portrait* of JAMES OTIS; and knowing there *was* an engraving of him, the impressions of which accompanied the life of the great man by Tudor, he hoped to find that engraving until it was too late to procure such other as was desired. We hope to have one (of Otis) in our next number. It may be proper to state, that the plate of which we were in pursuit has been pretty clearly traced to a building in Court street, which, with most of its contents, was consumed in what was called the great fire of 1825.

A large number of the most important communications for the Register have been received during the last quarter, for which the publisher returns the contributors his sincere thanks. They may rely upon their being preserved with care, and upon seeing them, in due time, in the Register. Our friends need not inquire whether the kind of materials and documents heretofore sought for and designated in the work, will be acceptable to us, *but let us have them as soon as they conveniently can.*

Any of our patrons desirous to have particular marriages and deaths of friends or relations appear in the Register, may have them inserted by forwarding them to the publisher. Our lists are selected promiscuously from the daily papers, and are necessarily limited. In devoting a space of our pages to this department, it was especially intended for the benefit of our patrons and members of the society.

Who was John Wolcott of Cambridge, 1635? Did he have descendants? If so, who and where are they?

☞ TO OUR FRIENDS. — It would be an easy matter for the *Friends* of the REGISTER to increase its circulation to double its present amount — each subscriber would have only to enlist one other besides himself to subscribe for it. If *they will do this*, we will give them an additional number of pages, and MORE AND BETTER ENGRAVINGS. This is to be desired on another account: as we now progress, matter of the most valuable kind accumulates much faster than we can use it. Thus far we have gone to the extent of *all the income from the work*, and, but for "a labor of love" it would not be continued.

This is the only work of the kind in existence. The publisher has made great efforts to bring it to its present state, and notwithstanding he is deeply indebted to many friends, he assures them that it is highly necessary that they should renew their endeavours. We have put *both hands to the plow*, and we will not take them from it *till our arms are broken!* If there be those *who turn back* in this infant state of the work, we pity their antiquarian zeal — they may pretend to be antiquaries and genealogists, but *they* will be known by their works.



NEW ENGLAND  
HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

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VOL. II.

OCTOBER, 1848.

NO. IV.

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NOTICE OF ROGER CONANT.

BY REV. JOSEPH B. FELT.

[Continued.]

HAD Conant permitted the suggestions of selfishness to overbalance his regard for the greater good of the Commonwealth, and his ambition to exceed his reverence for the principles of right, he would have joined in the cabal of Oldham and, under the plausible pretext that the promises on which he had conducted the colonial enterprise had been broken and that Episcopacy was endangered by the innovations of Congregationalism, he might have done much to hinder the progress of the settlement. But we read no such conspiracy charged upon his reputation. Though remarkable for preserving the esteem of his friends, he would not countenance their policy when opposed to the general welfare.

Soon after the arrival of Mr. Higginson, (June 30, 1629,) Endicott summoned a General Court in Salem, at which he required the attendance of all the former and latter settlers of his jurisdiction. Even Thomas Morton of Mount Wollaston complied with the order. The prominent purpose for calling such an assembly was, that the colonists might hear and subscribe the laws.\* Morton speaks as though he was the only one who declined his signature. This implies that the difficulties between the Government and Conant's men had been settled. On this topic Higginson's Journal of the next month, (July 24,) contains this passage. "We brought with us 200 passengers and planters more, which now by common consent all the old planters are all now combyned together into one body politique under the same governor."

The exact date when the original settlers relinquished their Episcopal worship is not ascertained. It is likely that they continued it as long as Messrs. John and Samuel Brown, who were among its last prominent supporters here, remained unmolested. It is well known, that about the time when the pastor and teacher of the Salem Congregational Church were set apart to their offices, Endicott forwarded a complaint

\* Edward Howes, writing to John Winthrop, Jr., from London, March 25, 1633, says, "There was presented to the Lords lately, about 22 of C. (Capt.) Indicutts lawes." See *Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll.*, 3s. 9v. 257p.



against the Browns, to the Company at home, for adherence to such worship. The persons so called in question said to their opponents here, "that they were Separatists and would soon be Anabaptists, but as for themselves, they would hold fast the forms of the Church, established by law." Being expelled, they reached London prior to Oct. 16, 1629, and accused the colonial authorities with making ecclesiastical and civil innovations. Cradock and others of the Corporation wrote to the latter, at the last-named date, and signified that they discredited the validity of these charges. The matter was committed to referees, but the result is unknown. This much we are sure of, that the Episcopal party seem to have united with the church under Higginson and Skelton, soon after the Browns left, if not previously. Thus closed a small branch of the national church, with which Conant had been connected from its formation at Plymouth, and for which he had made no ordinary sacrifices. Perceiving that his preference could not be indulged, and believing that mere form should not be a wall of separation between him and his townsmen, he cast in his lot with them to honor and maintain the institutions of religion, as the chief promoter and the best guardian of colonial prosperity. His becoming a freeman at the session of the General Court, which began May 18, 1631, is an evidence that he had thus made his private wish subservient to the public benefit.

In the application of his experience, Conant formed a company with Peter Palfrey, Anthony Dike, and Francis Johnson, about the year just mentioned, for traffic in furs. Their truck-house was located at the eastward. Three years afterwards, they sold it to Richard Foxwell, at Blue Point, near Saco, with debts due from certain Indians, provided the Massachusetts authorities confirmed the bargain. The purchaser did not fully comply with the contract, because, as he related, such confirmation was not made to him, and that the French dispossessed him of the establishment. On his coming to Salem, about 1654, he was arrested to answer. When Dike perished on Cape Cod, 1638, as described by Governor Winthrop, he seems to have been on his passage from Maine with cargo for himself and partners, who still probably continued to trade there in peltry.

For accomplishing a principal though not the chief purpose of the Corporation, it was agreed at the General Court of May 9, 1632, that two persons from each town confer on the subject of raising a general stock for purposes of trade. As one of this Committee, Salem chose Roger Conant, whose acquaintance with the resources of the country, and the manner in which they might be turned to profitable account, well qualified him for such a trust.

In one of the greatest political changes made by our colonial ancestors, Conant was personally concerned. As well known, the charter provided that the "Governor and company shall have full power to make laws." But the great body of freemen had left this privilege to be exercised by the Court of Assistants. The former now claim a greater share in the government than they had actually possessed. They elected twenty-four of their number to act in their behalf at the General Courts. Hence a House of Deputies appeared for the first

time in Boston, May 14, 1634. Such an important adjunct to the higher branch of the Legislature was subsequent to that of Virginia, and an imitation of the House of Commons.

When the many so intrusted their authority to the few, they by no means intended either to exclude themselves from a fair proportion of public offices, or to make their legislative agents a privileged class, who might confine these trusts to their own circle. Whether our Commonwealth, resting on essentially the same political constitution as that of our ancestors, have, in this concern, departed far from the primitive purpose of the latter, is a grave and practical question, which the great body of our freemen should not fail seasonably to consider.

Among the first who exercised this loan of power was Conant, as one of the deputies from Salem. Thus did he assist in laying the foundation for exercising the popular will, which has ever since been mainly adhered to as a prominent means of preserving the vitality of our free institutions.

In a concern of primary importance to all new communities, whose chief dependence is on their territory, Conant was placed (1635,) upon a board whose duties were to oversee the landed interests of their townsmen.

As a suitable expression of gratitude to several of the "old planters," who prepared the premises of Naumkeag for their successors, 1,000 acres of its land were granted (1636) to five of them. This lot was valuable, and was afterwards set off with Beverly. It was equally divided between its grantees. Conant was one of them. He appears to have soon taken up his abode on the share assigned to him. This arrangement prevented his being so immediately concerned in municipal affairs as he had been. Though he and others of the first adventurers hither thus left the domicils where they took their stand in the day of doubtful and perilous experiment, still they left one place behind them, which yet commemorates the enterprise of their intrepid band. This location is the "Planters' Marsh," which is on the right of the way in Salem, as you are led eastward to Beverly Bridge, and which suggests to the lover of antiquity many stirring associations of the past.

In the same year, Conant was called with others to perform a service, which, amid our present and multiplied improvements for travelling, would appear singular and unimportant, but then, in the day of small things, it was much the reverse. It referred to the examination and marking of the many canoes belonging to the people of Salem. These vehicles stood instead of horses and carriages, ferries and bridges, to the inhabitants in their pursuits of business and pleasure across the rivers, which separated the main body of the settlement from its northern and southern divisions. Wood, in his *New England Prospect*, observed, "There be more cannowes in this town than in all the whole Patent. Every household having a water house or two." Duties should be appreciated according to the necessities of the times in which they are discharged, as well as the benefits which they secure.



In 1637, Conant was appointed by the Legislature a Justice of the Quarterly Court in what was subsequently known as Essex county. His conscientiousness, benevolence, discretion, knowledge, and decision well fitted him for such a judicial station.

This year we find him among "the twelve men" who were empowered to enforce municipal regulations. They exercised the authority which was afterwards deputed to the selectmen. Such officials were anciently respected far more than in modern days. While he remained an inhabitant of Salem, Conant was often elected to serve in this capacity. He was more desirous to honor office by faithfulness, than ambitious to be honored by its mere possession.

Among his assignments of service for the community, was that of contracting, in 1639, for a "new meeting house." In this trust, he was associated with Governor Endicott and others. Of the conveniences which they agreed for in this edifice, was a chimney of liberal dimensions. This, supplied from the abundance of fuel on the common lands, in cold seasons, must have been particularly acceptable to the worshippers, who came several miles and did not return home till the close of the afternoon services. But while the contractors were careful of bodily comfort, they were far more so to secure the means of spiritual improvement and a fitness for habitations "not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

As an indirect expression of public approval for the beneficial acts of Conant, his son Roger, in 1640, was granted by the town forty acres of land, the latter "being the first born child in Salem." Here, literally, the blessing of the parent came upon the child. Though a self-denying spirit for the common weal is not always rewarded by those who are so benefited, however sure of its own inward and elevated recompense, still it sometimes comes in a way not anticipated. On the other hand, selfishness turns in upon itself, and all its gratifications become its tormentors, until swallowed up in the very whirlpool of its own formation.

With the members of Salem Church, who live on Cape Ann side, Roger Conant desires, in 1650, that they may be accommodated with preaching among themselves. As the ground of this request, they stated the several inconveniences to which they had been subjected. In a few months their wish is allowed. They felt that however they might have less tax to pay by remaining as they had been, a spiritual blight would come upon them, which is far worse than expenditure of wealth, and soon becomes, in its results, a heavy burden even upon temporal interests.

We pass over a considerable number of years before we again meet with his name on record, denoting his official engagement in affairs either of church or state, though, from his deep regard for both one and the other, there is reason to believe that neither of them failed to receive the constant encouragement of his precept and example.

In 1663, we perceive him a delegate with John Higginson, pastor of the First Church, and Thomas Lathrop, afterwards slain with the flower of Essex at the battle of Bloody Brook. The occasion was the



ordination of Antipas Newman at Wenham, who married a daughter of Governor Winthrop. It must have pleasantly harmonized with the sympathies of Conant, to take part in the consecration of a worthy man to a calling of preëminent importance to society, and who was to be his neighbour and pass his door on the way to visit endeared connexions.

Earnestly desirous that the community immediately around him might enjoy fuller privileges of the gospel, Conant, with them, petitions, 1666, that they may be dismissed from the Salem Church and become a Church of themselves. The succeeding year their request was allowed, and they settled John Hale, well qualified for his sacred station. With such a spiritual guide Conant could take sweet counsel, and thus have his passage to the tomb enlightened and ameliorated.

In 1671 the even tenor of his way was somewhat interrupted by an occurrence more annoying than important. It appears that the Legislature permitted Bass River, or Cape Ann Side, to become a town in 1668, and they called it Beverly. This name, from several considerations, was far from meeting the wishes of Conant. He accordingly addressed a petition, seconded by thirty-four others, to the colonial authorities, which is still extant among our public archives. As a document of his own dictation, which still speaks, though he has long slept with the dead, we have thought it worthy of a full insertion in this place. It needs some allowance for a few errors of his amanuensis. Its date is May 28, 1671, and it is as follows :

"To the honorabel Generall Court, consisting of Magistrates and Deputies.

The umble petition of Roger Conant of Basriuer, alias Beuerly, who haue bin a planter in New England fortie eight yeers and vpward, being one of the first, if not the very first, that resolued and made good my settlement vnder God, in matter of plantation with my family, in this collony of the Massachuset Bay, and haue bin instrumentall, both for the founding and carring on of the same, and when in the infancy thereof, it was in great hassard of being deserted, I was a means, through grace assisting me, to stop the flight of those few that then were heere with me, and that by my vtter deniall to goe away with them, who would haue gon either for England or mostly for Virginia, but thereupon stayed to the hassard of our liues. Now my umble sute and request is vnto this honorabel Court onlie that the name of our towne or plantation may be altered or changed from Beuerly and be called Budleigh.\* I haue two reasons that haue moued me vnto this request. The first is the great dislike and discontent of many of our people for this name of Beuerly, because (wee being but a smale place) it hath caused on vs a constant nickname of beggarly, being in the mouths of many, and no order was giuen or consent by the people heere to their agent for any name vntill they were shure of being a town granted in the first place. Secondly. I being the first that had house in Salem (and neuer had any hand in naming either that or any other towne) and myself with those that were then with me, being all from the western part of England, desire this western name of Budleigh, a market towne in Deuonsheer and neere vnto the sea as we are heere in

\* Budley, famed as the birth-place of Sir Walter Raleigh.

this place, and where myself was borne. Now in regard of our firstnesse and antiquity in this soe famous a colony, we should umblie request this littell priuclidg with your fauors and consent, to giue this name abouesaid vnto our town. I neuer yet made sute or request unto the Generall Court for the least matter, tho' I thinke I might as well haue done, as many others haue, who haue obtained much without hassard of life or preferring the publick good before theire own interest, which, I praise God, I haue done. If this my sute may find acception with your worships, I shall rest vmbly thankfull and my praies shall not cease vnto the throne of grace for God's guidance and his blessing to be on all your waightie proceedings and that iustice and righteousness may be euerie where administred and sound doctrine, truth and holiness euerie where taught and practised throughout this wildernes, to all posterity, which God grant. Amen.

"Your worships' vmbly petitioner and seruant

"ROGER CONANT."

The sentiments here expressed are significant of no ordinary mind and heart, even though far advanced in age. They reflect the image of one who had long made the will of his Creator the rule of his motives, purposes, and actions, and consequently denote that he had dedicated his talents, opportunities, possessions, influence, and probation, to promote the best welfare of his race. They show, that like a co-worker in the great system of Providence, he moved dutifully and usefully, and, therefore, happily in his own sphere, and onward to the still more harmonious and blessed employment of the perfect above. Thus favored with a looking back on the past, which imparted peace and hope to his spirit, he still pursued his earthly pilgrimage. Though the request of Conant, as to the name of his town, was not granted by the General Court, still this was for no lack of esteem for him or his deserts. At the same session, in which they laid his petition on the table, they granted him two hundred acres of land, afterwards surveyed near Dunstable, as "a very ancient planter." Thus was he gratefully remembered as a patriarch of our country, who had spent forty-eight years on its soil in the steady endeavor to spread the circle of human improvement and happiness. Continuing his care to the society around him and his benedictions upon them, he finished his temporal course, Nov. 19, 1679, in the 88th year of his age. Strictly in accordance with the truth, did Cotton Mather assign to him the reputation of "a most religious, prudent, and worthy gentleman." He gave long and abounding proof, that, as the shades of death gathered over his mortal vision, his experience must have been like that of the expiring "good man," who

"Looks through the darkness of the gloomy night,  
And sees the dawning of a glorious day."

Thus departed a worthy pilgrim. His life and end were lucid comments on the correctness and excellence of his principles. Before his decease, he was careful to make his will for the disposal of his property, and thus prevent an occasion for disagreement and discord among his heirs. This instrument was dated 1 of 1 mo. 1677. It was in the usual style of the time. Its caption runs thus: "I Roger Conant



aged about eightie five yeares\* being of perfect vnderstanding though weake and feeble in body, doe heerby declare my will and minde, wherein, in the first place, I doe bequeath my soule to God that gave it and my body to the graue in the hope of a blessed Resurrection."

It then describes the portions assigned to the following persons. Son Exercise Conant and his children. The ten children of his son Lot. His grandchild, John, son of Roger. His grandchild, Joshua Conant. His daughters, Elizabeth Conant; Mary, the wife of William Dodge, and her five children; Sarah and her children, being a son, John, and four daughters. A grandchild, Rebekah Conant. Cousin Mary, wife of Hilliard Veren, who was collector for the port of Salem. Adoniram Veren and his sister Hannah, with her two children. Three daughters of his cousin, Jane Mason, deceased, including the children of Love Stevens. He made his grandchild, John Conant, senior, an overseer of his will.

There are two clauses in this document which indicate the exact equity of its author. They follow. "Also sixtie acres of land out of my farm granted me by the Generall Court neere the new town of Dunstable, I giue and bequeath into the hands of Captain Roger Clap of the castle neere Dorchester, for the vse of a daughter of one Mrs. Pits deceased, whose daughter now liueth in Culliton a town in Deuon in Old England and is in lue for certaine goods sold for the said Mrs. Pits in London and was there to be paid many yeares since, but it is alleaged was never paid. Whereas there remains in my hands a certaine portion of cattle belonging vnto one Mr Dudeny in England and by him assigned vnto his nephew Richard Conant valued at twenty five pounds and now left in the hands of my sonne Exercise Conant, that there be a rendering vp of such cattle or their valuation mentioned, vnto the said Richard Conant vpon seasonable demaund he giueing a full discharge for the same." Here we bid adieu to the final testament of Conant. It is an interesting relic of the past. We are glad to see it with our eyes and hold it with our hands. It should quicken us to revive and deepen the impressions of his desert, as a wise master-builder, who bore a distinguished part in forming the basis on which the prosperity of our Commonwealth began, abounded, and continues. Justly may we give him a place among those to whom the Roman benediction emphatically applies: "Sit tibi terra levis,—Light lie the earth upon thy grave."

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Rev. Thomas Smith of Falmouth, says, in his diary, under date 24 Nov., 1747:

"Sunday. I preached a funeral sermon on the occasion of those eight ministers that have died within a year, viz. Messrs. Fitch, Shurtleff, Rogers, Tappan, Colman, Tuckinson, Moody & Wiswall."

\* He has been generally represented as in his 89th year at his decease.



## A GENEALOGICAL MEMOIR OF THE COFFIN FAMILY.

TOGETHER WITH A CHART,\* DISPLAYING THE PEDIGREE OF SEVERAL OF ITS BRANCHES.

(Compiled by N. W. COFFIN, Esq., of Boston.)

This family is presumed to be of Norman origin, as the first of the name known in England was Sir Richard Coffyn, knight, who accompanied William the Conqueror on his invasion of that country in 1066. Sir Richard held the rank of general in his army, and on a division of the spoils of conquest among the Barons, Knights, Esquires, and other followers of the conqueror, he received from the hands of the king the manor of Alwington, in the parish of Abbotsham, on the borders of the Severn, six miles east of the Isle of Lundy, and this property has descended in a direct line in the family, by inheritance, for upwards of seven centuries. And it is further recorded in Prince's Worthies of Devonshire, that from the time of Henry the First unto the age of King Edward the Second, a space of two hundred years, the heir of this family was always called Richard.† The present representative is the Rev. John Pine Coffin of Pertledge. For an account of the English family I append the following ancient record, prepared in 1719, and happily preserved to the present time:—

## ANCIENT RECORD OF THE COFFIN FAMILY.

June the 1719.

Dear Coz.

Yours I received, with the half crown, and am sorry you should have troubled yourself about so small a matter; that or any command should have been observed without such punctualities. I ask a thousand pardons for my long silence; my lady Duchess having been for some time indisposed, that I could not by any means gain this opportunity sooner. I have taken the following accompts from the worthies of Devonshire, out of our office: and for those of Hants, they shew the exact arms of the seal of my formers, which was my fathers, given by him to one Mr. James Coffin, of Christ Church, Hants; in whose possession it is. I observe those of Hants, spell with the letter (y) those of Devonshire; as you see. My shortness of time will not admit of any regard to stops, and scarcely orthography, so beg your excuse for all faults, as well as a line just to satisfy me of the receipt of this. This day se'nnight or to-morrow, his Grace intends for Nottingham, Lancashire, and York; so that if you have any commands to communicate, I shall be proud to bear them; and am with all respect (my mother and sister's services attending you)

Madam,

Your most humble servant,

For Mrs. Mary Coffin,  
at Ramsdon Heath,  
in Essex.

RICHARD COFFYN.

\* [The Chart referred to being too extensive for the Register in that form, the editor was under the necessity of reducing it to the regular plan hitherto recommended for our pages.]

† I have been informed by Thomas Astor Coffin, Esq., of South Carolina, that a descendant of one of the loyalist refugees of this family a few years since married a lady of the English branch, thus uniting the American with the English family after a lapse of more than two centuries.

Armes

Flor. A. D. 1533.

R. R. Hen. 8.

Azure, three beasants between five cross-crosets Or. Coffin

Sir William, knight, was born in the county, at the most ancient seat of the name and family called Portledge, in the parish of Alwington, bordering on the Severn Sea, about six leagues to the east of the Isle of Londy, which stands therein; a most antient tribe, of no less antient inheritance; for I find\* Sir Richard Coffin, of Alwington, knight, so far back as the days of King Henry II. and that the mannor of Alwington hath been in the name of Coffin from the time of the Norman conquest unto this day.†

As further evidence of the antiquity of this gentile family, there is a boundary-deed, a copy whereof is in my custody, made near the conquest,‡ written in the Saxon tongue, which giveth good confirmation thereof. Which said deed expresseth the bounds between the lands of Richard Coffin, lord of the mannor of Alwington and Cokementon, and the abbot of Tavistock, in relation to the lands belonging to that abby in the near adjoining parish of Abbotsham.

Some of the termes and articles of which agreement between them are these; that the abbot and convent of Tavistock should give to the said Richard Coffin and his next heir full fraternity in his church of Tavistock, to receive there the habit of religion, whensoever (God so inspiring) they would; and that in the mean time, he should have the privilege of one monk there, &c.§

This family very early spread itself into several branches, which flourished so well in divers places of this city, that they left their name and adjunct to them, as Combe-Coffin, now Combe-Pyne, in the east part, Coffins-Will in the south part, and Coffins-Ingarly in the west part of this province. In which last place the mansion house was near the church: || to which was belonging a fair deer park, now wholly demolished.

Nor is it less observable that some of those places yielded gentlemen with gilded spurs, as Sir Jeffry Coffin, of Combe Coffin, in the dayes of King Henry III.; and before that Sir Elias Coffin, of Ingarly, (called also Sir Elias Coffin, of Clist,)¶ in the dayes of King John of England.

As to the family of Alwington, I find three knights therein, before the present Sir William of whom we are discoursing; all which were called Richard: as for example, Sir Richard Coffin, of Alwington, knight, in the reign of King Henry II. and Sir Richard Coffin, of Alwington, knight, in the dayes of King Henry III. and Sir Richard Coffin, of Alwington, knight, in the dayes of King Edward I.; and, as one notes, from the time of King Henry I. unto the age of King Edward II. (the space of above two hundred years,) the heir of this family was always called Richard.

Of which name is the present heir and possessor of this antient seat Portledge, a right worthy and worshipfull gentleman, of great piety and virtue; and for his quality of excellent learning especially in venerable antiquity, which hath been much his delight and study. He hath a noble library,

\* Sir W. Pol. MS. of Dev. in the knights of the several kings' reigns, in Henry II.

† Risd. descr. of Dev. in Alwing.

‡ Sir W. Pol. ibid.

§ Hoc modo sopita est contentio: Abbas et conventus dedere mihi et proximo heredi meo post me plenam fratern. eccles. suæ de Tavist. ad. recipiend. ibi habitum religiosum quandocunque (inspirante Deo) voluero, &c. — Ex magno MS. D. Guliel. Pole, p. 203.

|| Risd. Surv. of Dev. in Ingarly.

¶ Pole's Cat. of the Knights in King John's reign, MS.



He was high-sheriff of the county in the 2d year of King James II. as his ancestor and namesake was in the second year of King Henry VIII. as appears by the quietus he had out of the Exchequer, now in the present gentleman's custody; however, he came to be omitted in those catalogues of the sheriffs of this county, published by Fuller\* and Izaac.†

They have matched as they came along into severall honourable families, as Chudlegh, Cary, Prideaux, &c. and with divers daughters and heirs,‡ as Cockminton, Hathey, Hingeston, &c. But omitting these things, let us proceed to the gentleman before us.

Sir William Coffin was the younger brother of Richard Coffin, Esq. that, as was said before, was high sheriff of this county in the second year of King Henry VIII. whose education and accomplishments were such that they introduced him, with advantage, into the court of King Henry VIII. where he came highly to be preferred; first, to the honourable post of master of the horse; at the coronation of Queen Anne Bulloigne (mother to the glorious Queen Elizabeth), anno 25 of that King; and after that, to the honor of knighthood in the 29th of the same reign.

He was also one of the gentlemen of the privy-chamber, to the same King; a place of great reputation and trust; whose office is to wait on the King§ within doors and without, so long as his Majesty is on foot; and when the King eats in his privy-chamber, they wait at the table, and bring in the meat: they wait also at the reception of Embassadors; and every night two of them lye in the King's privy-chamber. They are forty-eight in number, all knights or esquires of note; whose power is great; for a gentleman of the privy-chamber, by the King's commandment only, without any written commission, is sufficient to arrest a peer of England.

Of what courage this gentleman was and how expert at feates of armes, may be partly collected from this|| that he was one of the eighteen assistants of King Henry VIII. at the just or tournament held, between him and the French King, before Guisnes, in France, A. D. 1519: of which exercise, it may not be here improper to give some brief account, which I shall do in the words of one, that is greater than all exception.¶ These tournaments, saith he, were publick exercises of armes, practised by noblemen and gentlemen, and became more than meer sports or diversions. They were first instituted A. D. 934, and were always managed by their own particular laws. A long time this practice was continued in all parts to that degree of madness and with so great a slaughter of persons of the best quality, especially here in England, where it was first brought in by King Stephen, that the church was forced, by severe canons, expressly to forbid them, with this penalty annexed, that whosoever should happen therein to be slain, should be denied Christian burial. And under King Henry III. by advice of Parliament 'twas also enacted, that the offender's estate should be forfeited, and their children disinherited; yet in contempt of that good law, this evil and pernicious custom long prevailed. Thus Cambden: but to proceed.

Sir William Coffin married the Lady Mannors of Derbyshire; and residing, as is likely, with her on her dowry in those parts, he was chosen knight of that Shire in the Parliament which began A. 21 K. Henry VIII.

\* Worthies of England in Devon.

† Memoirs of Exeter.

‡ Sir W. Pole's MS. of Dev. in Alwing.

§ Dr. Cham. Present State of Engl. part 1, page 165.

|| My author in the ensuing narrative is the present Rich. Coffin, Esq.

¶ Cambd. Brit. in Hertfordsh. edit. ult. p. 295.

1529 : in his way to which, there happened a remarkable accident, not unworthy the relating, especially for the good law it occasioned : passing by a church-yard, he saw a multitude of people standing idle, he inquired into the cause thereof, who replied, they had brought a corpse thither to be buried, but the priest refused to do his office unless they delivered him first the poor man's cow, the only quick goods he left, for a mortuary. Sir William sent for the priest, and required him to do his office to the dead, who peremptorily refused it, unless he had his mortuary first ; whereupon he caused the priest to be put into the poor man's grave, and earth to be thrown in upon him ; and he still persisting in his refusal, there was still more earth thrown in, until the obstinate priest was either altogether, or well nigh suffocated.

Now thus to handle a priest in those days, was a very bold adventure ; but Sir William Coffin, with the favour he had at court, and the interest he had in the House, diverted the storm, and so lively represented the mischievous consequences of priests' arbitrary demeanour

their then serious considerations, we find bound that matter ever after by a particular Statute, the preamble whereof runs thus, seems to intimate as much.\* For as much as Question, Ambiguity, and Doubt, is chanc'd and risen upon the order, manner, and form, of demanding, receiving, and claiming of mortuaries, otherwise called corps-presents, as well as the greatness and value of the same, which as hath lately been taken, is thought over excessive to the poor people, and others of this realm, as also for that, &c. Be it therefore enacted, by, &c.—First, that no mortuary shall be taken of any moveable goods, under the value of ten marks.—Secondly, that no Parson, &c. shall take of any person that, dying, left in moveable goods, clearly above his debts paid, above ten marks, and under thirty pounds, above three shillings and fourpence for a mortuary, in the whole :—and for a person dying or dead, having at the time of his death of the value in moveable goods, of thirty pounds or above, clearly above his debts, and under the value of forty pounds, no more shall be taken for a mortuary, than six shillings and eight pence in the whole :—and for any person, having at the time of his death, of the value in moveable goods, of forty pounds, or above, to any sum whatsoever it be, clearly above his debts paid, there shall be no more taken, paid, or demanded for a mortuary, than ten shillings in the whole.

What herein is farther observable, 'twas also enacted, that such mortuaries shall be paid only in such a place, where heretofore mortuaries have been used to be paid ; and that those mortuaries be paid only in the place of the deceased person's most usual habitation ; and that no Parson, &c. shall take more than as limited in this act, under penalty of forfeiting every time so much in value, as they shall take above the sum limited by this act, &c. So much for the occasion of this statute ; which confirms the observation, 'that evil manners are often the parent of good laws.'

Sir William Coffin was also High Steward of the manor and liberties of Standon in the county of Hertford ; which had some peculiar honor and privileges belonging to it, tho' I no where find what they were.

At his death he humbly bequeathed to his great master, the King Hen. 8. with whom he was in special grace and favor, his best horses and a cart, and all his hawks ; and leaving no issue of his own, he conveyed the manor of East Haggington, in the parish of Berrynerber, with all his other estate

\* Of statutes 1632, A. 21 K. H. 8, ch. 6, p. 481.



in the county of Devon, to his eldest brother's son, Richard Coffin, of Portledge, Esquire.

He dyed at Standon, aforesaid, about the year of our Lord 1538, and lyeth interred in that parish church, under a flat stone, on which was sometime found this inscription.\*

Here lyeth Sir William  
Coffin, Knight  
Sometime of the Privy Chamber to King  
Henry the Eighth; and Master of the Horse  
to the Queen,  
High Steward of the Liberty  
and Mannor of Standon,  
Who died viiith of December,  
M. CCCCCXXXVIII.

N. B. I have seen in the hands of the present heir of the family, a deed, dated 22 Edw. 3d. unto which the forementioned coat of Beasants and Croslets was affixed, as belonging to this name; yet more antiently than this, he shewed me another coat given by it, viz Arg. a Chevron between three Mulletts sable. The occasion of this variety, that worthy Gentleman could not inform me of. [Here ends our English document.]

The first of the name in America was Mr. Tristram Coffin, who was born in Brixham parish, town of Plymouth, Devonshire, England. He was the son of Peter and Joanna Coffin.† He is said to have been the first person who used a plough in Haverhill, where his name is found as a witness to the Indian deed of that town, dated March 15, 1642. He wrote his name *Coffyn*. He was a royalist, and, as far as known, the only one of the early settlers of the town of Newbury who came to America in consequence of the success of Oliver Cromwell. [The Parliament.]

Tristram married Dionis Stevens, and came to New England in 1642, after the death of his father, bringing with him his mother, who died May, 1661, aged 77; his two sisters, Eunice and Mary, his wife, and also five children, whose names were, Peter, Tristram, Elizabeth, James, and John. He at first came to Salisbury, thence to Haverhill the same year, thence to Newbury about the year 1648, thence, in 1654 or 5, he returned to Salisbury, where he signs his name "Tristram Coffyn Commissioner of Salisbury."

In the year 1659, Thomas Macy, a name which has become noted in our colonial annals on account of his persecution for entertaining Quakers, in violation of the law of 1657, then a resident of Salisbury, desiring a greater freedom of conscience than he had hitherto been permitted to enjoy among his own people, formed a company for the purchase of the island of Nantucket, then inhabited solely by a tribe of Indians. Nantucket had previously been purchased by Thomas Mayhew, of the agent, of Lord Sterling, under the patent granted to him and Sir Ferdinando Georges, but it had not yet been occupied. The company formed by Macy consisted of Tristram Coffin, Thomas Macy, Cristopher Hussey, R. Swain, *Peter Coffin*, *Stephen Greenleaf*, Thomas Barnard, John Swain, and William Pile. To them were afterwards added thirteen others, among whom were *Tristram, Jr.*, and *James*, sons of Tristram Coffin, sen., there were twenty persons, who became the proprietors, in equal parts, of the island. Tristram's two sons

\* Weev. Fun. Mon. p. 534.

† Coffin's *History of Newbury*.

and Stephen Greenleaf, whose names I have italicized, never went to Nantucket. Peter afterwards settled at Dover, and became a Judge of the Superior Court of the province of New Hampshire, and Tristram, Jr. remained at Newbury, where the house which he occupied is still standing. From Tristram, Jr., and Peter are descended all of the name of Coffin on the Merrimac river, in New Hampshire and Maine. Macy embarked for Nantucket in an open boat with his whole family and Edward Startuck in 1659, and established a permanent settlement there, receiving the friendly notice and assistance of the Indians. The experiment of settling this island must have been known by these hardy men to be one of great risk, and of doubtful success, for it appears that Tristram Coffin had made no arrangements for the embarkation of himself and family until he received in the following year favorable accounts of the success of Macy through Edward Starbuck, who returned to Salisbury in 1660, where he was met with rejoicings by his friends, who, sensible of his hazardous undertaking, had felt doubtful of his safe return.\* In that year, 1660, Tristram removed to Nantucket, carrying with him his wife, mother, and four of his children, James, John, Stephen, (who was born in Newbury, May 11, 1652,) and Mary, who was born in Haverhill, Feb. 20, 1645. From James, John, and Stephen, sons of Tristram, are descended all of the name in Nantucket, two or three families in Boston, now nearly extinct, (including the family of Admiral Coffin's father, and those of his uncles, William and John,) most of the male members of which being loyalists, left the country previously, or about the time of the Revolution; several families in New York, settled at Hudson, who emigrated from Nantucket before the close of the last century, and two or three families in South Carolina, of whom is Thomas Astor Coffin, Esq., of Charleston, S. C., a grandson of Ebenezer, who was the cousin of the Admiral.

This notice might be very greatly extended from the abundant resources which the writer has in his possession. The family record is voluminous, and embraces all the families in the country in regular order, beginning with Tristram, being somewhat imperfect in respect to the two last generations, where, however, existing deficiencies may be more easily supplied than in those which are remote. If sufficient space should be found in a succeeding number, a few interesting biographical notices of some of the fathers of the family might be added. Many members of that branch to which Admiral Coffin belonged attaching themselves to the mother country in the Revolutionary struggle, rose to distinction abroad. Of these some notices have already appeared in Currier's Memoir, and in Mr. Sabine's interesting and valuable biographies of American loyalists.

[To be continued.]

#### A LITERARY CURIOSITY.

We met with the following curious title of a work in some catalogue of old books, and here present it as a specimen of the feeling of one class of the community of England, nearly one hundred years after the event which probably gave rise to it.

"The History of King-Killers, or the Fanatick Martyrology, containing the Lives of Three hundred & Sixty five Hellish Saints of that Crew. 2 vols. 8vo. 1730."

\* Macy's *History of Nantucket*.



## HERALDS COLLEGE.

It is very difficult at this distant day to form any adequate idea of what was once the business of the *Heralds*, and the use and importance of the College of Heralds, or Heralds College. We are accustomed to hear would-be-thought *wise ones* on this side of the North Atlantic decrying the institution, as one of no value, all a *humbug*, &c. It may generally be set down as a maxim, that a majority of mankind are generally apt to decry things which they do not understand, or have little or no knowledge of. There is not a shade of reason in that we should undervalue the Heralds College, any more than there would be for us to go about to decry the importance of any of our offices of public records. It is well known in England that it is an office of great value, as containing not only a large mass of the most authentic material for the history and biography of the country, but an immense amount of the only legal evidence thousands have of their estates. What is history without its vouchers? Are vouchers of no consequence after they have been once used? To bring our meaning forcibly to the mind of the reader, let him consider how much the Rev. Thomas Prince and Secretary Morton owed to Gov. Bradford's MS. history for the facts contained in their pages — that *voucher*, did it exist, could not be bought — it would be above all price. What would our historians and antiquaries not give could they now refer to it? We take not upon us to say there are thousands of documents preserved in the Heralds College of as great value as Bradford's MS., but no doubt there are many. It must not be supposed that that institution is devoted to nothing but "dry genealogies;" it would be as absurd to imagine that the library of the New Eng. Hist., Genealogical Society contained nothing, or was designed to contain nothing but pedigrees, and those of families descended from the old nobility of England!

That the pedigrees in the Heralds College are generally of the families of the "nobility and gentry" is true, but that they are exclusively so is not the case; and besides, with the thousand noble families are thousands of intermarriages with families not noble. With respect to the *noble* families of New England, (and there are none in the world so *noble*, in the true sense of the term,) they have no security for continuing *noble* in another generation. Here every one may be *noble* that chooses to be, and hence our New England pedigrees may, after all, be more confined to the true *nobility* than the pedigrees in the Heralds College.

Eminent English writers sometimes give a sly thrust at the Heralds College. Pennant\* has the following notice: "On *Bennet-hill* is the *College of Heralds*, a foundation of great antiquity, in which the records are kept of all the old blood of the kingdom. In the warlike times of our Henries and our Edwards, the heralds were in full employ, and often sent upon most dangerous services, to hurl defiance into the teeth of irritated enemies, or to bring to their duty profligate rebels. Sometimes it has cost them their nose and ears, and sometimes their heads. At present they rest safe from all harms: are often of great use in proving consanguinity, and helping people to supply legal claims to estates; and often are of infinite use to our numerous children of fortune, by furnishing them with a *quantum sufficit* of good blood, and enabling them to strut in the motly procession of gentility."

The REV. MARK NOBLE published a history of the "College of Arms,"

\* In "Some Account of London." 8vo. Ed. 1791, p. 385.

in a good sized quarto, but it is too diffuse for our present purpose. We are told in "London and Middlesex," by the REV. JOSEPH NIGHTINGALE, that the "Heralds College was originally *Derby House*, a palace belonging to the Stanley family. It was destroyed in 1666, [probably by the great fire of that year,] but soon after rebuilt. It is a brick edifice, having a front of rustic work, on which are placed four Ionic pilasters, supporting an angular pediment. The sides are similar. Within is a large room for keeping the court of honor; as also a library, with houses and apartments for the kings, heralds and pursuivants, consisting of three kings at arms, six heralds at arms, and four pursuivants at arms, all nominated by the Earl Marshal of England, [who, at the date of my author, 1815, was the Duke of Norfolk,] and holding their places by patent during good behavior." In Mr. Nightingale's work there is a fine engraving, representing the interior of the edifice.

### HERALDS VISITATIONS.

[Communicated by H. G. SOMERBY, Esq.]

The College of Arms or Heralds College, which is situated at Doctors Commons, was incorporated by Richard III. in 1483, and the kings and heralds have been engaged from that period to the present time, with more or less industry and ability, in compiling and recording pedigrees and other notices relating to honors, arms, and biography; their collections are consequently both numerous and valuable, containing amongst them the labors of some of the most eminent English antiquaries.

The first of the Heralds visitations was made in 1528, (20 Henry VIII.) by virtue of the king's commission to Clarendieux, king of arms, empowering him to visit certain counties and peruse and take knowledge, survey and view of all manner of arms, cognizances, crests, and other like devices, with the notes of the descents, pedigrees and marriages of all the nobility and gentry therein; and also to reprove, control and make infamous by proclamation all such as unlawfully and without just authority, usurped or took any name or title of honor or dignity.

In many cases it happened that persons who had usurped arms without authority, entered their names as thenceforth disclaiming all right thereto, and others procured a respite, and obtained time to produce evidence of their titles in the Earl Marshal's court upon a subsequent occasion.

The commission for these surveys granted to the kings of arms, gave them power to appoint deputies, and in very many instances the visitations were made by the heralds they delegated in their names.

The nobility and gentry were summoned in each county (under warrants addressed to the Bailiffs of the Hundred) to give an account of their family, and produce their title to the arms and crests they used. The entries then made of the pedigrees and arms of the parties appearing, were, on the survey being completed, termed the Visitation.

These commissions continued to be granted at intervals until 1686, when the last was issued, the returns under which last commission do not appear to have been perfected till 1703.

When the visitations were to be made, the kings at arms, or the heralds, or their deputies, summoned the nobility and gentry in each county to give accounts of their several families and their coats of arms, which accounts were entered in books, which are termed Visitations. There are about 160 of these books, being, on an average, four for each county, although some counties have more than their proportion.



The respective pedigrees entered in the Visitations are in general signed by a member of the family. They are admitted as legal evidence. Some two or three of them have been lost, or have become separated by accident from the College. There is certainly one, if there be not more, in the British Museum, of course improperly and unfortunately; for by this change of ownership they have lost their quality of being evidence.

Independently of the visitations, the College of Arms contains very valuable collections relating to the families of the nobility and gentry. The labors of Augustine Vincent alone present upwards of two hundred volumes. There are also in the College entries of the *grants and exemplifications of arms* of all the families in England to whom arms have been granted.

The College also possesses many volumes of *pedigrees of families* entered by the respective families, after the discontinuance of visitations in 1689, and continued to the present time.

Extract from an entry in one of the earliest visitation books in the Heralds College, 1530.

"Visitacon of the North by Norrey A° 1530

Be it notyd y<sup>t</sup> Norey Kynge of Armys of the Northe Conterey began his visitacon at Ser Bryan Stapilton's Knyght of Nottying shire, the Vij day of August, the yer of o<sup>r</sup> Lord God miiiii xxx.

The Pedigree of S<sup>r</sup> Bryan Stapilton.

Ser Bryan Stapillton Knyght maryd Esabell dought<sup>r</sup> and on of the heys of Ser Thomas Peniston Knyght, and by her he had yssue Ser Bryan Stapillton and Thomas Stapillton of Gnemreby. And the said S<sup>r</sup> Bryan the secōd maryd the dought<sup>r</sup> and on of the heys of John Lord Lovell, and syst to ffrances Lord Lovell, and by her he had yssue S<sup>r</sup> Bryan Stapillton Knyghte, and George Stapillton Esquire, and Jane Lady Perpont. And the said S<sup>r</sup> Bryan Stapillton the iij maryd Elizabeth dought<sup>r</sup> of Henry Lord Scrope, and by her had yssue Rechard Stapillton Esquier, wyche Rechard maryd Thomasyne daughter of Robert Amadus Esquier. And the said S<sup>r</sup> Bryan Stapillton the therd maryd to his second wyffe Jane, dought<sup>r</sup> of Thomas Basset of Northe Lovenam, and by the said Jane he had yssue Bryan."

EPITAPH IN FRAMINGHAM.

In memory of Mr.  
John Cloyes  
who being struck with Light  
ning died June y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> Anno  
Do<sup>m</sup> 1777 in y<sup>e</sup> 42 year of his age

O may you all both far and near,  
Who of this dispensation hear,  
Now hearken to the Call of Heaven  
And take the Warning God hath given  
Surprising Death to you soon may  
Come in some unexpected Way  
I pray that all make it their Care  
For sudden Death now to Prepare

In memory of Corn<sup>t</sup>  
Abraham Rice  
who departed this life  
in a sudden & Awful  
manner & as we trust enter<sup>d</sup>  
a better June y<sup>e</sup> 3 Anno Do  
1777 in y<sup>e</sup> 81<sup>st</sup> Year of his age

My trembling Heart with Grief overflows  
While I Record the death of those  
Who died by Thunder sent from Heaven  
In seventeen hundred and seventy seven  
Let's all prepare for Judgment Day  
As we may be Call'd out of Time  
And in a sudden and awful way  
Whilst in our Youth and in our Prime.







JOSEPH THAYENDANEKEN

*COMMONLY CALLED BRANT,*

A MOHAWK CHIEF.

## PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF THE CHIEF

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ETOW OH KOAM, King of the River Nation."

\* It is there stated that he was born in 1742, but no authority is given for it, and we believe he was not born till some years after that date, for reasons which will appear.

† Extracted in Mr. Stone's *Life of Brant*.

‡ Ibid.





## PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF THE INDIAN CHIEF BRANT.

The name of Brant was as terrible to the frontier inhabitants of New York in his day, as that of Philip was to those of the thinly settled towns in Plymouth and Massachusetts one hundred years before the time of the Mohawk chief.

He is generally said to have been a Mohawk, though originally an Onondaga. It matters but little to which clan of the Six Nations he belonged. Indians were but indifferent genealogists. Nothing was more common among them than the custom of changing their place of residence from one tribe to another, when they were at peace; taking a wife and residing among strangers.

Notwithstanding we have two stout octavos, entitled a "Life of Brant," (about which work it has often been remarked that almost any other title would have been as appropriate,) we cannot state with certainty\* the time of the birth of our chief; nor can we find in the valuable work before us the exceedingly interesting particulars in the boyhood of Brant, which Dr. Wheelock gave to the public at the time they happened. But before proceeding with this account we will state what facts we can find about his parentage.

THAYENDANECA, TAYADANAGA, and THAYENDANEGBA are ways of writing the native name of BRANT. This latter name, it is said, is the signification of the former. And this we believe, because some who had always known him, on taking an opposite side to him in war, used, derisively, to call him a *goose*. He at the same time threw back the epithet, assuring his adversaries that they would find him "no goose."

Some ten years after the death of Brant, (which occurred 24 Nov., 1807,) there was published a notice of him in the "Christian Recorder," at Kingston, U. C., in which it is stated that "he was born on the banks of the Ohio, his parents having sojourned there several years." That "his mother at length returned with two children, MARY, who lived with Sir William Johnson, and JOSEPH, the subject of this memoir. Nothing was known of Brant's father among the Mohawks. Soon after the return of this family to Canajoharie, the mother married a respectable Indian called Carrihogo, or News Carrier, whose christian name was Barnet Bernard; but by way of contraction he went by the name of Brant."† But that this latter part of the story cannot be true we feel very positive, from two pretty well established principles in Indian history; first, children seldom if ever took their name from the male line of their progenitors, and secondly, an Indian would not then have been very likely to have had a *christian name*.

The name of the father of Brant was *Tehowaghwenagaraghkwén*, a "Mohawk of the Wolf Tribe," and his grandfather was one of the five chiefs who visited England in 1710;‡ but which of the five is not exactly settled. The names of those which have reached us are as follows, which we copy from their portraits (from four mezzotinto engravings) now before us:

"SA GA YEATH QUA PIETH TOW, King of the Maquas.

TEE YEE NEEN HO GA ROW, Emperor of the Six Nations.

HO NEE YEATH TAW NO ROW, King of the Generethgrich.

ETOW OH KOAM, King of the River Nation."

\* It is there stated that he was born in 1742, but no authority is given for it, and we believe he was not born till some years after that date, for reasons which will appear.

† Extracted in Mr. Stone's *Life of Brant*.

‡ Ibid.



The artist's and publisher's names appear on these prints. They are  
 "I. Verelst pinx, I. Simon fecit.

Printed & sold by John  
 King at y<sup>e</sup> Globe in  
 y<sup>e</sup> Poultry London."

One of the chiefs having died not long after their arrival in England, it is quite probable that his portrait was not painted, or if painted, not engraved. The name of the fifth has not been discovered, but he is mentioned as the "Canajohara Sachem," who, Mr. Stone contends, was the ancestor of Brant.

The earliest notice we have of Brant is in Dr. Wheelock's Narrative before cited; and it overturns several matters stated for facts by his chief historian.

"In November 1761, the Great and General Court or Assembly of the Province of *Massachusetts-Bay*, voted, That I should be allowed to take under my Care six Children of the *Six Nations*, for Education, Clothing and Boarding, and be allowed for that Purpose, for each of said Children, 12*l*. per Annum for one year, which Boys I have obtained, and they have been for some Time in this School." He continues, "While I was in *Boston* they passed a vote to this purpose, May 7, 1761, 'That the Reverend Mr. *Wheelock* of *Lebanon* be desired, to fit out *David Fowler*, an *Indian* Youth, to accompany Mr. *Sampson Oocom*, going on a Mission to the *Oncidas*, that said *David* be supported on said Mission for a Term not exceeding 4 Months, and that he endeavour on his Return to bring with him a Number of *Indian* Boys, not exceeding three, to be put under Mr. *Wheelocks* Care and Instruction, and that 20*l*. be put into Mr. *Wheelock's* Hands to carry this design into Execution; and that when said Sum shall be expended, he advise the Treasurer of it, and send his Accounts for Allowance.'

"Pursuant to this Vote I clothed and furnished said *David* with Horse and Money, for his long Tour into the Wilderness, which he set out on June 16th, in Company with Mr. *Oocom*, by the way of New York; in which Journey he rode above a thousand Miles, and by the Advice, Direction and Assistance of Sir William Johnson, obtained three Boys of the *Mohawk* Nation, who were willing to leave their Friends and Country and come among Strangers of another Language, and quite another Manner of Living, and where, perhaps, no one of their nation then living had ever been; and among a people of whom their Nation have been of a long Time inclined to entertain Jealousies. Their Names were *Joseph* [*THAYENDANECA* beyond question] *Negyes*, and *Center*. They arrived here [at *Lebanon*] August 1st, 1761, but had so much caution in the extraordinary Enterprize, that they brought each of them an Horse from their own Country; [thus] prepared to return in haste, if there should be occasion.

"Two of them were but little better than naked, and could not speak a Word of English. The other being of a Family of Distinction among them, was considerably clothed, *Indian*-fashion, and could speak a few words of *English*. [This was BRANT, no doubt.] They let me know as soon as I could understand them, that Sir WM JOHNSON had told them they should return and visit their Friends in the Fall of the Year. I took speedy Care to cleanse and cloath them. They many Ways discovered some Jealousies respecting the Design of their coming; but by Acquaintance and Freedom with other Indians in the School, and by constant Care for them and Kindness to them, those Jealousies seemed in a little Time to wear away, and they appeared to feel and enjoy themselves as though they had been at home in a Father's House."

We have been thus particular, as well on account of the facts respecting the first steps in the beginning of the famous Moor's Charity School, as for the early information about our chief.

It would be interesting to know what the fortunes were of the other two adventurers, *Negyes* and *Center*. The latter was not in good health when he came to the school; and though medical aid was not wanting, nor any other attention, yet he languished till October, when it was thought best that he should return to his own country. He accordingly returned, accompanied by *Negyes*, and died soon after. "*Negyes*, I hear, (says Mr. Wheelock,) was captivated by a young Female and married."

Young Brant, agreeable to the promise of Sir William Johnson, was permitted to visit his own country. He did not accompany the others, but waited till the 4 November, when he set out with "young *Kirtland*, who was learning the *Mohawk* Language of him, and whom I sent into that Country to obtain six Boys of those nations, to partake of the Benefit of Sir PETER WARREN'S Legacy." They returned on the 27 November, and brought two other *Mohawk* boys with them, whom Mr. Wheelock calls *Moses* and *Johannes*.

Joseph continued in the school till 27 May, 1762. From this period we hear nothing of importance concerning Brant till the commencement of the war of the Revolution. His exploits, so far as ascertained, we propose now to sketch in a summary chronological form.

As early as 1759, he is said to have accompanied Sir William Johnson in the Niagara campaign, in which Gen. Prideaux was accidentally killed, and the chief command devolved on the patron of Brant. In the signal defeat of the French immediately after, Brant took an active part.\*

In 1762, he accompanied Rev. C. J. Smith as an interpreter to the *Mohawks*; Mr. Smith being upon missionary labors.

1763. Brant served in the war against the western Indians under Pontiac, but we learn nothing of any exploits performed by him.

1665. The marriage of our chief is spoken of previous to this year. It probably took place soon after his campaign against Pontiac. His wife was a daughter of an *Oneida* chief, with whom he was quietly living at this period. White travellers speak of being hospitably entertained at his house. He seems to have led a perfectly peaceful life until the Revolutionary troubles began. His first wife lived but two or three years, and soon after her decease he took another *Oneida* woman for his companion.

1671. He resided a while at Fort Hunter about this time, and assisted Dr. Stewart in a revision of the Indian prayer book, and various translations for the use of the Indians. He had two children by his first wife.

1672-3. Brant applied to Dr. Stewart to marry him to the half sister of his deceased wife, but the Doctor declined performing the ceremony, conceiving it to be forbidden by the Scriptures; but the chief was not thus to be diverted from his object, and he soon found a less scrupulous divine. About this time he became a member of an Episcopal church.

1670, March 5th. Upon this day the Revolutionary tragedy may be said to have opened in King, now State street, Boston. The news of a collision between the soldiers of the king and the people spread with great rapidity, east and west. The Indians were all astir in a shorter space of time than would seem credible.

\* Our authority is Mr. Stone, and there may be a question whether Brant was of an age to be conspicuous as a warrior in 1759. We have seen that he was but a boy two or three years later.



1774, June 24, dies the great patron of Brant, Sir William Johnson, a year and seven days before the battle of Bunker Hill. About the same time Brant is appointed secretary to Col. Guy Johnson, son-in-law to Sir William.

1775, May. Brant writes an official despatch to the Oneida chiefs requesting them to come to the assistance of Col. Johnson, whom he represents as fearful that the people of Boston will come and take him prisoner.

Col. Johnson with Brant and many other Indians retires to the borders of Canada. In August he goes to Montreal, and there assembles near two thousand Indians. They in presence of Gen. Garlton agree to maintain the cause of the king.

He sails for England about the end of this year.

1776. Brant is said to have been chosen principal war chief of the Six Nations, probably early this year, as he returned from England about April.

June 18. Certain chiefs of the Six Nations meet others at Onondaga, and promise Col. Morgan that they will call their warriors from Canada, to listen to the Thirteen Fires, as they should take no part in the present war.

May 19. Battle of the Cedars, in which Brant was engaged.

July. Brant has an interview with Gen. Herkimer at Unadilla, and disconcerts his plans.

1777, Aug. 3. With a numerous force Brant, with Col. St. Leger, invests Col. Gansevoort, Col. Willett, and others in fort Schuyler.

August 6. The bloody affair of Oriskany, in which Brant was a chief leader of the Indians. Gen. Herkimer is killed. Owing to a successful sortie from Fort Schuyler under Col. Willett, the Indians are defeated. The warriors of Brant suffered severely. Among Col. Willett's officers were Lieut. Stockwell, of the advanced guard; Capt. Allen of Massachusetts; and in the rear guard was Major Badlam.

1778. Brant surprises and burns Springfield, a fine settlement at the head of Otsego Lake, ten miles west of Cherry Valley. Such of the men as had not time to fly were made captives. The women and children were collected into the only house not burnt, and left uninjured.

1778, June 1. Severe fight on the upper branch of Cobelskill, between some four hundred Indians under Brant, and about fifty whites. The latter were defeated with great loss.

July 3. Massacre at Wyoming; in which, though Brant for a long time was supposed to have been conspicuous, it is at length said by his late biographer that he had no participation in it.

Sept. Brant, with a small party, burns the village of German Flats, but the inhabitants escape, except two. Herkimer is now upon the site.

Nov. 11. The Tories and Indians destroy Cherry Valley. About fifty-two people are murdered, and many carried into captivity. Here Brant has the credit of exercising more humanity than his white companions. This was long remembered as a doleful and bloody day. Many valuable lives were sacrificed, and a spirit of revenge stirred up which fell heavily on those who caused it, not long after. Here fell Col. Ichabod Alden, a descendant of one of the Mayflower band; also the Hon. Robert Wells, (father of the late distinguished counsellor, John Wells of New York.) His house was surrounded by the Indians and Tories in the first of the onset. They immediately rushed in and massacred all they could find. The family of Mr. Wells then consisted of himself, his mother, wife, brother and sister, (John and Jane) three sons, Samuel, Robert, and William, and daughter Eleanor. The other son (John) being at Schenectady at school, was the only survivor of the family.

[To be continued.]

## THE CHECKLEY FAMILY.



From what the name of CHECKLEY is derived we have not been able to determine; but we find that a place of the name of "*Checkley*" was held by a person named *Ocha*, 20 *Conq.* (1086.) This place came afterwards, (about the time of King John,) to be a parcel of Ferrers's barony. Hence it is probable that a family residing at *Checkley* in a very remote period, took the name. It has been written with these, and perhaps other variations; namely, *Chichele*, *Chicheley*, *Chichley*, *Chickley*, *Checkley*, &c. CHECKLEY is still the name of a parish in Staffordshire, (4 1-2 miles east of Uttoxeter,) and there is in Buckinghamshire the estate of CHICHELEY HALL, now the property of the Rev. Anthony Chester.

HENRY CHICHELEY, the eminent prelate of the reigns of Henry IV., V., and VI.,\* archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Higham Ferrers, Co. Northampton, 1362, and was the eldest son of Thomas Chicheley of that place. In 1387 he was made perpetual fellow of New College, Oxford, raised to the See of Canterbury 1414, died 12 April, 1443. He founded All Souls College in Oxford, also the Steeple in Canterbury, called St. Dunstons, "for the great bell in it he dedicated to St. Dunstan." He had one sister, who married into the Tooke family, and two brothers, Sir Robert, knight, sheriff of London, 1401-2, Lord Mayor of London, 1411 and 1421, and William, also sheriff of London, 1408-9 and 1411. There was a Walter Chichley, also sheriff of London, 1431.

Sir Robert Chichley, (mayor,) by his will, dated 1422, "appointed, that, on his birth day, a sufficient dinner should be given to two thousand four hundred poor citizens, houskeepers, besides two pence to each in money."

The noted house in Hart Lane, London, called Bakers hall, was once the dwelling of John Chichley, chamberlain of London, who was son of William, alderman of London, brother to William, arch deacon of Canterbury, nephew to Robert, mayor of London, and to Henry, arch deacon of Canterbury.

This John Chichley had four and twenty children. Sir John Kirriall of Kent, after he had been long a prisoner in France, married Elizabeth, one of the daughters, by which marriage the house in Hart Lane came into his possession. Kirriall died leaving her without issue, and she married, secondly, Sir Ralph Ashton, knight marshal, and thirdly, Sir John Bouchier, uncle to the late Bouchier, Earl of Essex; but she had no children by either of her husbands.

\* Bishop Chicheley was one of the six privy counsellors to this king. — Fuller, *Ch. Hist.*, B. IV., 181.



ARMS.—Or, a Chevron between three cinquefoils gules.\*

Chichele, or Chickley, Wimple, Co. Cambridge, descended from Henry, a younger son of John Chichele, youngest brother of the archbishop. The heiress of the Chicheles of Wimple, the only daughter of Richard Chichele, LL. D., married Christopher Griffith, Esq., of Padworth, Co. Berks. Arms as the preceding.†

Thomas Chichely, Esq., was a member of the Long Parliament, and "disabled" or expelled, 16 Sept., 1642. He was among those posted by the people as "STRAFFORDIANS, Betrayers of their Country."‡ Upon his expulsion he joined the king, and after the restoration became Sir THOMAS CHICHELEY, and was one of the privy council, master of the ordinance, &c. His seat was at Wimpley, (or Wimpole) Co. Cambridge. His arms were the same as above described.§ There was also,|| cotemporary with Sir Thomas, a Sir John Chicheley, one of the commissioners of the Admiralty, and master of the ordinance, 1673, 1674.

There appear to have been early in Boston two families of Checkleys; one derived from JOHN, freeman here, 1648, and the other from SAMUEL, Esq., who arrived in Boston in 1670. They both gave rise to important families, but both of them have long since ceased to be represented in New England, so far as we know, in the male line.

JOHN CHECKLEY was b. (as appears from his grave-stone¶) 1609, and d. 1 Jan., 1684-5, æ. 76. He m. Ann, dau. of Simon Eyres, (a surgeon,) 5 March, 1652. She was evidently not his first wife. We find he had the following children, and perhaps others:

I. ANTHONY, b. 1636, artillery co. 1662, a noted lawyer, Attorney General, &c. He m. 1, Hannah, dau. Rev. John Wheelwright; 2, Lydia, wid. of Capt. Benj. Gibbs of Boston.

II. JOHN, b. 21 April, 1653.

III. ANN, b. 22 April, 1659, d. 20 June, 1661.

IV. SAMUEL, b. 26 Nov., 1661. He was a surgeon. He had a wife Elizabeth before 1687, and d. 1712. His wife d. 1719. He had children, 1, ANN, b. 1687; 2, REBECCA, b. 1688-9; 3, JOHN, 1690. The last alone survived the father; was a shopkeeper in Boston.

V. ANN, b. 4 Aug., 1669.

ANTHONY CHECKLEY had children by his first wife, (Hannah Wheelwright,)

I. JOHN, b. 30 Dec., 1664.

II. SARAH, b. 18 June, 1668.

III. ELIZABETH, b. 8 May, 1672. m. — Long, and had a son Zachariah.

IV. MARY, b. 14 Oct., 1673, m. — Perkins.

V. HANNAH, b. 19 Dec., 1674. She was the second wife of Capt. John Adams of Boston, whom she m. 19 Oct., 1694. Their dau. MARY, m. Samuel Jones, Esq., of Boston, whose only dau. Mary, m.

\* Our engraving will be seen to differ from this, owing to a desire to copy as far as we could consistently the arms on the tomb of Richard Checkley of Boston. But that engraved so clearly upon the tomb, does not appear to have been done according to heraldic rule.

† Chief authorities thus far are, "The Magna Britannia," Stow's and Maitland's *London*, and Fuller's *Worthies*.

‡ See *Register*, page 139, of this volume.

§ *Parliamentary History*, IX. 17, 249, and *Guillim's Heraldry*.

|| According to Chamberlayne, *Pres. State of Great Britain*.

¶ For this, and many other valuable facts in the following memoir, the editor is indebted to NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, M. D. He would also make his acknowledgments to J. WINGATE THORNTON, Esq., for the aid he has rendered.

Rev. Samuel Parsons of Rye, N. H. Capt. John Adams was son of Joseph of Braintree, and grandson of Henry, who came to New England in 1635. He had by his first wife, (Hannah,) Samuel, who was father of Gov. SAMUEL ADAMS, the Revolutionary patriot. He (Samuel Adams last named) m. Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. Samuel Checkley, Sen.\*

Anthony Checkley had no children by his second wife. She was Lydia, dau. of Mr. Joshua Scottow, and widow of Capt. Benjamin Gibbs. In a curious kind of bill or deed from Gibbs to Scottow in 1670, he conveys besides lands in Boston, "three Negroes and one young Indian Squaw, Peggy."

We now proceed with the other branch of the family, the first of which in New England was

SAMUEL CHECKLEY, ESQ. At his decease he is thus spoken of in the "News Letter," of 4 Jan., 1739:

"Wednesday the 27th Instant died here that very worthy Religious Gentleman, SAMUEL CHECKLEY, ESQ., in the 86 year of his age; [85 years, 2 months, and 13 days] and was decently interred on the Monday following.

"He was Born at Preston, in North-Hamptonshire, England, October 14. 1653: Arrived at Boston in New England, Aug. 3. 1670: In 1680, married Mrs. MARY SCOTTOW, a Daughter of that Eminently Pious JOSHUA SCOTTOW, Esq; who came into this Country in 1637; was afterwards one of the principal Founders of the Third or South Church in Boston, on May 12. 1669; was by Commission from King JAMES II. made the Chief Judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in the Province of Maine, on May 9. 1687; and was the Author of those two noted Tracts among us, one entitled, *Old Mens Tears*, &c. first Printed in 1691; the other, *A Narrative of the Planting of the Massachusetts Colony*, &c. Printed in 1694.

*Josh. Scottow*

"Various were the Places of Trust and Honor Mr. CHECKLEY was advanced to: In the choice to which both the Magistrates and People of this Country expressed their Respect to him, and wherein he served the Publick.

"In the Regiment of Boston, He received 12 Commissions, the last of which was that of Colonel from Lieut. Gov. Tailer, 1715.

"In 1692-3, March 13, and the three following years, He was chosen one of the Select Men of this Town; in 1693, October 15, Chosen a Deacon of the South Church. In 1702, and the five following years a Representative in the General Assembly. In 1713, He was made by Governor DUDLEY one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County, and continued in the Commission by the succeeding Governors, till his death. He was also chosen by the Freemen of the County for their County Treasurer, and by the Freemen of the Town, their Town Clerk from March 1720, 1, to March, 1733, 4; when His great Age obliged Him to leave the Office. In all which Places He behaved himself with such Prudence, Meekness and Fidelity, as to gain the general Esteem and Love of all acquainted with him.

"In his Conversation He was free but innocent, modest, gentle, without assuming haughty Airs, condescending to the meanest, and affable to all

\* His Church Records, kindly furnished by Rev. ALEXANDER YOUNG, D. D., who informs us that the records of that church were admirably kept during the fifty years of Mr. Checkley's labors.



about him. In moderation and Temperance exemplary to all Men. But his greatest Honor, and for which his memory is Blessed, was his eminent, unaffected and vital Piety." \* \* \* \* \*

"By his above said Consort who deceased in 1721, [18 Oct., æ. 65,] He had eleven Children, two of whom only survive Him, viz. Mr. RICHARD CHECKLEY, Deacon, and the Rev. Mr. SAMUEL CHECKLEY, [first] Pastor of the New South Church in this town."

From the Boston records we gather the following family record of Col. Samuel and Mary Checkley:

- I. MARY, b. 12 April, 1683.
- II. REBECCA, b. 2 Sept., 1684.
- III. SAMUEL, b. 23 Sept., 1685, d. young.
- IV. WILLIAM, b. 18 April, 1687.
- V. JOSHUA, b. 8 Feb., 1688, d. 11 Sept., 1723.
- VI. LYDIA, b. 31 March, 1690, m. Hon. John Bowles of Roxbury, 10 Sept., 1706.
- VII. ELIZABETH, b. 3 Sept., 1693, d. 6 June, 1695.
- VIII. RICHARD, b. 4 Oct., 1694. Deacon. He had a wife Sarah.
- IX. SAMUEL, b. 11 Feb., 1695-6. Of whom presently.
- X. MARY, b. 26 June, 1697.

From the diary of Chief-Justice Benjamin Lynde we learn the following interesting particulars about the descendants of LYDIA CHECKLEY (Bowles.)

"Dec 1. 1769, Rev. S. Checkley died, æ. 71. My wife lived many years there, & until Mrs. Oliver's marriage, was the house where she & I always kept when at Boston." Judge Lynde married Mary, dau. of Hon. John Bowles,\* by his wife Lydia, (who was niece of Mr. Checkley,) 11 Nov., 1713. Their youngest child, Lydia, married Rev. Thomas Walter of Roxbury, who was the grandfather of the late Lynde M. Walter, Esq.

Deacon RICHARD CHECKLEY d. 7 May, 1742. We make the following abstract from his will, which seems to have been dated on the day of his death: "My brother, Mr. Samuel Checkley, and his oldest son Samuel, Jr., Anna Bridgham. To Samuel Jr., Mary, Mehitabel, Joshua, Elizabeth, William, Ann, children of my brother Samuel, the whole of the place that was my fathers & their grand-fathers, Samuel Checkley, Esq., deceased. Beloved wife Sarah." Proved, 22 May, 1742.

His tomb is in the Granary Burying-Ground, next the side-walk, a few rods south of the Tremont House. Upon a horizontal fine blue slate are beautifully engraved the arms of the family, a circle surrounding the shield; above which is this inscription:

[Tomb] No. 68. RICHARD CHECKLEY. 1737. [Date of erection.]  
 Hocce meum Corpus, de Funere Viq: Sepulchri,  
 Salvator Jesus, Sarciet ille meus.  
 CHRISTUS erit pestes Mors Frigida Tuq, Sepulchrum  
 Exitum certum, Mox erit ille Tuum.

Of the REV. SAMUEL CHECKLEY, (the IX. child of Samuel Checkley, Esq.) we find the ensuing notice in the "Boston News Letter," of Dec. 7th, 1769: "The 1st Instant died here, the Rev. Mr. SAMUEL CHECKLEY, Senior pastor of the New South Church, in the 74th year of his age, [in his 73d year] and 51st of his ministry." \* \* \* \* "He was of a family well known and respected in its day." \* \* \* \* "This son was devoted to the School of the Prophets, and to the work of the Ministry; was educated at

\* See *Register*, ante, p. 192, of this volume.

Harvard College, and took his degree there in 1715 and 1718, and began to preach about the time of the last. He was endowed with Valuable powers of mind; and improved them well, and excelled in some parts of scholarship. He was well esteemed as a Preacher by some of the best Judges of his day, and generally acceptable to all where he labored. He settled so early as April, 1719, the first minister of the New South Church in this place, at their unanimous desire. \* \* \* The Church here grew and flourished under his ministry, and his public performances were well attended and much admired." "Of twelve children but one [Rev. Samuel Jr.] survives him (to whom we wish all good;) most of them having died in the prime of life. And his amiable Consort, who shared with him in all these afflictions, died likewise, before him." Her name was Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Benjamin Rolfe of Haverhill, (whom he married 5 Jan., 1720-1,) about whose early history no romance is required to be thrown to make it of the most thrillingly interesting character. In the destruction of Haverhill by the Indians and French in 1708, her father, mother, and a sister were massacred. When Mr. Rolfe heard the alarm he leaped from his bed, placed himself against the door, and called to the soldiers for assistance; but no assistance came, although there were several armed men placed in his house to protect it. The enemy shot through the door, and wounding Mr. Rolfe, he could no longer guard it. Retreating through his house he was followed and tomahawked near his well. The Indians then found Mrs. Rolfe and her youngest child, Mehitable. One of them sunk his hatchet deep into the mother's head, while another took the infant from her dying grasp, and dashed its head against a stone near the door. Two other daughters were taken into the cellar by Hagar, a negro servant, and placed under two tubs. She then hid herself behind some barrels. The enemy went into the cellar, passed and re-passed the tubs, and even stepped upon a projecting foot of one of the children, took meat from the barrels behind which Hagar was, drunk milk from the pans and then dashed them upon the bottom of the cellar, and finally left it without discovering the trembling girls. Another female who then lived in Mr. Rolfe's family, named Anna Whittaker, concealed herself in an apple-chest, under a flight of stairs, and was not discovered.

The two daughters so providentially preserved were afterwards married, Elizabeth as above mentioned, the other to Col. Hatch of Dorchester. Rev. SAMUEL CHECKLEY, JR. was the father of Mrs. Lathrop, wife of the late Rev. Dr. Lathrop of Boston.\* For an account of Mr. Checkley, Jr. see the "News Letter," 24 March, 1768. He died on the 19th of the same month.

We believe the following is a complete list of Rev. Mr. Checkley Sen.'s publications: 1, Sermon on the death of George I. Boston. 1727. 8vo.; 2, Sermon on the death of Rev. William Waldron. Boston. 1727. 8vo.; 3, Little Children brought to Christ. 1741; 4, Sermon on the death of Madam Lydia Hutchinson. Boston. 1748. 8vo.; 5, Election Sermon. Boston. 1755. 8vo.

There was a Rev. JOHN CHECKLEY, who, Eliot says, was born in Boston, of English parentage, in 1680. There is a long account of him in this author, and a still more extended one in Mr. Updike's "History of the Narraganset Church;" but we do not find in these accounts any other clue to his ancestry. He was of the Episcopal church. His wife was Rebecca Miller, sister of Rev. Dr. Miller of Braintree. They were married by Rev. Peter Thacher, at Milton, 28 May, 1703. He was the author of "A short

\* Myrick's *Hist. Haverhill and Cols. Mass. Hist. Soc.*



and Easy Method with the Deists," &c., an 8vo. pamphlet of 132 pages,\* "and sold by John Checkley at the sign of the *Crown* and Blue-Gate, over against the west end of the Town House in Boston. 1723."

For the publication of this work he was prosecuted, and finally found guilty, by "special verdict," for "publishing and selling a false and Scandalous Libel," sentenced to pay a fine of £50, costs of court, and to keep the peace. He published a defence, which he entitled "The Speech of Mr. John Checkley upon his Tryal at Boston in New England for publishing The Short and Easy Method with the Deists," &c. 2nd edition. London. 1738. 8vo.

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### EPITAPHS.

MR. EDITOR,—

A friend of mine copied the following epitaphs; the first from a monument in Chester, Vt., and the second in Vernon, Vt., and are deemed worthy of publication in the Register. The narrative of Mrs. Howe's captivity is familiar to some of your readers.†

Our Mother  
Susannah  
wife of  
Isaac Caryl  
died Feb. 26. 1807 in  
the 34th year of her age.

A tribute to  
her memory by her 5 sons  
John, Isaac, Leonard, Moses, and  
Joel Caryl.

Mrs. Jemima Tute successively relict of Messrs. William Phipps, Caleb Howe, and Amos Tute. The two first were killed by the Indians. Phipps July 5. 1743. Howe Jan. 27. 1755. When Howe was killed she and her children then seven in number were carried into captivity. The oldest daughter went to France, and was married to a French gentleman, the youngest was torn from her breast and perished with hunger. By the aid of some benevolent gentlemen and her own personal heroism, she recovered the rest. She had ten by her last husband, outlived him and then died, March 7. 1805, aged 82; having passed through more vicissitudes, and underwent more hardship, than any of her cotemporaries.

No more can savage foes annoy,  
Nor aught her wide spread fame destroy.

\* It would seem from Thomas's *Hist. Printing*, that it was first printed in 1723, but the copy in Lib. Genealogical Society is the eighth edition, London, 1723.

† It is contained entire in a collection of narratives made by the publisher of this journal. See *advertisement*, p. 3, cover.

# SOME ACCOUNT OF DEACON JOHN BUTLER OF PELHAM, N. H., AND OF HIS DESCENDANTS.

BY CALEB BUTLER OF GROTON.

JOHN BUTLER, the *propositus* of the family registers hereinafter given, was born at Woburn, in the county of Middlesex, Mass., July 22, 1677. He was the son of James Butler, whose name appears in the tax lists of Woburn for the years 1676, 1677, and 1678; but the name of Butler is not afterwards found in the records of Woburn till John became twenty-one years of age, whence it is inferred that the father died soon after the birth of John. Whether he had other children than John is not known with certainty. One of the third generation is remembered to have said, that John had a brother *Simon* or *Simeon*, who lived at the south. By "south" might be meant Connecticut or New York, and possibly some of the name now there are his descendants.

Neither the precise time when, nor the particular place whence, the ancestor emigrated and came to America, is known. There is a tradition among the descendants of John, that their ancestor came into this country at the age of only four years; and that in after life he remembered not from what country he came. His own name only was all the account he could give of himself; so it would probably be in vain for them to endeavour to trace their lineage from the famous Duke of Ormond,\* Lord Lieu-

\* That such is their descent, however, is by no means impossible. The following somewhat abridged account is taken from a British publication, which may be not wholly uninteresting to such as would be proud of and lay claim to a noble ancestry:—

"The family of BUTLER is one of the most ancient and illustrious in the British dominions; and for the services which at different periods it rendered to the crown, it has obtained titles of honor in each of the kingdoms which constitute the empire.

I. "THOMAS BUTLER, Esq., of Clonghreenan in the county of Carlow, supposed to be lineally descended from Sir Edward Butler, Kt. 2d son of James, 9th Earl of Ormonde, was created a Baronet of Ireland Aug. 16, 1628. He represented the county of Carlow in Parliament 1639, m. Ann, daughter of Sir Thomas Colclough, Kt. of Tynterne Abbey, by whom he had four sons and three daughters. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

II. SIR EDMUND, who m. Juliana, daughter of Bernard Hyde, Esq., of Shinfield, Co. of Berks, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

III. SIR THOMAS of Garryhaddon, who m. Jane, daughter of Rt. Rev. Richard Boyle, D. D., Lord Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns. He represented the county of Carlow in 1692, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

IV. SIR PIERCE, member of Parliament for the Co. of Carlow 1713, m. Anne, daughter of Joshua Galliard, Esq., and was succeeded by his son,

V. SIR RICHARD, M. P. for the same Co. from 1739 to 1761, m. Henrietta, daughter and coheir of Henry Piercy, Esq., had four sons and six daughters, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VI. SIR THOMAS, M. P. for the same Co., who m. Dorathea, only daughter of Edward Bayley, D. D., Arch Deacon of Dublin, and niece of Sir Nicholas Bayley, Bart. of Plas Newth, had four sons and four daughters, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

VII. SIR RICHARD, M. P. for the same Co. from 1783 to 1800, m. Sarah, only daughter of Thomas Worth Newingham, Esq., and was succeeded by his son,

VIII. SIR THOMAS, Bart. of Garryhaddon; Jan. 12, 1812, m. Frances Graham, fourth dau. of John Graham Clark, Esq., by whom he has two sons and seven daughters."

Now, of the multitude of possibilities supposable in the case, one is, that James Butler of Woburn, had his descent from the family of Ormond, and was collaterally related to the noble family here traced. It has been thought he was related to Stephen Butler of Boston, whose family register is given in the Register for April, 1847, Vol. I. No. 2; but by having a son in 1677 it appears he was too old to be his son.

One of the sons of Dea. John Butler was inclined to inquisitiveness on the subject of pedigree, and often inquired of foreigners whom he happened to see, if there were Butlers in their country? When in advanced age, and confined to his bed by a chronic rheumatism, one just from Ireland happened to call in, of whom he made his usual inquiry, and upon receiving an affirmative answer, he observed, that they were of noble blood, that the



tenant of Ireland, or from the great and good Bishop, whose "Analogy" has rendered his name immortal. Equally unavailing would the task be to prove that a slip from the humorous author of *Hudibras* formed the stock from which they are shoots; or that they are the collateral kindred of the present Earl of Ormond of the House of Lords, or of the member of the House of Commons from the county of Kilkenny, of whom each has the cognomen of BUTLER. The Emerald Isle, however, was undoubtedly the country from which their ancestors emigrated, and the Irish the nation with whom they share nationality.

John Butler was first taxed in Woburn, Aug. 8, 1698, and for the last time in 1721. The births of eight of his children are there recorded.

Jonathan Tyng of Woburn, March 8, 1721, conveyed by deed to John Butler of said Woburn, 450 acres of land lying in Dunstable, next adjoining Dracut line, and soon after another parcel of 150 acres adjoining the first lot. The line between Dunstable and Dracut at that time is known to have run from "a pine tree in sight of beaver brook" to long pond, crossing the "mammoth" road now so called, near the school house and burying-place in the southwesterly part of Pelham. Hence it appears that John Butler's land was situated in a territory afterwards included in Nottingham west, and subsequent to establishment of the state line, incorporated into the town of Pelham, and is the same upon which he and many of his posterity lived and died, and where some of his descendants still reside. It appears that he removed from Woburn to take possession of his lands in the spring of 1721-2.

Proprietors of wild lands in this region about this time erected a building on the site of Mr. Benjamin Cutter's present dwelling house for the purpose of encouraging settlers in those regions, by giving them the use and occupation of it while preparing habitations of their own on such lands as they might purchase.

It is believed that John Butler, who was one of the first who settled in this region, availed himself of the privilege tendered, and occupied the building till he built a house on the land he had purchased of Mr. Tyng. This he erected on a spot between the present house and barn of Mr. John Gage, upon or near the easterly side of the present travelled mammoth road. It was constructed of pine logs, hewn and locked or dovetailed together at the corners, with a ditch and pallsadoes around it, and portholes through the logs on all sides of convenient height for shooting in case of an attack by the Indians. A draw-bridge was thrown across the ditch by day, which was drawn up by night. It was the expressed desire of the builder and occupant of this log cabin or garrison, that it might remain as long as its timbers would hold together, as a memento to his posterity of the courage, perseverance, and endurance of the pioneers in that wilderness. It stood about four score years after its erection to be viewed by two generations after him, and then was taken down, and all traces of its foundation are now obliterated.

Little is known of the character of him who is here placed at the head of this Butler family, except what is inferred from his history thus brief, and from a few records of the towns in which he lived. The solitary wilderness was not a favorable position for the development of intellectual endowments, or if possessed, for their being recorded and transmitted to pos-

Duke of Ormond was a Butler, and further inquired, "Were they not of high blood?" "Yes, in faith," answered the stranger, in true national ingenuousness, "I have seen some of them so high that they stood upon nothing."

terity. It appears that at the first meeting in Nottingham west, (now Hudson) he was chosen town clerk and a selectman, which offices he held several years. He is styled Deacon in the records both of Hudson and Pelham, and must have been one of the first in both places. He was the progenitor of a numerous race of hardy, robust, honest yeomanry. The small, rough stone which marks the spot of his interment in the common burying-place a little south from where his humble dwelling stood, bears the following inscription rudely engraved upon it:

D  
John  
Butler  
1759. A  
82.

From the records of Woburn and other reliable sources, we have the following register of his children:

I. JOHN BUTLER and ELIZABETH his wife.

- 1 Elizabeth, b. Sept. 4, 1704, m. Ephraim Cummings.
- 2 John, b. June 22, 1706, m. { Mary Hamblet,  
Ruth Wyman.
- 3 Samuel, b. May 3, 1708, m. { Mary Wright,  
Elizabeth Johnson, wid.
- 4 Sarah, b. Jan. 10, 1709-10, d. unm. Sept. 21, 1723.  
{ Abigail Nourse,  
Hannah Gragg,  
Mary Ladd.
- 5 Joseph, b. Dec. 1, 1713, m. {
- 6 Phebe, b. Jan. 25, 1714-15, m. John Durant.
- 7 Mary, b. Dec. 27, 1716, m. Benjamin Durant.
- 8 Jacob, b. Nov. 10, 1718, m. Mary Eames.
- 9 Abigail, b. Nov. 5, 1720, m. Henry Baldwin.
- 10 Sarah, b. Nov. 9, 1724, m. { Jonathan Morgan,  
Josiah Hamblet.

The four sons above named of the second generation, settled, lived to a good old age, and died in the westerly part of Pelham; namely, John lived on the west side of Gumpus brook, where the Messrs. Seavys now live; Samuel first on the Spafford farm north of the garrisoned house, and in 1747 removed to the foot of Jeremy's hill, on the farm now owned by his grandson, Mr. Phineas Butler; Joseph at the northwest corner of the town, at the mills now owned by Mr. Nehemiah Butler, his grandson; and Jacob on the homestead, owning the mills on Gumpus brook, near its outlet from the pond of the same name. The death of Sarah, the fourth child, is said to have been caused by a beard of rye getting into her nose and producing inflammation. It is believed she was the first person buried in the common burying-place in that part of the town. The other daughters all married, and the registers following are complete, or nearly so, of the third generation.

An incident which happened in this family at an early period of their residence in the garrisoned house deserves notice, to perpetuate its remembrance. Jacob and Phebe, being small children, went into the woods towards evening one day in April, to observe where the pigeons chose their roosting places, that they might go in the night with torches, decoy them down and take them, which they understood might easily be done. After strolling about for some time, and night approaching, they commenced their return, and coming to a spruce swamp in which the pigeons would probably roost, one took the right and the other the left side of the swamp, agreeing to meet at the other end. Phebe arrived at the place appointed, but Jacob



becoming bewildered, did not meet her. After waiting as long as she dared for her brother, she was fortunate enough to find her way to the log house. Search was immediately commenced with torches and hallooings, but without success. Jacob, meanwhile, unable to find either his sister or his way home, looked out the best lodging the wilderness afforded. Finding an old hollow tree fallen down, he crept into it feet foremost, the better to defend himself from wild beasts or to crawl out on any emergency. On hearing the hallooing and seeing the lights of those in search of him he left his lodging place; but finding they were far off and not approaching him, and fearing he might not find so convenient lodging elsewhere, he crept back and lay till morning. As to the time and manner of his getting home, tradition is lost; but on his arrival, the first refreshment he received was a dish of pancakes. These were so delicious to his taste that ever afterwards during his life, on the same day of April annually, he would have the same dish provided, and that day in his calendar became the *Feast of Pancakes*.

## (I. 1.)

## II. ELIZABETH BUTLER m. EPHRAIM CUMMINGS, Nottingham West, supposed.

- 1 Peter, b. Dec. 8, 1733, m. — Richardson.
- 2 Sarah, b. May 12, 1736, m. Samuel Page.
- 3 David, b. May 20, 1728, m. — Butterfield.
- 4 Elizabeth, b. Oct. 26, 1740, m. Nathaniel Hazelton.
- 5 Ephraim, b. April 9, 1743, m. Betsey Merrill.
- 6 Hannah, b. April 29, 1745, m. Joseph Cummings.
- 7 Priscilla, b. July 7, 1747, m. Jonathan Lund.

## (I. 2.)

II. JOHN BUTLER m. { MARY HAMBLET,  
RUTH WYMAN.

- 1 Mary, b. March 22, 1737, m. { Benjamin Barker,  
James Barnet, or Barnard.
- 2 John, b. Dec. 29, 1738, m. Mary Greely.
- 3 Nathan, b. March 6, 1741, m. Hannah Hale.
- 4 David, b. Dec. 7, 1743, m. Rebekah Chase.
- 5 Jonathan, b. Jan. 11, 1745-6, d. young.
- 6 Elizabeth, b. April 12, 1748, m. Henry Hale.
- 7 Jonathan, b. May 19, 1756, { by a 2nd wife. { m. Sarah Tarbox.
- 8 Ruth, b. March 14, 1761, { m. John Tarbox.

## (I. 3.)

II. SAMUEL BUTLER m. { MARY WRIGHT.  
ELIZABETH JOHNSON, wid.

- 1 Mary, b. March 22, 1737, m. Daniel Barker.
  - 2 Benjamin, b. Feb. 12, 1740, d. young.
  - 3 Caleb, b. July 25, 1741, m. Rebekah Frost.
  - 4 Samuel, b. June 20, 1743, d. young.
  - 5 Deborah, b. Sept. 4, 1744, d. young.
  - 6 Bulah, b. Jan. 1, 1746-7, m. John Muzzey.
- All by first wife.

## (I. 5.)

II. JOSEPH BUTLER m. { ABIGAIL NOURSE,  
HANNAH GRAGG,  
MARY LADD.

- 1 Abigail, b. Sept. 21, 1742, by first wife, m. Joseph Wilson of Dracut.
- 2 Nehemiah, b. March 26, 1749, { by 2nd wife. { m. Lydia Wood.
- 3 Gideon, b. March 24, 1751, { m. Mary Rogers.
- 4 Molly, b. Dec. 15, 1755, m. Timothy Ladd.
- 5 Jesse, b. Dec. 15, 1757, m. { Molly Greely,  
Mehitable Duty.
- 6 Thaddeus, b. Nov. 15, 1759, m. — Beetle.
- 7 Hannah, b. June 26, 1761, m. George Tallant.
- 8 Phebe, b. Aug. 27, 1763, d. unm.
- 9 Elijah, b. April 13, 1765, m. — Fifield.

- 10 James, b. March 2, 1767, d. unm.
- 11 William, b. April 2, 1769, d. unm.
- 12 Abihail, b. May 11, 1771, d. young.

(I. 6.)

## II. PHEBE BUTLER m. JOHN DURANT of Billerica.

- 1 Olive, b. Aug. 29, 1739.
- 2 Phebe, b. Oct. 14, 1741.
- 3 Sarah, b. Nov. 1, 1743.
- 4 Joshua, b. Nov. 30, 1745.
- 5 Levi, b. July 9, 1748.

(I. 7.)

## II. MARY BUTLER m. BENJAMIN DURANT of Billerica.

- 1 Thomas, b. March 3, 1738-9.
- 2 Mary, b. June 23, 1740.
- 3 Benjamin, b. June , 1741.

(I. 8.)

## II. JACOB BUTLER m. MARY EAMES.

- 1 Jacob, b. Aug. 20, 1747, m. Sally Morgan.
- 2 Daniel, b. Oct. 23, 1748, m. Molly Tenney.
- 3 Mary, b. June 4, 1750, m. Hon. Joseph B. Varnum.
- 4 Jonathan, b. d. young.
- 5 Phebe, b. Feb. 6, 1761, m. Benjamin Barker.
- 6 Jonathan, b. May 24, 1762, m. Rebecca Hardy.

(I. 9.)

## II. ABIGAIL BUTLER m. HENRY BALDWIN of Shrewsbury.

- 1 Mary, b. Dec. 22, 1743, m. Elisha Ward of Petersham.
- 2 Zerniah, b. Dec. 25, 1745, m. Jonathan Hewood, Jr., of Concord.
- 3 Abigail, b. April 9, 1748, m. Dr. Abraham Holland of Walpole, N. H.
- 4 Relief, b. Dec. 7, 1750, m. William Hammond of Newton.
- 5 Henry, b. d. young.
- 6 Henry, b. Mar. 12, 1753, m. Azubah Keyes.
- 7 Lucretia, b. Nov. 12, 1756, m. Jonas Stone of Leicester.
- 8 Thaddeus, b. Dec. 7, 1758, m. Abigail Rice.
- 9 Life, b. April 25, 1763, m. Mary Holland.
- 10 Tilly, b. Aug. 10, 1770, d. young.

(I. 10.)

II. SARAH BUTLER m. { JONATHAN MORGAN,  
JOSIAH HAMBLET.

- 1 Ashby, b. March 22, 1749, } By Morgan. { m. Hannah Greely.
- 2 Sarah, b. June 6, 1753, } { m. Jacob Butler.
- 3 Jonathan, b. March 26, 1756, } { m. Lydia Jones.
- 4 Benjamin, b. March 21, 1761, } By Hamblet. { m. Polly Wilson.
- 5 David, b. July 3, 1763, } { m. Sarah Wyman.

All the children of these nine families, comprising the third generation, were born within the present limits of Pelham, except those of E. Cummings, the Durants, and three or four of Henry Baldwin's, and all are dead.

David, Nehemiah, and Jacob, severally, at different times represented the town in the General Court. Nathan and David were militia officers, having been soldiers in the war of the Revolution. Elijah, without more than a common school education, studied physic, and practised in Weare, N. H.

(I. 2. II. 1.)

III. MARY BUTLER m. { BENJAMIN BARKER,  
JAMES BARNET, or BARNARD.

- 1 \*Benjamin, b. Oct. 26, 1757, by Barker, m. Phebe Butler.

(I. 2. II. 2.)

## III. JOHN BUTLER m. MARY GREELY.

- 1 Asa, b. Oct. 7, 1781, m. Rebecca Gould.



- 2 \*Rachel, b. Sept. 2, 1780, d. young.
- 3 John, b. July 13, 1785, lives in Wisconsin.
- 4 Henry, b. July 27, 1787, lives in state of New York.
- 5 \*Molly, b. July 14, 1789, d. young.
- 6 Joel, b. Sept. 12, 1790, m. Deborah Gage.
- 7 Richard, b. June 7, 1793, m. Sarah J. Jones.
- 8 Joshua, b. July 29, 1796, m. Parris Gage.
- 9 James, b. Jan. 5, 1799, lives in Wisconsin.
- 10 Polly, b. Oct. 18, 1800, m. ——— Peasey.

(I. 2. II. 3.)

## III. NATHAN BUTLER m. HANNAH HALE.

Had no children.

(I. 2. II. 4.)

## III. DAVID BUTLER m. REBEKAH CHASE.

- 1 \*Rhoda, b. July 11, 1774, d. young.
- 2 \*David, b. April 7, 1778, m. Polly Chickering of East Andover, Me.
- 3 \*Isaac, b. March 13, 1779, m. Nancy Chapin.
- 4 \*Betsy, b. March 13, 1781, d. unm.
- 5 \*Elnah, b. Nov. 25, 1782, m. Susanna Marsh.
- 6 Nathan, b. May 14, 1785, m. Sally Roby of Bedford, N. H.
- 7 \*Rebecca, b. Dec. 29, 1788, d. unm.
- 8 Thomas, b. May 24, 1790, m. Hannah Gould.

(I. 2. II. 5.)

## III. ELIZABETH BUTLER m. HENRY HALE of Nottingham West.

- 1 Henry

(I. 2. II. 7.)

## III. JONATHAN BUTLER m. SARAH TABBOK.

- 1 \*Benben, b. Oct. 10, 1782, d. young.
- 2 \*Jonathan, b. May 18, 1785, d. unm.
- 3 Deborah, b. Nov. 16, 1787, m. Asa Merrill.
- 4 Levi, b. Oct. 30, 1789, m. ——— Merrill.
- 5 \*Sally, b. Sept. 13, 1794, d. young.
- 6 \*James, b. April 24, 1796, d. unm.
- 7 \*Polly, b. March 24, 1798, d. young.
- 8 Darius, b. Jan. 24, 1805, m. Laura S. Whittier.

(I. 2. II. 8.)

## III. RUTH BUTLER m. JOHN TABBOK.

- 1 Lucy, b. June 28, 1779.
- 2 James P., b. Nov. 10, 1781.
- 3 \*Samuel, b. Feb. 16, 1784, d. young.
- 4 Samuel, b. Oct. 30, 1786.
- 5 William, b. April 13, 1788.
- 6 John, b. June 6, 1791.
- 7 Polly, b. June 17, 1795.
- 8 Eliza, b. Aug. 27, 1797.

(I. 3. II. 1.)

## III. MARY or MOLLY BUTLER m. DANIEL BARKER.

- 1 \*Samuel, b. Oct. 18, 1760, m. Nabby Pettingale.
- 2 \*Daniel, b. March 5, 1763, d. unm.
- 3 \*Benjamin, b. Dec. 12, 1764, m.
- 4 \*James, b. Aug. 18, 1766, d. young.
- 5 Mary, b. July 11, 1768.
- 6 \*Theodore, b. Aug. 17, 1770, d. young.
- 7 \*Stephen, b. June 7, 1773, d. young.
- 8 James, b. March 13, 1776, m. Betsey Dimond.
- 9 Mehitabel, b. May 27, 1778.
- 10 Abigail, b. Nov. 14, 1782.
- 11 Stephen, b. Jan. 5, 1785, m. { \*Terrier  
and two others.

[To be continued.]

## THE PEABODY FAMILY.

[Continued from Page 161.]

"For enquire, I pray thee, of the former age, and prepare thyself to the search of their fathers."  
 Job viii: 8.

*Arms of the Peabody Family, as described p. 153.*



## FOURTH GENERATION.

(22) IV. Lieut. Thomas Peabody, (55—1) b. Sept. 22, 1705. Lived in Boxford, m. Ruth Osgood, of Andover, 1738, d. April, 1758, a. 52. His widow married Isaac Osgood, of Andover, and was living in 1796. Children,

168—1 Susanna, b. Feb. 7, 1739.

169—2 Thomas, b. Sept. 28, 1740, lived in Andover, d. 1764. No children.

170—3 Ebenezer, b. Dec. 7, 1742, lived in Boxford, m. Elizabeth Pearl, Feb. 9, 1764. She died March 11, 1776; m. Sarah Pearl, March 18, 1780. He was a lieutenant in the army of the Revolution, and a brave and meritorious officer — was at the battle of Bunker Hill, and one of the last of that veteran band who left the field, disputing with the others as they went every inch of the ground already moistened with the blood of his countrymen.

171—4 Sarah, b. Dec. 16, 1744, d. Oct. 1, 1747.

172—5 Ruth, b. Dec. 9, 1746.

173—6 Sarah, b. Oct. 5, 1748.

174—7 Rebecca, b. Jan. 5, 1750.

175—8 Seth, b. April 14, 1753, d. May 5, 1777.

176—9 Nathan, b. Aug. 31, 1756, was living in Bradford in 1781. m. Polly Baker, July 30, 1786.

(23) IV. John Peabody, (59—5) b. April 11, 1714, lived in Boxford, and was a member of the Church there; m. Mary Chadwick, Feb. 26, 1736, d. April 27, 1765. His widow m. Ebenezer Killum, of Boxford, July 9, 1767. Children,



- 177—1 David, b. June 27, 1736, and lived in Nottingham, Rockingham Co., N. H.  
 178—2 Mary, b. Dec. 22, 1737, d. May 22, 1745.  
 179—3 Mehitable, b. Sept. 13, 1739, d. Dec. 7, 1748.  
 180—4 Asa, b. July 1, 1741, lived first in Londonderry, N. H., and then in Boxford. m. Susanna Perley, Sept. 5, 1765.  
 181—5 Jedediah, b. April 11, 1743, lived in Newport, N. H., m. Alice Howlet, Oct. 9, 1766.  
 182—6 Moses, b. Nov. 1, 1744, lived in Boxford, m. Hannah Foster, May 26, 1767, d. Jan. 6, 1826, a. 82.  
 183—7 Ruth, b. April 7, 1746, m. David Foster, Dec. 31, 1767.  
 184—8 Andrew, b. Jan. 20, 1748, lived in Bradford, m. Polly Morse.  
 185—9 Elizabeth, b. Feb. 17, 1751, m. Joseph Hobbs, Nov. 16, 1769.  
 186—10 Lucy, b. March 23, 1753, m. Ivory Hovey, July 22, 1772.

(.) IV. David Peabody, (64—10) b. Oct 4, 1724, lived in Andover and Haverhill, m. Mary Gaines, of Ipswich, d. Aug 16, 1774, a. 50. His widow d. at Newburyport, April 1803, a. 77. Children,

- 187—1 Lucy, b. Nov. 18, 1745. m. Peter Middleton, lived in Haverhill and Bradford—had four children, d. April 7, 1822, at Bradford, a. 77.  
 188—2 David, b. d. in the West Indies.  
 189—3 Sarah, b. Feb. 14, 1751, m. Leonard Smith, lived in Newburyport—had 10 children, d. March 1, 1806, a. 55.  
 190—4 Mary, b. Jan. 25, 1755, m. William Farmer, lived in Bradford—had 3 children, d. in Haverhill, Oct. 9, 1827, a. 72.  
 191—5 Judith, b. 1759, m. William Butler, lived in Newburyport—had 3 children, d. May 2, 1836, a. 77.  
 192—6 Thomas, b. Sept. 7, 1762, m. Judith Dodge, of Rowley, Dec. 1788,—had 10 children, lived in Haverhill and Danvers, d. May 13, 1811, a. 49. His widow died at Lockport, N. Y., June 22, 1830, a. 60.  
 193—7 Deborah, b. 1764, m. James Becket, had 6 children, d. 1805, a. 41. He d. Feb. 28, 1827, a. 63. They resided in Salem, Ms.  
 194—8 Abigail, b. 1765, m. Edmund Greenleaf,—had 8 children, lived in Newburyport, d. 1823, a. 58.  
 195—9 John, b. Feb. 22, 1768, was a General. m. March 30th, 1791, Anna Little of Newbury,—had 10 children. Lived first in Newburyport—removed to Washington, D. C., 1812, d. there Feb. 25, 1827. His wife d. Oct. 20, 1826.  
 196—10 Josiah Gaines, b. Sept. 18, 1769, m. Edna Greenough, of Atkinson, N. H., Feb. 2, 1796,—had 4 children, lived in Portsmouth, N. H., d. in New York, suddenly, in 1832. His widow is now living in Atkinson, N. H.

(24) IV. Nathan Peabody, (68—3) b. March 13, 1716, m. Sarah Bradford, of Boston, 1739, lived first in Boxford, and was a member of the church there. Removed to Newbury, Mass., about 1742, m. for his 2d wife Mary, widow of Joseph Greenleaf, of Newbury. Children by Sarah,

- 197—1 Sarah, b. Sept. 30, 1740.  
 198—2 Nathan, b. Feb. 1742.

## Children by Mary,

199—3 Bradford, b. May 25, 1755.

(25) IV. Joseph Peabody, (74—2) b. Jan 30, 1696, m. Mary —, lived in Boxford, d. in 1751. Inventory of Estate, £79-9-2. No children.

(26) IV. Zerubabel Peabody, (78—6) b. Feb. 26, 1707, lived in Middleton. m. 1st. Lydia Fuller, Feb. 21, 1733, m. 2d. Jerusha White, Oct. 20, 1743. He died in 1781, a. 74. Will dated 8th Dec., 1772, proved March, 1781. Inventory of Estate, £4240-18-2. His widow d. in 1819, a. 92. Children by Lydia,

200—1 Bethia, b. April 3, 1734, m. her cousin Thomas Peabody, Nov. 12, 1760.

201—2 Joseph, b. April 18, 1736, d. young.

202—Children by Jerusha,

203—3 Lydia, b. March 5, 1744.

204—4 Andrew, b. July 21, 1745, m. Ruth Curtis, Dec. 13, 1769, d. Oct. 14, 1813, a. 68. Is the ancestor of the Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, of Portsmouth, N. H.

205—5 Joseph, b. Aug. 11, 1747, m. Mary Symonds, d. Dec. 16, 1834, a. 87.

206—6 Elizabeth, b. July 19, 1749, m. Elisha Gould, Sept. 19, 1779.

(27) IV. Nathaniel Peabody, (79—7) b. Oct. 7, 1710. Lived in Middleton, m. Sarah Killum, Oct. 27, 1737. He died in 1796, a. 86. Will dated 28th June, 1784, proved Nov. 9, 1796. Inventory of Estate, \$7111.51. Children,

207—1 Thomas, b. Oct. 28, 1738, m. his cousin Bethia Peabody, was accidentally killed, 1787.

208—2 Joseph, b. April 4, 1741, m. Mary —, lived in Middleton, where many of his descendants now reside.

209—3 Sarah, b. Nov. 29, 1744.

210—4 Mary, b. Mar. 30, 1747, d. previous to 1784.

211—5 Samuel, b. Dec. 30, 1748, d. do. do.

(28) IV. John Peabody, (83—3) b. Dec. 30, 1713. Lived in Boxford, christened at Boxford church with his sister Alice, June 24, 1716, m. Sarah Dorman, May 18, 1736, d. 1758, a. 45. Will dated April 17, 1755, proved Dec. 4, 1758. Children,

212—1 Allen, b. June 24, 1736, d. Nov. 1738.

213—2 Elizabeth, b. Feb. 2, 1738, d. April 17, 1739.

214—3 Daniel, b. May 4, 1739, m. Anne Stickney, dau. of Jos. Stickney of Boxford, Sept. 15, 1761.

—4 Jonathan, b. April 24, 1744, m. Mercy Kimball, of Andover, 1767.

—5 Aaron, b. April 30, 1747, m. Susanna Hobbs, of Topsfield, 1769, settled in Milford, N. H.

—6 Peabody, (84—4) b. Dec. 13, 1718. Lived in Boxford church Dec., 1718, m. Sarah Holt, of Boxford. Children,



217—1 Mary, b. Feb. 21, 1746.

218—2 Henry, b. May 25, 1749, m. Lydia Rea, April 27, 1769.

(30) IV. Jonathan Peabody, (87—7) b. Feb. 25, 1725. Lived in Boxford, christened at Boxford church, Feb. 27, 1725—6, m. Mary Ramsdell, Feb. 20, 1752, d. 1758. Children,

219—1 Joseph, b. June 22, 1753, m. Sarah Upton, Dec. 30, 1784.

220—2 Dorcas, b. Feb. 21, 1755.

221—3 Amos, b. } Sept. 4, 1756.

222—4 Jonathan, b. }

223—5 Elizabeth, b. Feb. 14, 1758.

(31) IV. Moses Peabody, (89—1) b. 1708, m. Sarah Holt, June 12, 1727. Lived in Andover, d. 1746. Children,

224—1 Lydia, b. July 5, 1731, m. Ebenezer Holt, Jr., Feb. 15, 1753.

225—2 Samuel, b. May 6, 1734, d. in infancy.

226—3 Hannah, b. Aug. 9, 1739.

227—4 Samuel, b. Sept. 1, 1741, m. Elizabeth Wilkins, and had seven sons.

228—5 Rebecca, b. Jan. 5, 1745, m. John Stiles, Jr., of Boxford, 1770.

(32) IV. Capt William Peabody, (94—4) b. June 29, 1715. Christened at Boxford church, July 1, 1715, m. Rebecca Smith, dau. of Samuel Smith, March 25, 1740. She was born Jan. 4, 1718. Removed to Amherst, N. H., about 1742, was one of the selectmen of that town, and highly respected; was also a captain of militia. Children,

229—1 Stephen, b. Sept. 3, 1742, m. Hannah Chandler, was a colonel during the Revolutionary war. Resided at Mount Vernon, N. H., where a monument is erected to his memory, d. Sept., 1780.

230—2 Sarah, b. Mar. 21, 1744, m. Oliver Wright, of Keene, N. H.

231—3 William, b. Feb. 3, 1746. Lived in Milford, N. H., m. Nabby Wilkins, dau. of Rev. Daniel Wilkins, of Amherst, N. H., Jan., 1771.

232—4 Pricilla, b. Nov. 19, 1750, m. Bartholomew Grimes of Amherst, N. H.

233—5 Rebecca, b. Jan. 2, 1752, m. Nathan Hutchinson of Amherst, N. H.

234—6 Hannah, b. April 2, 1754, m. David Chandler of Andover, Ms.

235—7 Susanna, b. Nov. 4, 1755, m. Benjamin Hutchinson, of Amherst, N. H., d. Aug. 23, 1834, a. 79.

(33) IV. Capt Francis Peabody, (97—7) b. Feb. 12, 1721—2, christened at Boxford church, Feb. 1721—2. Lived first in Boxford, whence he removed to St. John's River, Nova Scotia, where he was residing in 1764,— afterwards settled in Maugerville, Sunderland Co., in that colony, m. Mary Brown, Nov. 18, 1742, d. suddenly, Oct. 24, 1771.

NOTE. — Sabine, in his "American Loyalists," represents this Francis to have belonged to that unpatriotic band, and to have taken refuge in New Brunswick *after* the war. This is a mistake which it is due his memory to correct. He both lived and died in New Brunswick *before* the commencement of the Revolution.

## Children,

- 236—1 Samuel, b. March 24, 1743, m. Molly Hildrick, March 4, 1773.  
 237—2 Elizabeth, b. Dec. 4, 1744.  
 238—3 Harinah, b. Aug. 14, 1750.  
 239—4 Stephen, b. July 22, 1753.  
 240—5 Hepsibah, b. Nov. 22, 1755.  
 241—6 Francis, b. Nov. 9, 1760; lived in Chatham, New Brunswick, d. July, 1841, a. 81.

(34) IV. Stephen Peabody, (98—8) b. Oct., 1724, christened at the Boxford church the same month, d. unmarried previous to 1750. No children.

(35) IV. Capt. Richard Peabody, (99—9) b. April 13, 1731, lived in Boxford, m. Jemima Spofford, was a zealous patriot during the war of the Revolution, commanded a company during that struggle for independence, and sent his sons into the army as soon as they were old enough to do service, d. June 7, 1820, a. 89. His wife died Dec. 19, 1811, a. 78. Children,

- 242—1 Hannah, b. Feb. 8, 1758, d. Dec. 17, 1832, a. 74; never married.  
 243—2 Hepsibah, b. April 13, 1759; never married.  
 244—3 Stephen, b. April 27, 1760, m. Ann Killum, Dec. 13, 1785, d. July 22, 1830.  
 245—4 John, b. July 24, 1762, m. Molly Tyler, Dec. 2, 1788; lived in Lunenburg, Worcester Co.  
 246—5 Richard, b. April 16, 1764, m. Dolly Kimball of Bradford, May 9, 1789.  
 247—6 Oliver, b. March 6, 1766, m. Peggy Stickney, July 26, 1792.  
 248—7 William, b. Jan. 10, 1768, m. Sally Bean, was a physician in Corinth, Me.  
 249—8 Pricilla, b. Feb. 1, 1770, m. Thomas Townsend, Nov. 19, 1798.  
 250—9 Francis, b. June 7, 1771, m. Fanny Stickney, May 25, 1801.  
 251—10 Samuel, b. Sept. 15, 1772, d. an infant.  
 252—11 Samuel, b. Jan. 3, 1775, m. Abigail Wood, Oct. 7, 1813.  
       She was a descendant of Ruth Peabody and —Wood. [23—9]  
 253—12 Jos. Spofford, b. Jan. 30, 1779, m. Hannah Foster, Dec. 25, 1800; lived in Boxford.

(36) IV. Thomas Peabody, Jr., (100—1) b. July 14, 1715, lived first in Boxford, removed to Lunenburg, Worcester Co., between 1755 and 1760, m. Ruth Cole, dau. of Samuel Cole of Salem.

N. B. The Boxford Record calls her name "Whiston," but it is a mistake. She had a sister Abigail, who married Increase Whiston of Andover. Ruth Peabody, wife of Thomas Peabody, Jr., Abigail Whiston, and Samuel Cole were, in 1743, "the only surviving children and heirs of Samuel Cole of Salem, son of Abraham Cole," of the same place. Per Registry of Deeds Essex Co., b. 85, p. 33.

## Children,

- 254—1 Jonathan, b. Nov. 16, 1739; lived in Brattleboro', Vt.



255—2 Samuel, b. March 4, 1741.

256—3 Ephraim, b. 1742, m. Sarah Hutchinson; lived in Wilton, N. H., and was the ancestor of the Rev. Ephraim Peabody of Boston.

257—4 Elizabeth, b. Jan. 5, 1744, m. Isaac Saunderson, March 3, 1778.

258—5 Thomas, b. 1746, m. Hannah Ritter, June 20, 1771.

259—6 Phineas, b. April 20, 1749, d. Nov. 21, 1749.

260—7 Phineas, b. 1751, m. Lois Clapp, and lived in New Salem, Mass.

261—8 Amos, b. April 13, 1753, lived in Northfield, Vt.

262—9 Moses, b. Jan. 28, 1755, m. Betty Jackman, Nov. 26, 1778.

(37) IV. Abraham Peabody, (101—2) b. Oct. 6, 1717, lived in Boxford, m. Mary Hovey, June 14, 1753, d. in 1773, a. 56. Inventory of estate, £952. His widow d. in 1788. Children,

263—1 Daniel, b. July, 1755.

264—2 Abraham, b. June, 1762.

(38) IV. Ephraim Peabody (102—3) b. Feb. 16, 1720, removed from Boxford to Ashford, Ct., in April, 1748, m. Abigail ——. Children,

265—1 Mary, b. May 18, 1753, m. Allen Bosworth, April 4, 1782, d. April 2, 1802.

266—2 Abigail, b. June 10, 1755, m. Samuel Sumner, April 10, 1777, d. March 3, 1778.

267—3 Hannah, b. Aug. 31, 1758, m. Reuben Spalding of Pomfret, Ct.

(39) IV. Nathaniel Peabody, (104—5) b. Dec. 18, 1727, lived in Boxford, m. Hepsibah Barker of Andover, Feb. 26, 1755, d. Aug. 17, 1778. Inventory of estate, £8187. 11. 4. Children,

268—1 Amasa, b. May 23, 1755; lived first in Boxford, then in Dracut, m. Rhoda Runnels.

269—2 Ephraim, b. Nov. 16, 1757, m. Betsy Gage of Pelham, 1783; lived in Methuen, d. 1804.

270—3 John, b. Aug. 18, 1763; lived in Bradford, m. Alice Carlton, Sept. 10, 1788.

271—4 Nathaniel, b. 1767; lived first in Boxford, then in Dracut, m. Betsy Cole, April 1, 1789.

(40) IV. Asa Peabody, (107—1) b. June 25, 1717, christened at the church in Boxford, Aug. 30, 1719, removed with his father to Pomfret, Conn., in 1733, m. Mary Prentice of Windham, 13th July, 1742, lived first in Windham, then in Norwich, Ct. Children,

272—1 Lucy, b. Jan. 30, 1744, in Windham, Ct.

273—2 Nath'l Prentice, b. Dec. 25, 1746, m. Mary Glover, May 12, 1782.

274—3 Peggy, b. Jan. 14, 1749.

275—4 Asa, b. Jan. 30, 1750.

276—5 Molley, b. Dec. 3, 1751.

277—6 John Ting, b. Oct. 27, 1756.

278—7 Amasa, b. Feb. 21, 1758.

(41) IV. Lieut. Richard Peabody, (111—5) b. at Pomfret, Ct., Nov. 10, 1734. (*The Richard b. Jan. 15, 1727, having died.*) He

was a lieutenant during the Revolutionary War, m. Tabithy Child, dau. of Samuel Child of Woodstock, Ct., July 8, 1762. She was b. June 22, 1738. He died in Lyman, N. H., Feb. 17, 1811, a. 77 years. Their children were,

- 279—1 Hermis, b. Feb. 2, 1764, drowned May 17, 1765.
- 280—2 Hermis, b. May 16, 1766, m. Johnson Clarke and lived in Baltimore, d. Feb. 9, 1842.
- 281—3 Clementina, b. April 14, 1768, d. Sept. 14, 1792, unmarried.
- 282—4 Adriel, b. May 1, 1771, m. and lived in Plattsburg, N. Y.; was a lawyer, d. April 20, 1810.
- 283—5 Richard, b. Feb. 4, 1773, m. Elizabeth Goodall, dau. of the Rev. David Goodall, in 1804.
- 284—6 Tabithy, b. Feb. 22, 1775, m. John Kent of Newbury, Vt.
- 285—7 Peggy, b. April 14, 1778, m. David Goodall of Littleton, N. H.

(42) IV. Lieut. Oliver Peabody, (114—2) b. June 22, 1725, m. Sarah —, lived first in Andover, where his children were born. In the latter part of his life he removed to Shelburn, Grafton Co., (now Coos) N. H., where he d. in 1796, a. 81 years. Children,

- 286—1 Oliver, b. Sept. 2, 1750, H. C. 1773; lived in Exeter, N. H., counsellor at law, Sheriff Rockingham Co., Justice C. C. P., President of Senate, Treasurer of State, m. Frances Bourn, dau. of Wm. Bourn of Marblehead.
- 287—2 Sarah, b. Jan. 21, 1756, m. Peabody Dole of Rowley, March 11, 1779.
- 288—3 Asa, b. April 10, 1758; lived in Buxport, Me., then in Gloucester, Mass., d. about 1842.
- 289—4 Persis, b. m. James Southwick of Danvers.

(43) IV. Lieut. John Peabody, (117—5) b. Aug. 9, 1732, lived first in Andover, m. Mary Perley of Boxford, June 28, 1764. Her mother was sister of General Israel Putnam. Removed to Bridgeton, Cumberland Co., Me., winter of 1783—4, was a lieutenant in the provincial army at the taking of Ticonderoga from the French in 1759, and at the siege and capture of Louisburg in 1758; was also captain of a militia company that marched from Andover on the news of the battle of Bunker Hill. His wife died July 15, 1824, a. 83. He died June 12, 1829, a. 87. Children,

- 290—1 Huldah, b. Jan. 6, 1765, m. Nath. Chamberlain of Portland.
- 291—2 John, b. Nov. 2, 1766; lived in Bridgeton, Me.
- 292—3 Thomas, b. Oct. 31, 1768; lived in Gilead, Me.
- 293—4 William, b. Aug. 12, 1770; lived in Bridgeton, Me.
- 294—5 Betsy, b. Oct. 22, 1772, d. in infancy.
- 295—6 Enoch, b. Jan. 8, 1775, d. in infancy.
- 296—7 Aaron, b. Feb. 13, 1777, d. in infancy.
- 297—8 Augustus, b. May 17, 1779, counsellor at law, Boston, D. C. 1803, m. Miranda Goddard, dau. of Dr. Thatcher Goddard, 28 Oct., 1815.
- 298—9 Polly, b. Nov. 23, 1781, d. in infancy.
- 299—10 Aaron, b. 1785; lived in Tallahassee, Florida.



(44) IV. REV. STEPHEN PEABODY, (121—9) b. Nov. 11, 1741, H. C. 1769, was the first minister in Atkinson, N. H., and highly respected, m. 1st, Polly Hasseltine, 19th Jan., 1773, m. 2nd, Mrs. Elizabeth Shaw, widow of Rev. John Shaw, 8th Dec., 1795. She was the youngest daughter of Rev. Wm. Smith of Weymouth, and sister of the late President Adams' senior wife. He d. May 23, 1819, a. 77. His wife d. April 9, 1815, a. 65. Children by Polly,

300—1 Stephen, b. Oct. 6, 1773, m. Nancy Leonard Smith, April 8, 1810; was Judge of the C. C. P. Hancock Co., Me.

301—2 Mary, b. Jan. 15, 1775, m. S. P. Webster of Haverhill, N. H.

(45) IV. Deacon Francis Peabody, (135—1) b. Sept. 21, 1715, lived in Middleton, was one of the most respectable inhabitants of that town and very highly esteemed, m. Margaret Knight, March 26, 1739. He d. Dec. 7, 1797, a. 82. His widow d. Aug. 27, 1806, a. 84. Children,

302—1 Benjamin, b. Aug. 9, 1741, m. Hannah Block, Sept. 23, 1765; lived in Middleton.

303—2 Andrew, b. Jan. 4, 1742, d. July 4, 1751.

304—3 Ruth, b. April 11, 1744, m. John Curtis, Oct. 8, 1765.

305—4 Francis, b. March 4, 1746, m. Sarah Cummings, Aug. 15, 1774.

306—5 Lydia, b. Sept. 27, 1748, m. Dr. Andrew Merriam of Middleton.

307—6 Asa, b. March 5, 1751, m. Anna Gould, June 4, 1771.

308—7 Margaret, b. March 27, 1753, m. Eben. Knight, July 14, 1773.

309—8 Andrew, b. Oct. 12, 1755, d. Oct. 27, 1778.

310—9 JOSEPH, b. Dec. 12, 1757; was an eminent merchant at Salem, Mass., and extensively known throughout the commercial world, m. 1st, Catherine Smith, Aug. 28, 1791, m. 2nd, Elizabeth Smith, Oct. 24, 1795, both daughters of the Rev. Elias Smith of Middleton, Mass.

311—10 Stephen, b. April 25, 1760, d. April 28, 1782.

312—11 Anna, b. April 20, 1763, m. Elijah Knight, Aug. 27, 1786.

313—12 Lucy, b. Jan. 5, 1767, m. — Wilkins, d. 1844, a. 77.

(46) IV. Samuel Peabody, (138—4) b. Jan. 30, 1722, lived in Gorham, Cumberland Co., Me. Sold his estate there in 1792, to Stephen Longfellow, and removed with his family to Union, Lincoln Co., Me., m. Ruth Trask, d. 1804, a. 82 years. His widow d. in Cumberland, Me., in 1819, a. 93. Children,

314—1 Josiah, b. d. in Newbury, Ms.

315—2 Ruth, b. d. in Portland, Me., 1795, unmarried.

316—3 Mehitabel, b. m. Alexander Barry, d. about 1831, in Cumberland.

317—4 Sarah, b. m. Luther Brown, d. in Parsonsfield, Me., about 1831.

318—5 Betsy, b. m. — Keith of Union, Me.

319—6 Anna, b. 1767, m., living in Portland, 1848.

320—7 Lucy, b. m. Beverly.

321—8 Samuel, b. now living (1848) in Dixmont, Me.

- 322—9 William, b. d. in Dixmont, Me., leaving 7 children.  
 323—10 Stephen, b. d. at 17 years of age.  
 324—11 Aphia, b. m. ——— Woodcock, d. in New Brunswick.

(47) IV. Nathaniel Peabody, (139—5) b. April 7, 1723, lived in Danvers, near the "*Old Bell Tavern*," had three wives. His first wife was Sarah ———, m. 2nd, Mary Symonds, Oct. 18, 1750, m. 3d, Mary Colester, July 1, 1760. He d. about 1808, a. 85. Children by Sarah,

- 325—1 William, b. June 18, 1745, d. young and unmarried.  
 326—2 Nathan, b. April 20, 1748, d. young and unmarried.  
 327—3 Amos, b. settled in Connecticut.  
 328—4 Betsey, b. m. her cousin Bimsley Peabody.  
 (353—2)

(48) IV. Capt. William Peabody, (140—6) b. March, 1735, lived in Middleton, was a lieutenant in Gov. Shirley's regiment in Canada, in 1755, m. Deborah Goold, dau. of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Goold, Nov. 13, 1749. She lived to a very advanced age. Children,

- 329—1 Elizabeth, b. July 12, 1750, never married, d. Dec. 20, 1788.  
 330—2 Lucy, b. Feb. 24, 1753.  
 331—3 Deborah, b. Oct. 2, 1727.  
 332—4 Susanna, b. July 29, 1759, m. David Tucker of Salem. No children.  
 333—5 William, b. June 29, 1760, d. in Andover, 1788. No children.  
 334—6 Francis, b. Jan. 15, 1762.  
 335—7 Hannah, b. June 29, 1763.  
 336—8 Molly, b. July, 1768, m. Edmund Perkins, Oct. 7, 1787.

(49) IV. Isaac Peabody, (141—7) b. April 3, 1727, lived first in Middleton, m. Sarah Wilkins, March 8, 1749, was a private in Capt. N. Adams's company during the French war in Nova Scotia, 1755. He removed from Middleton to some part of New Hampshire or Vermont, after 1755, where more children might have been born. The following were born in Middleton.

- 337—1 Molly, b. Sept. 22, 1751.  
 338—2 Sarah, b. Dec. 6, 1752.  
 339—3 Isaac, b. June 18, 1753.  
 340—4 John, b. Jan. 4, 1755.

(50) IV. Daniel Peabody, (142—8) b. Oct. 18, 1728, lived in Middleton the early part of his life, removed thence to Warren, Lincoln Co., Me., m. Phebe Foster of Andover, June 4, 1750. Children,

- 341—1 Daniel, b. June 21, 1750.  
 342—2 Phebe, b. May 9, 1752, m. Henry Blaisdell, May 4, 1772.  
 343—3 Pricilla, b. Dec. 2, 1754, m. James Bishop, Nov. 4, 1790.  
 344—4 Dorothy, b. Feb. 19, 1757, m. Stephen Cummings, March 29, 1780.  
 345—5 Andrew, b. Feb. 17, 1760, m. Mary Beadle, June 2, 1791.  
 346—6 Eunice, b. May 11, 1763.



- 347—7 Elias, b. May 21, 1765.  
 348—8 Tarrant, b. July 21, 1767.  
 349—9 Nathan, b. July 13, 1769.  
 350—10 Rhoda, b. Feb. 27, 1772.  
 351—11 Perley, b. June 18, 1775.

(51) IV. Bimsley Peabody, (143—9) b. Sept. 8, 1731, lived in Middleton and Boxford, m. Ruth Marston, Nov. 12, 1754, was a private in Major Preble's company during the French war in Nova Scotia, 1755. Children,

- 352—1 Mehitable, b. March 2, 1755.  
 353—2 Bimsley, b. April 2, 1757, m. Betsey Peabody. (328—4)  
 354—3 Samuel, b. Jan. 7, 1759; lived in Salem.  
 355—4 Francis, b. Jan. 5, 1761, m. Lucy Masury.  
 356—5 Jonathan, b. Jan. 27, 1763; lived in Salem, m. Lucy Morgan, 1785.  
 357—6 Amos, b. Feb. 7, 1765, m. Rachael Berry, Jan. 1, 1789; lived in Middleton.  
 358—7 Dudley, b. Oct. 7, 1766; lived in Boxford, m. Rebecca Towne of Andover, Oct. 10, 1791.  
 359—8 Ruth, b. Dec. 14, 1769, m. Jacob Gould, May 25, 1790.  
 360—9 Benjamin, b.  
 361—10 Oliver, b. lived in Boxford, m. Sarah Estes of Topsfield, Nov. 27, 1800, m. 2d, — Chapman.  
 362—11 Lydia, b. d. unmarried, Oct. 9, 1796.

(52) IV. Stephen Peabody, (145—11) b. April 25, 1735, m. Ruth Story, Oct. 15, 1755, settled at Warren, Me., whence he removed to St. George's Islands, Me., after 1774. His wife died Feb., 1774. He died July 7, 1815, a. 80 years.

- 363—1 Joseph, b. Was never married; served in the army of the Revolution, and was probably killed in some of the battles.  
 364—2 Mary, b. m. Jason Ware, d. March 6, 1815.  
 365—3 Ruth, b. m. Stephen Norton, d. April 27, 1825.  
 366—4 Stephen, b. July 16, 1763; deacon of the church at Warren, Me., m. Mercy Webber, and had 11 children. Is now living, (1848.)  
 367—5 Hannah, b. Aug. 24, 1766, m. Jonathan Newhall, d. Jan. 6, 1836.  
 368—6 Solomon, b. Sept. 4, 1768; lived in St. George, Me., m. Lydia Alley and had 3 sons and 6 daughters.  
 369—7 Rebecca, b. m. John Newbet.

(53) IV. Ebenezer Peabody, (146—1) b. Feb. 11, 1724, was living in Salem in 1752, as appears by the records of the tax assessors, afterwards removed to Portsmouth, N. H., according to family tradition, m. and had one daughter,

- 370—1 Mehitable, b. m. Joshua Towne of Topsfield.

(54) IV. John Peabody, (148—3) b. Sept. 10, 1730, lived in Topsfield, m. 1st, Hannah Smith, Jan. 21, 1757. She died Aug. 17, 1764, m. 2nd, Lucy Perkins, Aug. 24, 1768. Died Jan. 29, 1802.

His widow died Feb. 9, 1825, a. 90 years 10 months. Children by Hannah,

- 371—1 Hannah, b. Oct. 6, 1757.
- 372—2 Mehitable, b. March 1759, d. May 5, 1759.
- 373—3 Deborah, b. March 27, 1760.
- 374—4 John, b. July 1762, m. Lydia Balch, March 6, 1781.
- 375—5 Mehitable, b. Aug. 1764, m. Jonas Merriam, Nov. 24, 1789.

Children by Lucy,

- 376—6 Ebenezer, b. Dec. 15, 1769, d. Oct. 20, 1777.
- 377—7 Molly, b. May 6, 1771.
- 378—8 Lucy, b. Jan. 1773, d. Oct. 18, 1777.
- 379—9 Ebenezer, b. Sept. 14, 1778, m. Mercy Perkins, Dec. 28, 1802.

(55) IV. Seth Peabody, (150—5) b. Nov. 27, 1744, went to Alfred, Me., m. Abigail Kimball in 1771, and settled on a farm in Kennebunk now owned by his son Isaac. Served as a private in the army during the whole Revolutionary War, d. in Canaan, Me., in 1827, a. 83. His widow d. in Kennebunk, in 1831, a. 80. Children,

- 380—1 James, b. 1772, m. Meriam Mitchell of Kennebunk, Aug. 8, 1794, and had 9 children.
- 381—2 Isaac, b. Aug. 8, 1774, m. Sally Shackley of Kennebunk, Aug. 15, 1810, and had 7 children.
- 382—3 Sally, b. April 25, 1784, m. Richard Boothby of Kennebunk, July, 1801.
- 383—4 Seth, b. Feb. 1787, d. unmarried, 1834.

(56) IV. Isaac Peabody, (151—6) b. Sept. 29, 1747, settled in New Boston, N. H., m. Mary Potter, dau. of Ezekiel Potter, in 1772. He d. in 1826, a. 79. His widow died at the age of 86 years. Children,

- 384—1 Lydia, b. Oct. 5, 1772, m. Thomas Wilson, no children, d. 1839.
- 385—2 Nathaniel, b. March 30, 1774, m. Elizabeth Palmer, Nov. 2, 1802.
- 386—3 Isaac, b. Nov. 21, 1775, m. Mary Dodge, d. 1832.
- 387—4 Moses, b. Dec. 22, 1778, m. Elizabeth Cochran.
- 388—5 John, b. Jan. 16, 1781, m. Elizabeth Manning, Jan. 25, 1807, d. at Batavia, E. I., in 1821.
- 389—6 Mary, b. Jan. 7, 1784, m. John Chapman.
- 390—7 Ezekiel, b. Oct. 1786, d. in infancy.
- 391—8 Francis, b. Feb. 6, 1793, m. Lydia Peabody, dau. of John Peabody of Topsfield, (374—4) Dec. 23, 1819.

(57) IV. Jacob Peabody, (157—5) b. April 6, 1739, lived in Topsfield, m. Sarah Potter, 1763, d. Nov. 25, 1806, a. 67, will dated 16 Feb., 1804, proved Dec. 2, 1806. His widow died Oct. 11, 1828, a. 84. Children,

- 392—1 Jacob, b. May 10, 1764, m. Huldah Wildes, Nov. 18, 1785, d. 1845.
- 393—2 Sarah, b. June 2, 1769, m. David Balch 3d, March 19, 1786.
- 394—3 Lucy, b. March 10, 1773, m. — Friend.



- 395—4 Lydia, b. Oct. 23, 1775, m. Moses Bradstreet, May 7, 1795. Wright?  
 396—5 John Potter, b. Dec. 8, 1780, m. Esther Perkins, July 20, 1807, d. 1846.  
 397—6 Mary, b. Nov. 4, 1782, m. Eben. Perkins, March 29, 1803.  
 398—7 Ezekiel, b. June 13, 1788; resides in Ipswich.

(58) IV. Doct. JACOB PEABODY, (160—1) b. Feb. 18, 1713, m. 1st, Susanna Rogers, dau. of Rev. John Rogers, minister, of Roxford, Feb. 18, 1735. She was of the tenth generation in direct line of descent from John Rogers the Smithfield martyr, and possessed a strong and cultivated mind; m. 2nd, Dorothy Foster of Lunenburg, March 4, 1756. He was an eminent physician and a man of literature and science. Lived first in Topsfield, whence he removed to Leominster, Worcester Co., in 1745. Died in 1758, a. 45. His widow d. March 29, 1758. Children by Susanna,

- 399—1 Lucy, b. Oct. 1735, baptized Oct. 12, 1735, d. young.  
 400—2 Jacob, b. Nov. 1736, do. Nov. 7, 1736, d. young.  
 401—3 Sarah, b. Feb. 1738, do. Feb. 12, 1738, d. Aug. 11, 1740.  
 402—4 NATHANIEL, b. Feb. 18, 1741, do. April 5, 1741; resided in Atkinson, N. H. In early life a physician, then colonel in the army. At the commencement of the Revolutionary War he espoused with ardor the cause of his country and was the first man in New Hampshire who resigned a king's commission on account of political opinions. Delegate from New Hampshire to the Congress in Philadelphia, in 1779, and held many high and important trusts in that state, d. 1823, a. 82. Left no children. Vide *N. H. Hist. Coll.*, Vol. III. p. 1.  
 403—5 John, b. Oct. 1742, baptized Oct. 3, 1742, d. young.  
 404—6 Eunice, b. May, 1744, d. young.  
 405—7 Thomas, b. 1746; lived in Brentwood, N. H., m. Elizabeth —, d. 1780, left one dau. named Elizabeth.  
 406—8 Susanna, b. m. Lemuel Johnson of Londonderry, N. H.  
 407—9 Rebecca, b. m. Nathaniel Webber of Londonderry, N. H.

#### END OF THE FOURTH GENERATION.

The author would here repeat the request made at the commencement of the foregoing genealogy; namely, "If this account should meet the eye of any one of the name *residing at a distance* who can attach himself to either of the families in the last generation here described he will confer a favor by communicating it to the author at Salem, Ms."

## LETTER OF JOHN WOLLCOTT.

[Communicated by GEORGE GIBBS, Esq. of New York, Corresponding Member of the New Eng. H. Genealogical Society.]

*In [home?] in Bushops lydeard the 15th of Aprill, 1639 :*

Loving and deare brother my trew love and best respec[ts] vnto yourselfe my sister in lawe and all my cuzens remembred wishing allwayes your health and prosperitie in the Lorde and trusting in god you are in good health as we all weare at the writting hearof the Lord's name be prayes<sup>d</sup> for it. Broa[th]e[r] soe it is that it hath pleased the lord to take to his mersie the soull [of ou]r deare [brothere] C[h]ris[t]opher Wolcott of Wellington w[ho] desesed the 25<sup>th</sup> of March 1639: in the morninge he died vntestat and thareby as I vnsterstand that his land faileth vnto yourself or your s[on] which maketh m[e] to writt vnto you to knowe your m[ind] what you will [have done] in it I [pray] y[our an]swer as so[on] as maye be f[or] I am informed that his land falleth vnto you and all his prsonall estatt falleth vnto his wiffe and for my partt I shall have nothinge yeat you knowe deare brother that I have suported him by his breeding, and his being in Fraunce and by byeing h[is] land]e by copie into Tolland Mill living, and into John[ ]nors living which never cost him a penie and nowe in requitall of it I shall not haue a pennie which greveth the verie harte of me that it should soe fall out, for he did promise our fater in his death bed that my sonne John Wolcott should be his heare vnto Tolland Mill and also promised it before manie other, yeat neverthelese I will put my trust in the Lord for he hath ben my helper and my shure defense hithervnto and soe he shall be vnto the end, for thes things are traunsitorie and put vpon me for triall of my patience but the Lord knoweth whome are his tharfore vnto him be all honore and prayse for ever and ever.

Broather I reseaved your leter whearin you wrott of dangers that you have had in your Countrie whearin god hath prserved you and soe he will all them that truly trust in him, you wrott to vnderstand of the course of our Cuntrie it was never by my time soe dangerouse as now it is for it is proclaymed open warrs betwixt England and Scotland, and our most gracious King Charles is gone into Scotland with 30 or 40 thousand of the traynors as the report doeth goe ar gon with him and thare are 40 or 50 of a band ar prickt vpon everie Captines boocke and doe stand at an howers warning vpon payn of death thare be them prickt whous livings is worth 200<sup>lbs</sup> a yeare and vpward and thare be suplyes apoynted to fill vp the Captins boock, agayn as sowne as they ar gone it is much feared that we have manie dangerouse enimies but if g[od b]e with vs we feare not whoe is agaynst vs. you wrott vnto me to send you a laboring man or to and I haue spoken vnto divers to goe and them that be be good workmen and can get theyer living heare ar fearfull to goe to seae for feare they shall not live to com to your land, but wear it not for the danger of the seas you mought haue inough.

Broather my wife and children desireth to be remembred vnto your wife and children and we doe dayelye praye for your prosperitie besiching the Allmighti god to blese vs all and send vs his kingdom of grase and the kingdom of glorie in heaven through Jesus Christ our only saviour and redemer,



Brother I praye you to retern me your answer concerning the land what shall be dune in it wheather I shall mak an enter vpon it in your behalfe vntill you can com. or send over, for it is howses much of it and must be repayed or otherwise it will goe in decaye.

Broather you wrott concerning the teaching of the word, it is not soe much taught as it was when you lyved heare for thar is no lectuarie vsed in no place and but on sermon vpon the sabath day, and in manie places on sermon in a month and skase that whearfore manie doe feare that the lord hath ordayned a punishment for it.

soe I end and rest your loving brother to the utermost of my power vntill death.

JOHN WOLLCOTT.

I haue writt vnto you at this time 3 letters becaus if on miscari the other may com to your hands my sonne John is not com hom from the Indies (Indies)

Superscribed

To my l[ovein]g brother  
Hennory Wollcott  
dwelling in Winsor  
by quenattecott rieuier  
in Nu England giue  
these I pray you.

*Note.*—Bishop's Lydiard, the place from which the above letter is dated, is mentioned in Moule's "English Counties Illustrated," as a large parish in the County of Somerset, formerly belonging to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, 5 1-2 miles north west from Taunton. Henry Wolcott's title deeds also embrace lands in "Tolland and Lydiard Lawrence in the County of Somerset, parcel of the manner of Galdon," as well as in the town of Wellington.

## PASSENGERS FOR VIRGINIA.

[Communicated by MR. SOMERBY.]

6 January, 1635.

Theis under-written names are to be transported to Virginia imbarqued in the Thomas & John Richard Lambard M<sup>r</sup> being examined by the minister de Gravesend concerning their conformitie to the orders & disipline of the Church of England: And tooke the oath of Allegiance.

	years.		
Richard Pew,	23	W <sup>m</sup> Aymie,	26
Richard Waynewrite,	24	W <sup>m</sup> Hynton,	20
Chri: Houghton,	19	Jo: Edwardson,	22
Richard James,	24	Tho: Mann,	23
Francis Garret,	25	Robt. Aldred,	24
Richard Dally,	18	Zachary Taylor,	24
Edward Dix,	19	Humfrey Grudge,	21
W <sup>m</sup> Chaplin,	18	W <sup>m</sup> White,	22
Jo: Singleton,	18	Joseph Mennus,	21
Geo: Dickenson,	19	W <sup>m</sup> Yard,	21
Geo: Hawkins,	19	Christopher Wheatley,	28
Henry Rastell,	30	Robert Heed,	27
Fra: Spight,	21	Edward Coles,	20

Morris Jones,	28	Jo: Moss,	21
Wardin Fossitt,	22	Jane Wilkinson,	20
Tho: Chamberlin,	20	Ann Brookes,	19
Jo: Shorter,	26	Katherin Wiseman,	19
Ant <sup>o</sup> Terry,	50	Jane Scott,	19
Robert Willms,	44	Jane Catesby,	20
Tho: Rosdell,	23	James Powell,	12
Thomas Terry,	25	W <sup>m</sup> Mann,	25
Charles Wyngate,	22	Tho: Warner,	26
Jo: Hampton,	30	Tho: Ram,	19
Jo: Evans,	22	Griffin Jones,	21
Robert Sewar,	23	Tho: Tollie,	17
Richard Berry,	23	W <sup>m</sup> Jones,	21
Owen Hughes,	27	Morris Parry,	30
Jo: Sutton,	24	Marmaduke Young,	24
W <sup>m</sup> Stonhouse,	43	Willm White,	22
W <sup>m</sup> Clark,	19	James Sherborne,	15
Jo: Dickenson,	22	W <sup>m</sup> Gardener,	15
Tho: Bell,	17	Jo: Robinson,	19
W <sup>m</sup> Bett,	20	Robert Turner,	16
James Cross,	21	Tho: Clark,	16
Sylas Foster,	22	Giles Terry,	33
Edward Mountfort,	20	Edward Cressitt,	20
Henry Newby,	24	Tho: Maggott,	17
Jo: Eeden,	19	Mary Ford,	22
Tho: Sherly,	23	Katherin Waterman,	20
Jo: Thompson,	24	Suzan Sherwood,	22
Henry Warren,	15	Grace Bycroft,	20
Jo: Wilkenson,	28	Francis Hunter,	19
Ralph Hudson,	17	Francis Ashborn,	20
Tho: Allin,	33	W <sup>m</sup> Dixon,	18
W <sup>m</sup> Jones,	17	W <sup>m</sup> Smart,	20
Tho: Sharples,	20	Lawrence Preston,	21
W <sup>m</sup> Crooke,	23	W <sup>m</sup> Wheatlie,	17
W <sup>m</sup> Bead,	15	W <sup>m</sup> Lacy,	18
Lawrence Platt,	15	James Banks,	30
Robert Spenser,	21	Geo: Cobcrafte,	22
Samuel Walden,	16	Geo: Kenneyon,	25
Henry Morley,	25	Jo: Kenneyon,	21
Ben: Easy,	13		

#### ON MR. STONE.

Jerusalem's curse is not fulfilled in me,  
For here a Stone upon a Stone you see.

On what *Mr. Stone* the above epitaph was made, or when or where, we have no account. It, however, does not matter, as it will apply in almost any section of New England, a country abounding so much in *stones*. The above is not a production of this country; we met with it in an old collection of English epitaphs; and we hope not to be pronounced impious for inserting it, notwithstanding the allusion to what Christ said about the destruction of Jerusalem; namely, that "not one *stone* should be left upon another."



## THE WILLET FAMILY.

The following pedigree of the WILLET FAMILY has been drawn from many sources, although very brief and imperfect. Besides some MS. memoranda, we are chiefly indebted to Mr. Daggett's account of 'Attleboro', Mr. Updike's Hist. of the Narragansett Church, and Mr. Potter's Early History of Narragansett. We hope this attempt will meet the eye of some one who may be able to favor us with a more full and perfect account.

So far as our researches have extended we have met with but few instances of the name of Willet in English authors. There was *Andrew Willet*, D. D., rector of Barley in the county of Herts, "the author of more than forty treatises." It is not at all improbable that he may have been the father of our THOMAS WILLET, as he had a numerous issue, and died in 1621.

CAPT. THOMAS WILLET came to Plymouth from Leyden in the spring of 1630, at the age of 20. Was a magistrate there from 1651 to 1664, when he accompanied Col. Nicholson in the reduction of New York, of which city he was the first mayor. In 1673, the Dutch having retaken that place, Mr. Willet retired to Barrington, R. I., where he d. the next year, 4 Aug., 1674, æ. 64.

≡ Mary, dau. of Mr. John Brown of Swansea, 6 July, 1636. She d. 8 Jan., 1669. In 1638, she received a legacy by the will of Mr. William Paddy of Boston, of "40s. for a ring, out of affection to her."

1 Mary, b. Plymouth ≡ John Saffin, 3 Dec. 10 Nov., 1637, d. s. 1658, lived in Bos- p. 11 Dec., 1678. ton.

2 Martha, b. 6 John, b. 21 Sarah, b. 4 May, ≡ Samuel Hooker, (probably) of Farmington, Ct. Aug., 1639. Aug., 1641. 1643.

5 Rebecca, Thomas, b. 7 Esther, ≡ Josiah Flint, 8 James, ≡ Eliza, dau. 10 Hezekiah, d. 11 Hezekiah, b. ≡ young. 1664. 1646. 1648. 23 Nov. 1649. 26 July, 1651, an infant. 17 Nov. 1651, killed at Swansea by Indians, July 1, 1676.

8 Esther, ≡ Josiah Flint, 8 James, ≡ Eliza, dau. 10 Hezekiah, d. 11 Hezekiah, b. ≡ young. 1664. 1646. 1648. 23 Nov. 1649. 26 July, 1651, an infant. 17 Nov. 1651, killed at Swansea by Indians, July 1, 1676.

9 James, ≡ Eliza, dau. 10 Hezekiah, d. 11 Hezekiah, b. ≡ young. 1664. 1646. 1648. 23 Nov. 1649. 26 July, 1651, an infant. 17 Nov. 1651, killed at Swansea by Indians, July 1, 1676.

10 Hezekiah, d. 11 Hezekiah, b. ≡ young. 1664. 1646. 1648. 23 Nov. 1649. 26 July, 1651, an infant. 17 Nov. 1651, killed at Swansea by Indians, July 1, 1676.

11 Hezekiah, b. ≡ young. 1664. 1646. 1648. 23 Nov. 1649. 26 July, 1651, an infant. 17 Nov. 1651, killed at Swansea by Indians, July 1, 1676.

Ann, dau. of John Brown, 2d. 1 Nov., 1654.

13 David, b. 1 Nov., 1654. 13 Andrew, b. 5 Oct., 1655, was a trader in Boston, and lived on the Neck, where he d. 1712.

14 Samuel, b. 27 Oct., 1658, settled on L. Island, where he became sheriff of Queen's Co. A Quaker.

1 Francis, Col. ≡ Mary, d. 6 Feb., 1776, æ. 83, s. p.

2 Thomas, d. 1725, æ. 29, unm.

3 Anne, d. ≡ Joseph Carpenter, 1707.

4 Mary, ≡ Jos Carpenter, her late sister's husband, 1709-10.

5 Martha, ≡ Pease.

Francis, ≡ Esther Helme.

1 Esther, (living, 1846.)

2 Willet ≡ Elizabeth Case.

3 James.

4 Francis.

5 Mary, ≡ Samuel Gardner.

6 Abigail, (living.)

7 Sarah.

Edward, b. 1701, d. 1794, æ. 93, in N. York; of 13 children, 6 were sons.

Elbert, of Albany, d. æ. 90.

Isaac, Lieut. of a privateer in the old French war, lost at sea, 1758.

Marinus, Col., (distinguished in the Revolution,) b. 31 July, 1740, at Jamaica, L. I., mayor of New York, &c., d. 23 Aug., 1830, æ. 90.

## MR. EDITOR,—

I recently met with a record made about fourteen years ago, of an inscription on a tombstone in the burying-ground of St. Paul's church, Baltimore, and transcribed it for your disposal. I suppose it is an exact copy.

"Sacred to the memory of John Rigbywood a native of Manchester the county of Lancaster great britain who was born March the 31 1750 and dyed 27<sup>th</sup> Sept 1801—he was a good citizen and kind husband, he sarved America as a free volunteer 8 years and then came to this City and set up the Soap & Candle Manufactorrying business and here spent the remainder of his days. in token of his worth this stone was erected by his mourning widow."

## DEATHS IN THE TOWN OF ANDOVER, MS.

FROM 1650 TO 1700.

[Copied for the N. E. Hist., Geneal. Register by LUCIUS MANLIUS BOLTWOOD, member of the N. E. H. G. Soc.]

The Deaths that have occurred in the town of Andover since the beginning of the plantation.

1650

Joseph Abbot son of Henry	died	June 24 1650
Susan Parker wife of Nathan	"	Aug 26 1651
John Osgood	"	Oct 24 1651
John Tyler son of Job	"	Sept 28 1652
Priscilla Holt dau of Nicholas	"	Oct 16 1653
Goodwife Holt wife of Nicholas		
Thomas Chanler son of Thomas & Hannah	"	June 6 1659
Susan Frye dau of John & Ann	"	Mch 5 1661-2
John Stevens	"	Apr 11 1662
Thomas Rowheele	"	ab't May 8 1662
Hannah Holt wife of Nicholas	"	June 20 1665
Amy Graves wife of Mark	"	Feb 20 1665
Jacob Farrington	"	June 29 1667
Stephen Osgood son of Stephen and Mary	"	Oct 11 1667
Moses Ingalls son of Henry	"	Sept 28 1667
Elizabeth Ashlett dau of John & Rebecca	"	Mch 15 1667
Sarah Osgood widow	"	Apr 8 1667
Sarah Osgood dau of John & Mary	"	Apr 22 1667
Elizabeth Johnson dau of Stephen & Elizabeth	"	Feb 14 1667
Joseph Abbot son of Thomas & Sarah	"	Mch 7 1667
Philemon Chandler son of William & Mary	"	May 6 —
Sarah Chandler dau of William & Mary	"	May 12 —
Dorothy Falkner wife of Edmund	"	Dec 2 1668
Samuel Aslet son of John & Rebecca	"	Dec 20 1669
Ann Johnson dau of Stephen & Eli [Elizabeth?]	"	June 26 1669
Samuel Ayres son of John & Mary	"	Sept 5 1670
Thomas Chandler son of William & Mary	"	Oct 6 1670
John Farnum son of John & Rebecca	"	Feb 14 —
John Aslet	"	June 6 —
Mrs Ann Bradstreet wife of Mr Simon	"	Sept 16 1672
Dorothy Marble dau of Joseph & Mary	"	June 30 —
Thomas Farnum son of Thomas & Elizabeth	"	Oct 6 —
Christopher Wright son of Walter & Susannah	"	Jan 16 —
Mary Johnson dau of Stephen & Elizabeth	"	Mch 22 —
Jonathan Stevens son of John & Hannah	"	June 15 1674
Hannah Osgood dau of John & Mary	"	Aug 3 1674
Mary Wilson dau of Joseph & Mary	"	Mch 31 1673-4
Nathaniel Dane son of Nathaniel & Deliverance	"	Oct 16 1674
Hannah Stevens wife of John	"	Mch 13 1674-5
Joseph Ingalls son of Henry & Mary	"	Mch 19 1674-5
Mary Lovejoy wife of Jn <sup>o</sup>	"	July 15 1675
Dorothy Robinson dau of Joseph & Phebe	"	Sept 23 1675
Elizabeth Wardwell dau of Samuel & Sarah	"	Sept 9 1675
Joseph Abbot son of George & Hannah killed by Indians	"	Apr 8 1676



Mrs Elizabeth Dane wife of Mr Francis	died	June 9 1676
Mary Wilson wife of Joseph	"	June 18 1687
John Parker son of Joseph & Mary	} killed by Indians at black pnt.	June 29 1677
James Parker son of Nathan & Mary		June 29 1677
John Phelps son of Edward & Elizabeth		June 29 1677
Daniel Blachead servant of Christopher Osgood		June 29 1677
Mary Osgood dau of Stephen & Mary		died Mch 4 1677-8
Joseph Parker	"	Nov 5 1678
Elizabeth Faulkner dau of Francis & Abigail	"	Aug 17 1678
Mary Chandler wife of William	"	May 10 1679
Dorothy Abbot dau of Thomas & Sarah	"	Oct 27 1678
John Chandler son of John & Hannah	"	July 10 1679
Hannah Osgood wife of Christopher	"	Nov 21 1679
Francis Dane son of Nathaniel & Deliverance	"	Nov 3 1679
Sarah Abbot dau of George & Dorcas	"	Nov 17 1679
John Lovejoy Jr	"	July 14 1680
Ann Frye wife of John	"	Oct 22 1680
Clemence Osgood son of John & Mary	"	Nov 18 1680
Anne Bradstreet dau of Dudley & Anna	"	Nov 12 1681
George Abbot	"	Dec 6 1681
John Chandler son of William & Mary	Dec 29 1681	ag'd 16 yrs
Edmond James servant of Mr Francis Dane	"	Sep 14 1682
Stephen Parker son of Stephen & Mary	"	10 <sup>th</sup> mo 15 1682
Mary Granger dau of John & Martha	"	10 <sup>th</sup> mo 16 1682
Samuel Martin son of Samuel & Abigail	"	Feb 1 1682
Susannah Johnson dau of William & Sarah	"	Feb 7 1682
Josiah Osgood son of Thomas & Susannah	"	May 6 1683
Henry Farnum son of Ralph & Elizabeth	"	May 7 1683
Elizabeth Farnum wife of Thomas	"	Aug 26 1683
Susannah Johnson dau of Jn <sup>o</sup>	"	Sep 12 1683
Francis Deane son of Francis & Hannah	"	Oct 27 1683
Martha Abbot dau of George and Dorcas	"	Dec 4 1683
Jack (negro) servant of Cap Dudley Bradstreet	"	Jan 9 1683
Joseph Parker	"	Apr 6 1684
Susannah Wright wife of Walter	"	June 3 1684
Samuel Blunt son of William & Elizabeth	"	July 18 1684
Sergt Thomas Farnum	"	Jan 11 1685
Nicholas Holt Sen.	Jan 30 1685	ag'd 104 yrs
Nathan Parker	"	June 25 1685
Albert Dean son of Francis & Hannah	"	Sep 22 1686
Mary Ingalls wife of Henry	"	Dec 16 1686
Mr Edmund Falkner	"	Jan 18 1686-7
John Holt	"	Mch 10 1686-7
Tabitha Ballard dau of Joseph & Elizabeth	"	Mch 30 1687
John Allen son of John & Mercy	"	May 10 1687
Hannah Osgood wife of Christopher	"	Apr 6 1687
Mary Osgood dau of Christopher & Hannah	"	Apr 15 1687
Ebenezer Barker son of Ebenezer & Abigail	"	June 7 1687
Joseph Russ son of John & Deborah	"	June 10 1687
Andrew Foster	May 7 1685	ag'd 106 yrs
Henry Bodwell	"	Jan 29 1685
Josiah Bodwell	"	Jan 31 1685
Joanna Barker wife of Richard	"	Apr 11 1687

David Farnum son of John & Rebecca	died	Nov 30 1687
Timothy Johnson	"	Mch 15 1687
Jacob Marstone son of Jacob & Elizabeth	"	Mch 31 1688
Jeremiah Osgood son of John & Hannah	"	Apr 7 1688
Joseph Frye son of James & Lydia	"	Apr 18 1688
Robert Parker son of Nathan & Mary	"	Sep 7 1688
Mary Abbot dau of John & Sarah	"	Dec 11 1688
Mrs Mary Dane wife of Mr Francis	"	Feb 18 1688-9
John Hutchinson son of Samuel & Hannah	"	Jan 4 1688-9
Alexander Sessions	"	Feb 26 1688-9
Prudence Tyler wife of Moses	"	Mch 19 1688-9
Lieut John Stevens (at Casto)	"	Mch 4 <sup>or</sup> 5 1689
John Parker son of William & Mary	"	Apr 13 1689
Benjamin Lovejoy son of John & Mary, a soldier at Pemaquid		
Eleazar Straton a servant & kinsman of Dea John Frye died at ye Eastward at Fort Ann	"	Mch 15 1688-9
Robert Russell at ye great Island	"	May 27 1689
Hannah Stone wife of Hugh murdered by her husband	"	Apr 20 1689
William Ballard Sen.	"	July 10 1689
Margaret Russ wife of John	"	July 10 1689
Sarah Osgood wife of Christopher	"	July 8 1689
Elizabeth Blunt wife of William	"	July 11 1689
John Peters killed by the Indians	"	Aug 14 1689
Andrew Peters killed by the Indians	"	Aug 14 1689
Samuel Frye son of Samuel & Mary	"	Aug — 1689
Sarah Falkner dau of John & Sarah	"	Sep 1 1689
Elizabeth Nichols dau of Nicholas & Elizabeth	"	Sep 18 1689
Edward Phelps	"	Oct 3 1689
George Abbot	"	Mch 22 1688-9
Francis Dane son of Francis & Hannah	"	Dec 8 1689
Andrew Allen	"	Oct 24 1690
John Lovejoy	"	Nov 7 1690
Andrew Allen Jr.	"	9 <sup>th</sup> mo 26 1690
John Allen	"	Nov 26 1690
Francis Ingalls son of Henry & Mary	} of small pox.	Dec 9 1690
James Holt son of James & Hannah		Dec 13 1690
James Holt father of the above s <sup>d</sup> James		Dec 14 1690
Thomas Allen son of Andrew & Elizabeth		Dec 18 1690
Sarah Marks wife of Roger		Dec 22 1690
John Poor son of Daniel & Mary		Dec 24 1690
Mercy Allen wife of John [of small-pox]		Dec 25 1690
George Abbot son of William & Elizabeth		Nov 16 1690
Mehitable Poor dau of Daniel & Mehitable		Jan 14 1690
Stephen Osgood [of small-pox]		Jan 15 1690
Tabitha Ballard dau of Joseph & Elizabeth	"	Feb 24 1690-1
John Preston	} twins of Jno & Sarah	Mch 17 1690-1
Thomas Preston		Mch 18 1690-1
Ensign Stephen Johnson		Nov 31 [30?] 1690
Caleb Lovejoy son of William & Mary	"	Apr 26 1691
George Abbot son of W <sup>m</sup> & Elizabeth	"	Dec 30 1691
John Russ Sen.	"	Mch 4 1691-2
Elizabeth Ballard wife of Joseph	"	July 27 1692



Susannah Osgood dau of Thomas & Susannah	died	Dec 4 1692
Widow Ann Foster	"	Dec 3 1692
Ralph Farnum Sen.	"	Jan 8 1691-2
Deborah Ingalls dau of Samuel & Sarah	"	Dec 26 1692
Timothy Swan son of Robert & Elizabeth of Haverhill	"	Feb 1 1692-3
Rose Foster dau of Ephraim & Hannnah	"	Feb 25 1692-3
Richard Barker Sen.	"	Mch 18 1692-3
Timothy Osgood son of Timothy & Deborah	"	Apr 1 1693
Mary Parker wife of Stephen	"	Apr 12 1693
Capt John Osgood	"	Aug 21 1693
Timothy Frye son of James & Lydia	"	Aug 27 1693
Mrs Elizabeth Barnard wife of Mr Thomas	"	Oct 10 1693
John Frye	Nov 9 1693 ag 92 yr. 7 mo.	
John Marstone son of John & Mary	"	Jan 25 1693-4
Bathsheba Phelps dau of Edward & Ruth	"	Feb 24 1693-4
Elizabeth Perry servant to John Stone	"	Mch 29 1694
Grace Ballard widow of William	"	Apr 27 1694
Widow Elizabeth Stevens	May 1 1694 ag <sup>d</sup> about 81 yrs.	
Lydia Osgood dau of Christopher & Sarah	"	July 20 1694
Abigail Gutterson dau of John & Abigail	"	Dec 21 1694
Ephraim Barker son of Lt John & Mary	"	Feb 21 1694-5
Thomas Poor	"	Feb 7 1694-5
Thomas Abbot	"	May 1695
Mehitable Frye dau of Benjamin & Mary	"	Nov 30 1694
Widow Mary Parker	"	Oct 2 1695
Mary Frye dau of Benjamin & Mary	"	Jan 4 1695-6
Anne Farnum dau of John & Mary	"	Apr 20 1696
Stacy ye servant of Maj Dudley Bradstreet, a } mullatoo born in his house was drowned }	"	May 20 1696
Anna Frye dau of Benjamin & Mary	"	June 27 1696
John Hoyt of Almsbury was killed here by Indians	"	Aug 13 1696
William Peters " " " "	"	Aug 13 1696
Dea Joseph Frye	"	Sep 17 1696
Ens Samuel Martin	"	Nov 16 1696
The Rev <sup>d</sup> Mr Francis Dane Teacher of the church of Andover died ye 17 <sup>th</sup> Feb 1696-7 in the 82 <sup>nd</sup> year of his age, having been a officer in ye church of Andover 48 yrs.	}	Feb 17 1696-7
Hepzibah Eires dau of Nath <sup>l</sup> & Anna		" July 12 1697
Capt Pascoe Chubb killed by Indians	"	Feb 22 1697-8
Hannah Chubb wife of Capt Pascoe kill <sup>d</sup> by Indians	"	Feb 22 1697-8
Mr Simon Wade	"	Feb 22 1697-8
Nath <sup>l</sup> Brown	"	Feb 22 1697-8
Penelope Johnson	"	Feb 22 1697-8
Joseph Lovejoy son of Joseph & Sarah	"	Mch 2 1697-8
Richard Barker son of Richard & Hannah	"	Dec 22 1697-8
Widow Hannah Hold [Holt?]	"	Sep 30 1698
Henry Ingalls son of Henry & Mary a married man	"	Feb 8 1698-9
Jno Marstone son of John & Mary	"	May 13 1699
John Preston son of John & Sarah	"	June 17 1699
Mary Stevens wife of Dea Joseph	"	Sep 21 1699
Mary Marston wife of John Jr.	"	Apr 5 1700
Samuel Gutterson son of John & Abigail	"	June 19 1700

David Chandler son of Thomas & Mary	died	7 <sup>th</sup> 19 1699
Daniel Ingalls son of Samuel & Sarah	"	Sep 25 1700
Mary Johnson wife of Thomas	"	Nov 15 1700
John Marston son of Jacob & Elizabeth	"	Nov 20 1700

### EPITAPHS AT DORCHESTER.

[Copied from the North Burial-Ground, Dorchester, Ma., for the Antiquarian Journal, by Mr. W. B. TRASK.]

Y - EPITAPH OF WILLIAM - POLE - WHICH - HEE - HIMSELF  
 MADE - WHILE - HE WAS - YET - LIUING - IN - REMEMBRANCE OF  
 HIS - OWN DEATH & LEFT - IT - TO - BE - INGRAVEN - ON - HIS  
 TOMB Y - SO - BEING - DEAD - HE - MIGHT - WARN - POSTERI  
 OR - ARESEMBLANCE - OF - A - DEAD - MAN - BESPEAKING - Y  
 HO - PASSENGER - TIS WORTH - THY - PAINES - TOO - STAY  
 & - TAKE - ADEAD - MANS - LESSON - BY - Y - WAY  
 j - WAS - WHAT - NOW - THOU - ART - & - THOU - SHALT - BE  
 WHAT - j AM - NOW - WHAT - ODDS - TWIX - ME - & - THEE  
 NOW - GO - THY - WAY - BVT - STAY - TAKE - ON - WORD - MORE  
 THY STAF - FOR - OUGHT - THOU - KNOWEST - STANDS - NEXT - Y  
 DEATH - IS - Y - DORE - YEA - DOREOF - HEAVEN - OR - HELL  
 BE - WARND - BE - ARMED - BELIUE - REPENT - FARIEWELL.

[Underneath, at the head of the grave, is the following:]

HERE - LIETH - BURIED YE BODY - OF  
 M WILLIAM - POOLE - AGED - 81 - YEARS  
 WHO - DIED - Y - 25<sup>TH</sup> - OF - FEBRUARY - IN  
 Y - YERE 1674.

[At the foot may be seen, (somewhat illegible now,) what was probably intended for the coat of arms of the family. W. B. T.]

ABEL HIS OFFERING ACCEPTED IS  
 HIS BODY TO THE GRAVE HIS SOVLE TO BLIS  
 ON OCTOBERS TWENTYE AND NO MORE  
 IN TIE YEARE SIXTEEN HVNDRED 44.

SVMITE SVMITED TO HER HEAVENLY KING  
 BEING A FLOWER OF THAT ETERNAL SPRING  
 NEARE 3 YEARS OLD SHE DYED IN HEAVEN TO WAITE.  
 THE YEARE WAS SIXTEEN HVNDRED 48



[The names of the parents are unknown: probably broken off with the upper portion of the stone, which is of slate. W. B. T.]

HEARE · LYES · OVR CAPTAIN · AND · MAIOR · OF · SVFFOLK · WAS  
WITHALL *W*

A · GODLY · MAGISTRATE · VAS · HE AND · MAIOR · GENERALL  
TWO TROVPS OF HORS · WITH HIME · HERE · CAME · SVCH · WORTH · HIS ·  
LOVE · DID · CRAVE  
TEN COMPANYES · OF · FOOT · ALSO · MOVRNING MARCHT · TO HIS GRAVE  
LET · ALL · THAT · READ BE SVRE TO KEEP THE · FAITH · AS · HE · HATH  
DON  
WITH CHRIST HE LIVS NOW CROWND · HIS · NAME · WAS · HVMPRY  
ATHERTON

HE DYED THE 16 OF · SEPTEMBER 1661

[A drawn sword is placed over the top of the inscription on Major Atherton's tomb.]

HERE LYES INTERRED Y CORPSE OF  
M<sup>r</sup> J<sup>r</sup> OSIAH FLINT  
L<sup>r</sup> ATE PASTOR TO Y CHURCH IN  
DORCHESTER AGED 35 YEARS DEC  
SEPT<sup>r</sup> . Y 15 16 80

A MAN OF GOD HE WAS, SO GREAT, SO GOOD,  
HIS HIGHEST WORTH WAS HARDLY UNDERSTOOD  
SO MUCH OF GOD & CHRIST IN HIM DID DWELL.  
IN GRACE & HOLYNESS HE DID EXCELL.  
AN HONOR & AN ORNAMENT THEREBY  
BOTH TO Y CHURCH & Y MINISTRY.  
MOST ZEALOUS IN Y WORK OF REFORMATION  
TO SAVE THIS SELF DESTROYING GENERATION  
WITH COURAGE STROVE GAINST ALL THIS PEOPLES SIN  
HE SPENT HIS STRENGTH HIS LIFE HIS SOUL THEREIN  
CONSUMD WH<sup>t</sup> HOLY ZEAL<sup>f</sup> OR GOD FOR WHOME  
HE LIVD & DY.D A KIND OF MARTYRDOME  
IF MEN WIL NOT LAMENT THEIR HEARTS NOT BREAKE  
NO WONDER THIS LAMENTING STONE DOTH SPEAKE  
HIS TOMB STONE CRYs REPENT & SOULS TO SAVE

DOTH PRACH REPENTANCE FROM HIS VERY GRAVE  
GAINST SINNERS DOTH AS LASTING RECORD LYE  
THIS MONUMENT TO HIS BLED MEMORY.

PSAL. IIX6 PRO. 10. 7.

HERE LYES INTERRED Y<sup>e</sup> BODY  
OF M<sup>r</sup> JAMES HUMFREY, HERE-  
TOFOR<sup>e</sup> ONE OF Y<sup>e</sup> RULING  
ELDERS OF DORCHESTER \* WHO  
DEPARTED THIS LIFE Y<sup>e</sup> 12<sup>th</sup>.  
OF MAY 1686; IN Y<sup>e</sup>  
78<sup>th</sup> YEAR OF HIS AGE

I nclosed within this shrine is Precious Duft,  
A nd only waits for th' Rising of the Juft  
M oft Ufeyll while he Liv'd Adorn'd his Station,  
E VEN to old Age Serv'd his Generation:  
S ince his Deceafe tho't of with Veneration.  
H ow great a Blefsing this Ruling Elder he  
U nto this CHURCH & TOWN & PASTORS Three  
M ATHER he first did by him Help receiue  
F LINT he did next his Burthen much relieue:  
R enowned DANFORTH did he Afsift with skill:  
E fteemed High by all: Bear Fruit untill  
Y elding to Death his Glorious Seat did Fill.

1 7 3 1

# ABSTRACTS OF THE EARLIEST WILLS UPON RECORD IN THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, MS.

[Continued from p. 264, of this volume.]

[GEORGE] BARRELL.\*

31. (8) 1643, [in margin.]

In feare & reuerence of the greate & dreadfull name of the Almighty Creator of heauen & earth, & only wise orderer of all things therein at his good will & pleasure, vnto whom I desire to resigne my selfe & all that I haue vnto his greate praise & glory. And according to his good hand vpon mee by w<sup>ch</sup> I am more especially required; I do now by these presents set mine house in order in manner & forme following. My house and lands in Boston I giue to wife Anne during her life, then to sons

\* BARRELL, GEORGE, Boston, freem. 1643, d. 11 Sept., 1643, JOHN, Boston, mem. art. co. 1643, ensign of it 1656, d. 29 Aug., 1658. He had sons, JOHN, b. 1645: JOHN 2d, b. 1652; WILLIAM, b. 1654; JOHN 3d, b. 1656. Thomas, Ms., freem. 1645. William, Boston, d. 20 Aug., 1639.—*Farmer's Register*.



John & James. To sonne John Barrell, two thirds of primises; the other third part vnto younger son James Barrell; John to pay twenty shillings to Anne Gawod, & the like sune to Hannah Semon, my two grand-children, when they shall be 21 yeares old. To sonne John my new bed & bolster w<sup>th</sup> my new rugg; & vnto James the bed & bolster w<sup>ch</sup> I now lye vppon, & my greene rugge. To dau. Anne my other bed w<sup>th</sup> the greene couerlett, after the decease of my said wife. To John & James all my working tooles, belonging to my trade.\* All the rest of my goods debts & moveables whatsoever to wife Anne, whom I constitute sole executrix. This 28<sup>o</sup> day of the 3<sup>o</sup> month, 1642.

Witnesses James Everill

A hand & Seale.

Edward Alleyne

Testified by James Everill before me

Increase Nowell the 30<sup>th</sup> of the 8<sup>o</sup> 1643.

#### THOMAS WILSON.

31 (8) 1643, [in margin.]

In the name of God Amen I Thomas Wilson of Exeter being very sick, yet in my right witts. My loving wife & deare children I commend vn- to the grace of God & to the oversight & watchfull eye of my christian brethren of the church of Roxbury, Hampton & Exeter, or where it shall please God to call them. To wife my dwelling house & new frame w<sup>th</sup> the mill, & all lands & moveables thereunto belonging, during her widowhood: & the vse of all my cattle & moovable goods for the bringing vp of my children. If she marry again, then to haue her thirds, & to leaue them to my son Humfrey. To son Samuel & son Joshua, to my daughter Deborah & my dau. Liddey, either of them ten pounds at the age of 21, or day of marriage, out of the mill goods. To son Humphrey my right & interest in house & land w<sup>h</sup>. I bought of Mr. Needam. And if wife die before my four younger children come to age, or any of them, then son Humphrey to provide for their nurture & bringing vp out of his owne dowry. To sons Samuel & Joshua, 4000 pipe staues, to buy either of them a bullock.

A hand.

This 9<sup>o</sup> day of the 11<sup>o</sup> mo 1642.

Witnesses,

Edward Hilton,

John Smart,

John Legat,†

John Richardson.

deposed in court the 20<sup>th</sup>  
of the 7<sup>o</sup>, 1643.

Increase Nowell.

\* He appears to have been a mason.

† He was admitted an inhabitant of Hampton, N. H., 30: 8: 1640, but was of Exeter in 1646, and in Hampton again in 1649. At this last date he agrees "to teach & instruct all the children of or belonging to our towne, both male & female, (which are capiable of learning,) to write & read & cast accounts, (if it be desired,)—this yeare insuinge, as the weather shall be fitting for the youth to come together to one place; & also to teach & instruct them once in a week or more in some orthodox Chatechise provided for them by their parents or masters."—Toppan's *Hampton Genealogies*, MS. His wife's name was Ann, but whether he left any children is not known at present.

## WILLIAM FRY.\*

4. (10) 1643, [in margin.]

This may be to witnes & giue testimony, vnder the hands of those whom haue herevnto subscribed their names that W<sup>m</sup> ffry of Waymouth who dyed the 26<sup>o</sup> of october, 1642, being sicke & weake in body. To his wife after his decease his house & foure acres of land being his home lot, & after her decease to his two daughters, Elizabeth & Mary. To his two daus. 2 acres of mead & sixe acres of land lying by the mill, also to each of them a Goate. To *Thomas Harris, Thomas Rawlens & John Meggs* his three sisters youngest children, each of them a kid. The rest of estate to wife

Thomas Baily  
John Burge

deposed by the above named before the court  
the 9<sup>o</sup> of the 9<sup>o</sup> mo. 1643.

## SAMUEL HOLLY.†

5 (10) 43, [in margin.]

Because it is appointed for all men once to dye, & the dayes of men in this world are but like a shadowe y<sup>t</sup> soone departeth, Therefore, I Samuell Holly doe make this my last will. Effects to my loving wife, except Tenn acres of land to my soone according to a former writing, and the remaining part of the inclosed lott to goe to my soone & his heirs; to goe after y<sup>e</sup> decease of my wife, but she to haue y<sup>e</sup> vse & possession thereof, during her life. To my soone one blue stuffe Sutte of apparall, one hatt one pr of shoos; all other my lands & goods I giue to my wife, whom I doe make my sole Execut<sup>r</sup>. This 22<sup>th</sup> of October, 1643.

Witnesses John Jackson  
Edward Jackson

## WILLIAM BOWSTRED‡

8 (1<sup>o</sup>) 1643, [in margin.]

The last will & Testament of W<sup>m</sup> Bowstred, the 23 of Octob. in y<sup>e</sup> yeare of o<sup>r</sup> Lord 1642. To the children of my sister Elizabeth Newman all my estate; my sister to haue it till the children are 21. I put into the hand of Joseph wheeler whom I make overseer of my will, all my goods, to sell to put into cattle, & send them to my sister aforesaid. To Richard Beten one ould grey suite of cloths, one coat, 2 shifts, 2 paire of ould hose, one paire of bootes, one bible, one paire of stockings, one old hatt, in consideration of his paines & charges that he hath beene at.

William Bowstred

W<sup>m</sup> Hunt,  
Tho: Bagnley.

Sworne before the Court 8 (1) 1643

Stephen Winthrop, Recorder

\* He died at Weymouth, 26 October, 1642, according to *Farmer*, which is all we know of him. The inventory of his estate, as recorded, is £36-2s-11d. Appraisers, *Edward Batts, Walter Harris, and Thomas Bayly*. Dated [defaced] (10) 1643.

† From the inventory of his effects we learn that he died "in y<sup>e</sup> bounds of Cambridge." Amount, £15-13s-2d.

‡ Mr. Shattuck notices "William Bowstree d. Nov. 31, 1642." *Hist. Concord*, 264. The inventory of his estate is recorded, but there are no names of appraisers to it. Amount, £20-16s-4d.



9<sup>th</sup> (1<sup>st</sup>) 1642. [in margin.]

March 12<sup>th</sup> 1642. Whereas I Vennis Clarke of Dertford in the county of Kent, husbandman, having formerly heard of the death of Anna my wife, did thereupon betake my self to the companie of Olave Peddington of Dertford aforesaid, & by her had two children in the absence of the abovesaid Anna. And now finding the abovesaid Anna yet to be living, & notwithstanding my affection not inclining towards her, but rather towards the foresaid Olave w<sup>th</sup> whom I have last accompanied, I do therefore by these presents testify, that I do wholly refuse to live any longer w<sup>th</sup> the foresaid Anna in a conjugall Society; & further, I do by these presents freely acquit & discharge, (as farre as in mee lyeth,) the said Anna of all duty & conjugall bands, & leave her at liberty to be married to any other man, & doe freely give unto her all such goods as already shee hath, either in her owne or her mothers possession.

In witness whereof I have  
hereunto set my hand &  
seale in the presence of vs

The mark of Pennis Clark  
& his Seale.

John Wintthrop  
Richard Bohington  
Emman: Dunning  
Nehemiah Bourne

Comments. — The date of the approval of the last will on p. 186 should be 8 (1) 1642, instead of 8 (3) 1642.

[To be continued.]

#### LOWER BIDDEFORD BURYING-GROUND.

Here lies the body of Mrs. Mary Hill, the loving wife of Jeremiah Hill Esq. who died the 19<sup>th</sup> 1767 in the 39<sup>th</sup> year of her age.

Here lyes y<sup>e</sup> body of Mrs. Mary Hill wife to Mr. Benjamin Hill Jun<sup>r</sup>. aged 25 years, died Jan<sup>y</sup> ye 17. 1733.

the	buried
Mr.	White
died in	25 year of his

Here lies the body of Mr Thomas Gillpatrick who departed this life Oct. 24. 1726 in th 88<sup>th</sup> year of his age.

Here lies the body of Mrs. Ann Hill wife to Benjamin Hill, died Feb. 29, 1759 in the 41 year of her age.

Here lies the body of Capt. John Davis aged 64 years & 8 days. died May 12. 1752.

In memory of Mary the loving consort of Capt. Phillip Goldthwait who died Sep. 27. AD. 1760 aged 24 years.

Mrs. Rebekah Thomson.

Here lies the body of Mrs. Abigail, consort of Hon. Rishworth Jordan died Oct. 25. 1794 æt. 74.

Here lies the body of Hon. Rishworth Jordan son of Capt. S. Jordan, died April 18. 1808. æ. 89.

Here lies the body of Captain Samuel Jordan dec'd Dec. 20. 1748 Æt. 58.

Here lies the body of Mrs. Jane, wife of Mr. William Shannon & dau<sup>r</sup>. of Hon. Rishworth Jordan — died April 20. 1822 Æt 67.

## WOBURN BURYING-GROUND.

(Continued from p. 270.)

AGED

Converse	Major James Esq'.	July	8	1706	61
Johnson	Esther wf of William	Dec	17	1706	48y
Convers	Pashence d of Major James & Hannah	July	23 <sup>d</sup>	1707	21y
Russel	Jonathan	June	20	1708	32y 10m
Fowle	Hannah d of John & Elisabeth	Oct	3	1710	1m 10d
Reed	Abigail w of George	Sept	7	1719	58-9-17
Johnson	Sarah w of William Jr	Oct	14	1710	29y
Fyfield	Cap <sup>t</sup> Abraham	Sept	11	1711	57y
Richardson	Samuel	Apr	29	1712	66
Payn	Daniel	Aug	21	1712	54
Walker	Abigail d of Samuel & Judeth	Mar	1	1712-13	20y 4
Cooper	Anna	Mar	7	1712-13	46
Pierce	Benjamin	Nov	27	1713	24y 3m
Fowle	Ruth d of Cap <sup>t</sup> James & Mary	Mar 3	1712-13	11y & about	11m
Convers	Sarah	Nov	10	1713	25
Green	Hannah w of Samuel	Aug	14	1713	23-3m
Gardner	Henry	Feb	20	1713	57y
Burbeen	John	Jan 8	1713-14	about	86
Wood	Joseph s of Josiah & Abigail	Dec	30	1713	57y
Blogget	Elisabeth wife of Caleb	May	24	1713	about 22
Snow	Racheal w of Daniel	Dec	10	1715	36
Fowle	Jonathan s of John & Elisabeth	Nov	21	1714	2-2-19
Sims	Mary d of William & Ruth	Aug	27	1714	3 mos
Wright	John	Apr	30	1714	83y
Fowle	Cap <sup>t</sup> James	Mar 19	1713-14	47y 14d	
Tyng	Sarah w of Col. Johnathan Esq	Feb	8	1713-14	69y
Convers	Lieu <sup>t</sup> James	May	10	1715	95y
Cleveland	Aaron	Sept	14	1716	62
Wright	Ruth w of Josiah & formerly w of John Center	Feb	18	1716	60
Johnson	Martha w of Josiah (formerly Martha Whitman) of Medford	Aug	23	1716	30
Convers	Capt Josiah	July	15	1717	38
Winn	Incese	July	1	1717	28, 4
Richardson	Sarah w of Samuel	Oct	14	1717	62
"	Rebeckah d of Thomas & Rebeckah	Feb	13	1717-18	1y 7m
"	Stephen	Mar	20	1717	about 67
Lock	Thomas	Nov	29	1717	29
Snow	Daniel	July	7	1717	44
Thompson	Richard	Jan	6	1718	30-9-16
Lock	Elisabeth w of John	Feb	23	1719-20	60
Vinton	Abigail w of Lieut. John	May	20	1720	36-5-6
Richardson	Abigail w of Stephen	Sept	17	1720	60
Buck	Abigail w of Samuel	Dec	24	1720	30
Wyman	John s of Jacob & Elisabeth	July	9	1721	21
Waters	Mary w of Samuel	Dec	10	1721	68
Richardson	Capt James	Mar	24	1721-2	46
Richardson	Isiah s of Thomas & Rebeckah	Feb	16	1722-3	4-4-20
Bruce	Rose w of John	Sept	21	1723	53



## FIRST SETTLERS OF BARNSTABLE.

[Communicated by MR. DAVID HAMBLIN. — Continued from p. 316.]

JOHN BACON m. Mary Howes, 17 June, 1686; children, Hannah, b. 7 June, 1687; Desire, 15 March, 1688-9; Nathaniel, 16 Jan., 1691-2; Patience, 15 June, 1694; John, 24 March, 1697; Isaac, 29 March, 1699; Solomon, 3 April, 1701; Judes, 9 Dec., 1703.

SAMUEL BACON m. Martha Foxwel, 9 May, 1669; children, Samuel, b. 9 March, 1669-70; Martha, Jan., 1671.

JEREMIAH BACON m. Elizabeth Howes, 10 Dec., 1686; children, Sarah, b. 16 Oct., 1687; Anna, 16 Nov., 1688; Mercy, 30 Jan., 1689; Samuel, 15 April, 1692; Jeremiah, 2 Oct., 1694; Joseph, 15 June, 1695; Ebenezer, 11 March, 1698; Nathaniel, 11 Sept., 1700; Job, 23 March, 1703; Elizabeth, 6 Aug., 1705.

NATHANIEL BACON m. Ruth Dogget, 11 Nov., 1696; children, Thomas, b. 30 Sept., 1697; David, 11 Dec., 1700; Jonathan, 11 March, 1703; Hannah, 15 Jan., 1704-5; Sarah, 6 Jan., 1707-8.

SAMUEL BACON m. widow Sarah Allyn, 26 Jan., 1708; children, Ebenezer, b. 4 Dec., 1708; Mercy, 22 May, 1710; Edward, 23 Jan., 1714-15.

NATHANIEL BACON, JR. m. Patience Parker; children, Benjamin, b. 12 Jan., 1711; Jabez, 3 April, 1714; Daniel, 17 March, 1717; m. 2nd wife Anna Annable, 19 Aug., 1720; John, 21 May, 1722; Mercy, 23 March, 1724.

SAMUEL BACON m. Mary Huckins, 30 March, 1704; child, Ebenezer, b. 15 March, 1705, d. 17 July, 1706.

JOSEPH BLISH m. Hannah *Hull*, (think it should be Hall) 15 Sept., 1674, d. 14 June, 1730, aged 83 years. Hannah d. 15 Nov., 1732. Children, Joseph, b. 13 Sept., 1675; John, 17 Feb., 1676; Anna, Feb., 1678; Abraham, 27 Feb., 1680; Reuben, 14 Aug., 1683; Sarah, Aug., 1685, d. 3 Jan., 1686; Sarah, Sept., 1685, d. 1705; Thankful, Sept., 1687; John, 1 Jan., 1691, d. 14 Oct., 1711; Trustram, April, 1694; Mary, April, 1696; Benji, April, 1699.

REUBEN BLISH m. Elizabeth Bodfish, 25 Jan., 1717; children, John, b. 9 Sept., 1717; Silas, 8 April, 1719; Reuben, 6 Feb., 1721; Elizabeth, 10 Feb., 1722-3; Hannah, May, 1725; Thankful, 30 May, 1727.

JOSEPH BLISH m. Hannah Child, 30 July, 1702.

JOHN BURSLEY m. Mary Crocker, 11 Feb., 1702-3; children, Experience, b. 30 Nov. 1706; a daughter, 1710, d. 1710; a son, 12 April, 1711, d. 1711.

JABEZ BURSLEY m. — — —; children, Benjamin, b. 21 July, 1706; John, 1 Sept., 1708; Elizabeth, 1 Feb., 1710-11; Abigail, 25 Feb., 1713-14; Hannah, Nov., 1715; Joanna, June, 1719; Mary, Aug., 1723; Barnabas, 16 Jan., 1724-5.

THOMAS BLOSSOM m. Fear Robinson; children, Peter, b. 28 Aug., 1698; John, 17 April, 1699; Sarah, 16 Dec., 1703, d. probably, young; Elizabeth, Oct., 1705; Sarah, 30 July, 1709.

JOSEPH BLOSSOM m. Mary Pinchon, 17 June, 1696; children, Joseph, b. 14 March, 1703-4; a child, 1696-7, d. March, 1696-7; a son, May, 1702, d. May, 1702; a son, May, 1705, d. June, 1705. Mrs. Mary, wife, d. 6 April, 1706. By 2nd wife, Mary, 11 Dec., 1709; Thankful, 25 March, 1711.

JABEZ BLOSSOM m. Mary Goodspeed, 9 Sept., 1710; child, Sylvanus, b. 20 Jan., 1712.

JOSEPH BODFISH, JR. m. Thankful Blish, 11 Oct., 1712; children, Elizabeth, b. 6 Sept., 1713; Hannah, 18 July, 1716; Mary, 17 June, 1719; Joseph, 8 March, 1722; Thankful, June, 1724.

JOSEPH BODFISH m. ———; child, Sarah, b. 20 Feb., no date.

BENJAMIN BODFISH m. Lydia Crocker, 10 Nov., 1709; children, Sylvanus, b. 2 Sept., 1710; Hannah, 12 Feb., 1712; Thankful, 19 Feb., 1714; Solomon, 20 March, 1716; Joseph, 16 April, 1718; Benjamin, 18 March, 1720; Jonathan, 10 Aug., 1727.

NATHANIEL BAKER m. Mercy ———; children, Benney, b. 15 Aug., 1705, d. 5 June, 1706; Mercy, 4 Feb., 1706; Sarah, 4 Oct., 1708, d. 19 Nov., 1708; Nathaniel, 15 Dec., 1709; Nicholas, 6 Nov., 1711; Sarah, 2 Nov., 1713; Thankful, 28 March, 1715; Benney, 28 Sept., 1716, d. 29 Dec., 1747; Elizabeth, 9 March, 1718. Mrs. Mercy, wife, d. 9 March, 1718.

MRS. GRACE BAKER d. 22 Jan., 1696-7.

JAMES COBB m. Sarah Lewes, 26 Dec., 1663; children, Mary, b. 26 Nov., 1664; Sarah, 26 Jan., 1666; Patience, 12 Jan., 1668; Hannah, 28 March, 1671; James, 8 July, 1673; Gershom, Aug., 1675; John, 20 Dec., 1677; Elizabeth, 6 Oct., 1680; Martha, 6 Feb., 1682; Mercy, 9 April, 1685; Thankful, 10 June, 1687.

SAMUEL COB\* m. Elizabeth ———, 20 Dec., 1680; children, Sarah, b. 20 Aug., 1681; Thomas, 1 June, 1683; Elizabeth, Nov., 1685; Henry, 17 Feb., 1687; Samuel and Mehitable, gemini, 10 Sept., 1691; Experience, 8 June, 1692; Jonathan, 25 Dec., 1694; Eleazer, 14 Jan., 1696; Lydia, 8 Dec., 1699.

HENRY COB m. Lois Hallet, 10 April, 1690; children, Gideon, b. 11 April, 1691; Eunice, 18 Sept., 1693; Lois, 2 March, 1696.

JAMES COB m. Elizabeth Hallet, 18 Sept., 1695; children, James, b. 13 Sept., 1698; Sylvanus, 25 Nov., 1700; Elisha, 24 Dec., 1702; Jesse, 15 April, 1705; Seth, 15 April, 1707; Ebenezer, 7 March, 1709, d. Sept., 1710; Jude, 24 June, 1711; Nathan, 15 June, 1713; Stephen, 27 Jan., 1716; Elizabeth, 18 April, 1718.

GERSHOM COB m. Hannah Davis, 24 Feb., 1702; children, John, b. 22 May, 1704, d. April, 1706; Sarah, 27 Oct., 1705; Gershom, 15 Nov., 1707; John, 17 Nov., 1709; Hannah, 29 Aug., 1711; Thankful, 10 July, 1714; Anne, 8 Dec., 1716, d. 4 Nov., 1720, and Josiah, gemini, 8 Dec., 1716; Edward, 2 Nov., 1718; Mary, 14 June, 1721.

JONATHAN COB m. Hope Huckins, 1 March, 1682-3; children, Samuel, b. 23 Feb., 1683; Jonathan, 26 April, 1686; Ebenezer, 10 April, 1688; Joseph, 24 Aug., 1690; Lydia, 17 Jan., 1692.

JOHN CROCKER m. Mary Bodfish, ———, 1659; children, Elizabeth, b. 7 Oct., 1660; Jonathan, 15 July, 1662. Wife Mary d. Dec., 1662; m. 2nd, wife Mary Bursley, 25 April, 1663; John, 17 Feb., 1663; Hannah, 10 Oct., 1665; Joseph, 1 March, 1667-8; Benjamin; Nathaniel; Experience; Jabeze; Mary; Abigail; Bathshua. John Crocker, Sen., d. May, 1711, æ. 74.

JONATHAN, son of John Crocker, m. Hannah Howland, 20 May, 1686; children, Lydia, b. 26 Sept., 1686; Hannah, 26 March, 1688; Thankful, 6 March, 1690; Isaac, 4 April, 1692; Reliance, 28 June, 1694; Jonathan, 28 Aug., 1696; James, 3 Sept., 1699; Ephraim, April, 1702, d. 1 May, 1704.

\* This name is spelt Cob and Cobb.



JOSEPH, son of John Crocker, m. Anne Howland, 18 Sept., 1691; children, Deborah, b. 31 Dec., 1691; Prudence, 26 July, 1692; Benjamin, 5 April, 1696.

JOHN, son of John Crocker, m. Mary Bacon, 5 Nov., 1702; children, Sarah, b. 4 Jan., 1703-4; Moses, 5 April, 1705; Mary, July, 1707; John, Sept., 1709; Elizabeth, March, 1710-11. Mary, wife of John Crocker, d. March, 1710.

THOMAS, son of Job Crocker, m. Elizabeth Lathrop, (widow) 23 Dec., 1701; children, Walley, b. 30 July, 1703, d. 2 Oct., 1703; Thomas, 26 Aug., 1704; Walley, 26 June, 1706.

DEA. JOB, son of William Crocker, m. Mary Walley, Nov., 1668, and d. March, 1718-19, æ. 75. Children, a son, b. 18 Oct., 1669, probably d. in infancy; Samuel, 15 May, 1671; Thomas, 19 Jan., 1674; m. 2nd, wife Hannah Taylor, 19 July, 1680, d. 14 May, 1743, æ. 85. Mary, 29 June, 1681; John, 24 Feb., 1683; Hannah, 2 Feb., 1685; Elizabeth, 15 May, 1688; Sarah, 19 Jan., 1690; Job, 4 April, 1694, d. 21 May, 1731; David, 5 Sept., 1697; Thankful, 16 June, 1700.

SAMUEL, son of Job Crocker, m. Sarah Parker, 10 Dec., 1696; children, Samuel, b. 12 Dec., 1697; Cornelius, 24 Oct., 1698, probably died young; Mary, 8 April, 1700; Patience, 18 April, 1701; Elizabeth, Feb., 1702-3; Cornelius, 23 March, 1704; Rowland, 18 June, 1705; Gershom, Dec., 1706; Ebenezer, 5 June, 1710; Benjamin, July, 1711; Sarah; Rebecca; Rachel; David; by 2nd wife, Tabitha.

JOHN, son of Job Crocker, m. Hannah —, 11 Nov., 1704; children, Abigail, b. 5 Oct., 1705; Zaccheus, 1 Aug., 1707; John, 27 July, 1710, d. 30 May, 1711; Ebenezer, 1 Nov., 1713; Jabeze, 16 June, 1720, d. 10 Dec., 1720. Hannah, wife, d. 10 Oct., 1720; m. 2nd, Mary Hinckley, 22 June, 1721; John, 1 April, 1722; Job, 29 March, 1724; Daniel, 1 March, 1725-6; Timothy, 23 Aug., 1728; Jonathan, 22 Nov., 1731.

DAVID, son of Job Crocker, m. Abigail Loring, 12 Nov., 1724.

EBENEZER, son of Josiah Crocker, m. Hannah Hall, 22 Nov., 1715.

JOSIAH, son of William Crocker, m. Milatiah Hinckley, 22 Oct., 1668; children, a son, b. 20 Aug., 1699 [probably 1669,] d. Sept., 1699; Thomas, 28 May, 1671; Mercy, 12 Feb., 1674; Mary, 14 Sept., 1677; Alice, 25 Dec., 1679; Melatiah, 20 Nov., 1681; Josiah, 8 Feb., 1684; Ebenezer, 30 May, 1687; Seth, 23 Sept., 1689; Benjamin, 26 Sept., 1692. Josiah Crocker, Sen., d. 2 Feb., 1698; widow Milatiah d. 2 Feb., 1714.

THOMAS, son of Josiah Crocker, m. —, 25 March, 1696; children, Tabitha, b. 20 Dec., 1698; Josiah, 21 April, 1701; a son, d. June, 1706; Seth, 13 June, 1708; Hannah, 8 May, 1711; Thankful; Joseph.

JOSEPH, son of William Crocker, m. Temperance Bursley, Dec., 1677; children, William, 25 Aug., 1679; Timothy, 30 April, 1681; Noah, 8 Dec., 1683; Joanna, 18 July, 1687; Martha, 22 Feb., 1689; Temperance, 26 Aug., 1694; Rember, [?] 26 Aug., 1699.

WILLIAM, son of Joseph Crocker, m. Mary, dau. of Joseph Crocker, Nov., 1705; children, Mercy, b. 22 Sept., 1706; a son 20 June, 1708, d. 4 July, 1708; a daughter, 3 Aug., 1709, d. 3 Aug., 1709; William, 9 Sept., 1710; Alice, Sept., 1712; Mary, 12 Aug., 1714; Joseph, Dec., 1718; Benjamin, March, 1720.

TIMOTHY, son of Joseph Crocker, m. Melatiah Crocker, 27 Oct., 1709; children, Jerusha, b. 12 Dec., 1711; Melatiah, 19 March, 1714; Bathsheba, 7 April, 1717; Abigail, 2 April, 1721; Martha, 21 Dec., 1724.

(To be continued.)

EPITAPHS FROM COPSE HILL BURYING-GROUND,  
BOSTON.

Here lies Buried y<sup>e</sup> Body — Mrs. Lois Hartt, the wife of Capt. — RALPH HARTT. — aged 46 years — deceased Nov. y<sup>e</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 1751.

Here lyes y<sup>e</sup> body — of Mrs MARY HARTT. — Wife to Mr Ralph Hartt aged 34 — years & 2 mo. — dec<sup>d</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 2<sup>d</sup>. 1733.

Here lyes buried — the body of — Capt. RALPH HARTT, — who departed this life — the 14<sup>th</sup> of March 1776 — aged 77 years.

In Memory of — Mr. Joshua | In Memory of — Mrs. Mary Bowles — died Aug<sup>t</sup> 31. 1774 — æ. | Bowles — wife of Joshua Bowles, — 72. | who died Jan<sup>y</sup> 16. 1780 — Aet. 52.

“Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.”

Here lyes ye Body of — Joshua Bowles, Jun<sup>r</sup> — son of Mr. Joshua & — Mrs. Mary Bowles. — who departed this Life — June y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> 1772 — in y<sup>e</sup> 18 year of his life.

Here lyeth buried y<sup>e</sup> body of Hannah Harris aged 11 years & 5 mo. dec<sup>d</sup> Jan. y<sup>e</sup> 31. 1688:

Hezekiah Hares aged 1 year & 11 mo. died 31 January 1680. John Hares aged 9 months 23<sup>d</sup> of August 1674. the 2 children of William & Hannah Hares.

Here lies buried the body of Mr. Thomas Goodwill aged 62 years who died Dec<sup>r</sup> 21, 1749.

Here lies the body of Mrs. Mary wife to Mr. Nathaniel Holmes aged 34 years, died July 16. 1744.

Here lyes buried y<sup>e</sup> body of Mrs. Dorcas wife to Mr. Elijah Dubelde who died March 3. 1739. in her 39 year.

Here lyes y<sup>e</sup> body of Elizabeth wife to John King aged about 38 years. d Nov. 29. 1715.

Here lies y<sup>e</sup> body of Capt. John Hobby aged about 50 years d. Sept. 7. 1711.

Here lyes the body of Hannah wife to John Hobby aged about 27 years died June 26. 1690.

Here lyes buried the wife of Matthew Barnard aged 54 years dec<sup>d</sup> 9 May 1679 — also his mother Alice Barnard d. 1663. and Mary Barnard his last child died 1663.

Elizabeth late wife to George Robinson aged about 40 years d. 7 July 1697.

Here lyeth interred y<sup>e</sup> body of Thomas Kemble aged 67 yeares & 14 dayes died Jan. 29. 1688<sup>8</sup>.

Here lyeth interred y<sup>e</sup> body of Major Anthony Haywood aged about 50 years died 16 Oct. 1689.

Here lyes the body of Mr. John Vaughan of Braunton in Deavon. Mariner died 12 July 1746 æ 28 years.

Here lyeth buried y<sup>e</sup> body of Samuel Saxton aged about 39 years. d. July 21. 1693.

Here lyes the body of Susanna Sweet wife to John Sweet aged 44 years d. July 16, 1666.

Here lyes y<sup>e</sup> body of John Sweet aged 82 years died April 25. 1685.

Here &c. of Mrs. Mary Ela died March 6. 1737 — 8 in her 55 year.

Here &c. Mrs. Mary wife to Mr. Edward Sumers aged 72 years d. Nov. 18. 1724.



Michael Powell desesed 28 Dec. 1762 aged 67 years.

Here &c. John Goodwin aged 65 years d. June 21. 1712.

Sarah y<sup>e</sup> daughter of John & Experience Roberts aged 4 years 11 mos. d. Dec. 9. 1690.

Johana Phillippes the wife of John Phillippes aged 80 years. d 24 Oct 1675.

Lydia Brown wife to William Brown aged about 46 years. dec'd July y<sup>e</sup> 30. 1680.

Here lyes buried the body of Mrs. Susannah Ransford. obit Nov. y<sup>e</sup> 19<sup>th</sup>. 1730 *Ætatis* 62.

Here lyes the body of Mr. Phillip Merritt. dec'd March y<sup>e</sup> 29. 1741 in y<sup>e</sup> 70 year of his age.

Here lyes the body of Mrs. Mary Merritt wife to Mr. Phillip Merritt. died Sep. 20. 1735 in y<sup>e</sup> 60<sup>th</sup> year of her age.

Abigail Goffe, dau<sup>r</sup>. to Samuel & Sarah Goffe aged 15 months dec'd Aug. 23. 1727.

Here lyes the body of Sarah Steevens wife to Thomas Stevens aged about 59 years. dec'd Nov. 30, 1725.

Martha Amee, dau<sup>r</sup> to John and Desire Amee aged 21 years died Sep. 1704.

Here lyes the body of John White aged about 5 years. dec'd y<sup>e</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> of Aug<sup>t</sup>. 1690.

In memoriall of Dorothy Upshall aged 73 yeares dec'd the 18 Sept. 1675.

Here lyes buried Elizabeth Prout y<sup>e</sup> wife of Timothy Prout dec'd January y<sup>e</sup> 19. 169<sup>4</sup> in y<sup>e</sup> 57 year of her age.

Here lyeth y<sup>e</sup> body of Susanna Farnum aged 12 years died Sept. 23, 1700.

Here lyeth buried y<sup>e</sup> body of Lydia Garrish y<sup>e</sup> wife of John Garrish aged about 27 years dec'd January y<sup>e</sup> 8, 169<sup>4</sup>.

Here lyes buried y<sup>e</sup> body of Mary Shorttriggs wife to William Shorttriggs aged 32 years died October y<sup>e</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> 1703.

#### SACO BURYING-GROUND.

In Memory of Mr. Samuel Abbott, A. M. ob<sup>t</sup>. May 8. 1792 Aged 32 years.

My flesh shall slumber in the ground  
Till the last trumpet's joyful sound  
Then burst the chains with sweet surprise  
And in my saviour's image rise.

Here lies buried the body of Lieut. Samuel Scamons who died March y<sup>e</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> 1750 in the 45. year of his age.

Here lies y<sup>e</sup> body of Hannah Jordan dau<sup>r</sup> of Mr. Tristram & Mrs. Hannah Jordan aged 3 years 1 M<sup>o</sup> & 4 D<sup>s</sup>. died Jany. 7. 1756.

Here lies the body of Mrs. Jane Gray. wife of Mr. Robert Gray — who died October 10. 1759 aged 69 years.

Inscribed to the Memory of Col. James Scamman who died 11 Oct. 1804 in the 64<sup>th</sup> year of his age.

## CAPTURE OF A PIRATE VESSEL.

1689.

Wee whose Names are hereto Subscribed being of the Company late belonging to the Sloop Mary Cap<sup>m</sup> Samuel Pease Comander set forth at Boston within the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay with Comission from the Govern<sup>r</sup> and Councill of the s<sup>d</sup> Colony bearing date the 30<sup>th</sup> day of September last past before the date of these pn<sup>ts</sup>, to surprise, and (in case of their makeing resistance) by force of Armes to take Thomas Hawkin and Thomas Ponnd who with a number of armed men joyned with them had piratically seized severall Vessells belonging to their Maj<sup>ties</sup> Subjects of this Colony and other parts of the Country, &c. In prosecution of which s<sup>d</sup> designe, setting Sayle from Boston upon ffriday the fourth of Octob<sup>r</sup> 1689. being off of Woods's Hole, wee were informed there was a Pirate at Tarpolin Cove, and soon after we espyed a Sloop on head of us which we supposed to be the Sloop wherein s<sup>d</sup> Ponnd and his Company were, we made what Sayle wee could, and soon came neer up with her, Spread our King's Jack and fired a shot athrawt her fore foot, upon which a red flagg was put out on the head of the s<sup>d</sup> Sloops Mast, our Cap<sup>m</sup> ordered another shot to be fired athrawt her fore foot, but they not Striking we came vp with them, our Cap<sup>m</sup> Comanded us to fire at them which we accordingly did and called to them to strike to the King of England. Ponnd standing on the Quarter deck with his naked Sword flourishing in his hand said come on board you doggs and I will strike you presently, or words to that purpose, his men standing by him upon the deck with guns in their hands, and he taking up his Gun they discharged a Volley at us, and we at them again, and so continued firing one at the other for some space of time, In which engagement our Cap<sup>m</sup> Samuel Pease was wounded in the Arme, in the side and in the thigh; but at length bringing them under our power, Wee made Sayle towards Roade Island, and on Saturday the fifth of s<sup>d</sup> Octob<sup>r</sup> got our wounded men on shore there and procured Surgeons to dress them; our said Captaine lost much blood by his wounds and was brought very low, but on friday after being the eleventh day of the same October, being brought on board the Vessell intending to come away to Boston was taken with bleeding afresh, so that we were forced to carry him on Shore again to Road Island, and was followed with bleeding at his wounds, and fell into fits, but remained alive vntill Saturday Morning the twelfth of Octb<sup>r</sup> afores<sup>d</sup> when he departed this life.

John Sicklerdam

The Prison<sup>r</sup> now at the Barr was one of the s<sup>d</sup> Sloops Company with whom we were engaged as afores<sup>d</sup> by which Company our s<sup>d</sup> Cap<sup>m</sup> Samuel Pease was shott and wounded, of which wounds he languished and dyed as afores<sup>d</sup>. Wee further add that the s<sup>d</sup> flagg was put out at the head of s<sup>d</sup> Sloops Mast before we fired at them.

Boston 14<sup>o</sup> January, 1689 [1690 N. S.] Sworn in Court of AssistantsAttest<sup>d</sup> Isaac Addington Sec<sup>ry</sup>.

Bn Gallop

Colburn Turell

Abraham addams

Daniel <sup>his</sup>X Langly

mark

Boston 15<sup>o</sup> January. 1689.

Wee farther add vpon our oaths that Samuel Watts the prisoner now at y<sup>e</sup> Barr was one of the Company w<sup>th</sup> Thomas Ponnd on board y<sup>e</sup> afores<sup>d</sup>



Sloop by w<sup>th</sup> said Sloop's Company our Cap<sup>m</sup> Samuel Pease was shot and wounded of which wounds he languished and dyed as afores<sup>d</sup>.

Signed

Daniel D Langley

Benj<sup>n</sup> Gallup

Colburn Turrell

Abraham Addington

Sworn in Court of Assistants

Samuel Watts being then at y<sup>e</sup>

Barr

Attest Isa<sup>c</sup> Addington Sec<sup>y</sup>

## GENEALOGY OF HON. CHESTER ASHLEY,

LATE U. S. SENATOR FROM ARKANSAS.

(For the New England Historical and Genealogical Register.)

So much interest has been excited by the different statements in the newspapers respecting the birth-place of Senator Ashley, that I was induced to investigate the subject. I send you the result of my inquiries, presuming you will think the facts worth preserving.

Yours respectfully,

R. DAVIS.

Westfield, May, 1848.

- I. ROBERT ASHLEY, the only male bearing the name of Ashley that came from the mother country, settled in Springfield, in 1639. The children of Robert A. and Mary his wife, were, David, b. June 8, 1642; Mary, April, 1644; Jonathan, Feb., 1646; Sarah, Aug., 1648; and Joseph, July, 1652.
- II. DAVID, son of Robert and Hannah Glover of New Haven, Ct., in 1663, and settled in Springfield. They had Samuel, b. Oct., 1664; David, March, 1667; John, June, 1669; Joseph, July, 1671. This family then removed to Westfield, where were born Mary and Hannah, (gemini) Dec., 1675; Jonathan, June, 1678; Abigail, April, 1681, m. Nathaniel Levis; Mary, March, 1683, m. Benjamin Stebbins; Rebecca, May, 1685, m. Samuel Devey.
- III. SAMUEL, son of David, son of Robert, m. Sarah Kellog of Hadley, 1686, and lived and died in Westfield. They had Mary, b. 1687; Samuel, Jr., 1688; Daniel, 1691; Sarah, 1693; Rachel, 1695; Jacob, 1697; Johannah, 1699; Aaron, 1702; Ezekiel, —; Abigail, 1708; and Joseph, 1709.
- IV. JOSEPH, son of Samuel, son of David, &c., graduated at Yale College 1730, settled in the ministry at Winchester, N. H., 1736, and remained there till that settlement was broken up by the Indians. He was installed pastor of the church in Sunderland, Mass., in 1747, where he died in 1797, aged 88. He m. Anna Dewey of Westfield, in 1736, and they had Joseph, Jr., who died in New York during the Revolution, a tory; Stephen; Anna, who m. Jonathan Russel; Sarah, who m. Jonathan Dickinson; Gideon, who m. Mary Russel and lived and died in Sunderland. They had seven daughters and no sons.
- V. STEPHEN, son of Hon. Joseph, son of Samuel, &c., m. Elizabeth Billings, and lived in that part of Sunderland that now belongs to Leverett, where he died in 1815. They had William, b. May, 1763; Stephen, Jan., 1766, d. young; Lucretia, Sept., 1767, m. Major Hubbard, and is now living in Leverett; Stephen, June, 1770, who removed west with a young family many years ago. Wm. H. Ashley, a member of Congress from Missouri, 1831-33,

is probably his son. Anna, Oct., 1772; Clarissa, May, 1775; Salome, Oct., 1777; and Joseph, March, 1780, who still lives in Leverett.

- VI. WILLIAM, son of Stephen, son of Rev. Joseph, &c., m. Nancy Pomeroy of Northampton, and lived in Preacott, in Amherst, and in Hudson, N. Y., to which place he removed before 1810, and died there in 1847. They had William, Jr., who was lost in a storm on the Hudson; Chester, the senator, who was born in Amherst, June 1, 1790, and Elisha Pomeroy. By a second wife Mr. A. had Lauretta and Pliny.
- VII. CHESTER, son of William, son of Stephen, &c., graduated at Williams College 1813, studied law with Elisha Williams, Esq., of Hudson, and before 1820 settled in Little Rock, Arkansas, and was senator in Congress from that State, and died at Washington, April, 1848, aged 57. He has left a wife and several children, at Little Rock.

#### DESCENDANTS OF REV. EDWARD TAYLOR OF WEST-FIELD, MASS.

(Communicated by the REV. EMERSON DAVIS, for the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*.)

Edward Taylor was born at Sketelby, Leicestershire, England, 1642, was designed for the ministry and received his education in part in that country, but the ejection of two thousand ministers from their pulpits in 1662, for nonconformity, so darkened his prospects for usefulness there, that he determined to come to America. He arrived here in 1668, and entered the University at Cambridge, where he graduated in 1671. He came to West-field in October of that year, and after preaching two years concluded to settle, but Philip's war came on, and the people were so much disturbed that he was not ordained till Aug. 27, 1679. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Fitch, daughter of Hon. James Fitch of Norwich, Ct., Sept. 5, 1674. She died in 1689. He died June 29th, 1729, aged 87. His children were, Samuel, b. 1675, m. Margaret Mosely; Elizabeth, b. 1676, d. young; James, b. 1678; Abigail, b. 1681, d. young; Barshuah, b. 1683; Elizabeth, b. 1684, d. young; Mary, b. 1686, d. young; Hezekiah, b. 1687, d. young. In 1692, Mr. Taylor married for his second wife, Ruth Wyllys of Hartford, daughter of Hon. Samuel Wyllys. She died in January, 1730. His children by this wife were, Ruth, b. 1693, m. Mr. Benjamin Church, 1713; Naomi, b. 1695, m. Rev. Ebenezer Devotion of Suffield, Ct., 1720; Anna, b. 1696, m. Rev. Benjamin Lord of Norwich, Ct., 1720; Mehitabel, b. 1699; Keziah, b. 1702, m. Rev. Isaac Stiles of New Haven, and was mother of President Stiles; Eldad, b. 1708, m. Rhoda Dewey, 1732.

#### THIRD GENERATION.

SAMUEL, son of Rev. Edward, m. Margaret Mosely in 1704. He died in 1709, and his wife in 1708. Their children were, Elizabeth, b. 1705, m. Rev. Peter Reynolds of Enfield, Ct., 1727; Margaret, b. 1707, d. young.

ELDAD, son of Rev. Edward, m. Rhoda Dewey, 1732. She died in 1740, and he died at Boston, while a member of the General Court, in 1777. His children were, Eldad, b. 1733, m. Esther Day; Rhoda, b. 1735, d. young; Mehitabel, b. 1736; Rachel, b. 1740, d. young. In 1742, Eldad T. m. Thankful Day, and they had Edward, b. 1743, m. Sarah





work, we agree with "A DEVOTEE" that we should neither have to "beg" for subscribers, nor for those to pay who do subscribe. But not until he can make people appreciate the subject as he does can we get along without appeals to them in some form. It is to be considered that there are many who have a just idea of the importance of such an undertaking, who have never yet heard of this periodical. And there are many who, though they may have heard of it, lose sight of it before they can dig through a heap of "a thousand and one" other periodicals piled upon it. To an antiquary, the very idea of a *new work*, especially a *periodical*, is driven from his mind in the shortest possible time. Such are the very people who *would* patronize an "Antiquarian Register," and these people must be found by some means, and made to understand what we are upon, and they will at once come to its support. We cannot blame any portion of the public because they *do not know* what we are about. If they wont read the newspapers and find out, we have only one alternative left, namely, *to find them out.*]

(For the Antiquarian Register.)

MR. EDITOR,—

I am pleased with the general appearance of the Register, in the fulness and increasing interest of the numbers at every successive emission; but there is one point upon which you must allow me to express unqualified disapprobation; and if you discern sourness and ill temper therein, do not — do not palliate it at all, for the subject provokes that feeling, and fairness and candor forbid its disavowal.

You have a notice to "Contributors and PATRONS" in your last number, urging them to *pay for the work!* Now, I would ask, What member of the association interested in extending the publication of genealogical information really wishes to see the magazine supported in this way,—by "begging appeals" to the *generosity* (?) of the people! I, for my own part, utterly dissent from this course as unworthy of the subject. I had really hoped, upon the introduction of this work to the genealogists and antiquaries of the country, that its success would never require any kind of "beseeching," especially such efforts as are used to "bolster up" subscriptions to the thousand and one periodicals of the day. No person should be desired to have this magazine who requires to be urged to take it. If it be not voluntarily sought for by the individual, save *me* from placing it in his hands!

There may be found liberality enough in one individual descendant of each of the ancient and respectable families whose records have been published in the Register, to pay for the *WHOLE EMISSION* of this work; and if it were my privilege to furnish materials for my own family genealogy for insertion, I had rather pay the whole expense of an entire number, (if others who avail themselves of the future numbers would bear the cost of the succeeding issues,) and thus stop the disgrace of publishing most valuable matter in a *begging periodical*.

I have a low and contemptible opinion of *asking* any thing from "people at large." If they come up with a *TRIBUTE* to the objects we pursue, let it be received with joy and congratulation, but not with any incumbrance of obligation. A sense of obligation to the ignorant and misapprehending, is both sad and unpleasant, and is what I never would willingly incur. *AN ARISTOCRACY*, not solely of wealth and pride, but of pride united with lofty effort and high cultivation of the nobler human powers, is that on which dependence must be placed for the success of this publication. Then it will be blessed.



By an application to the unthinking for support *among the people*, the cause is only retarded. When people can "*come up*" to the appreciation of the interest and advantages of this pursuit, let them be hailed with delight; but never, — I conjure you, — never degrade the subject to the level of "common apprehension," or be so palpably recreant to a sense of the high and honorable auspices under which the work was established, as to *solicit subscriptions* from "PEOPLE AT LARGE."

A DEVOTE.

### THE IRISH DONATION.

In an article on the Irish Donation, in the last number of the *Register*, p. 245, I remarked that I had not been able to learn whether Connecticut received any portion of this charity. I have since received information on this point, gathered from the records of Connecticut, which is deemed of sufficient value from its connection with the former article, to insert here.\*

The council of Massachusetts, in a letter to Connecticut respecting the Indian war in Maine, dated January 4, 167<sup>6</sup>, referred to the Irish charity, supposing Connecticut had received an account of it. The letter states that Massachusetts had sent orders to the several towns in that colony, and found six hundred and sixty families, consisting of 2265 persons, in distress, besides thirteen towns from which returns had not been received;† and they desire a similar account from Connecticut and Plymouth, "by which," they say, "we may proportion what is divisible among us."

Two days before the date of this Massachusetts letter, namely, on the second of January, the council of Connecticut entered in their records that they had received a letter from Mr. Nathaniel Mather of Dublin, signifying that a contribution of about 1000 pounds had been shipped for Boston, to be divided among the colonies for the relief of distressed persons; and they sent a letter to Massachusetts requesting their share.‡

\* I am indebted to the kindness of Sylvester Judd, Esq., of Northampton, for the information alluded to, and have given it almost verbatim, in his own language. Mr. Judd addressed a communication to me relating to this subject in May last, while I was preparing the article in the last number of the "*Register*," but which never came to hand. Since then a more full account from him has been received.

† More full returns were made on the 22nd of January. See the last number of the *Antiquarian Register*, p. 249.

‡ Mr. Judd also writes, that he found in the archives of Connecticut a letter from that colony to Massachusetts, dated February 23, 1676-7, desiring the latter to send them "our proportion of the Irish charity;" by which I infer that Connecticut made more than one application for her portion.

"There is some doubt," continues my correspondent, "in regard to the value of the cargo sent over, after deducting £450 sterling for freight. The cargo apparently was made up of provisions to a considerable extent, which was distributed to the people. I think the meal, oatmeal, &c. mentioned in Secretary Rawson's order, Jan. 22nd, 1676-7, were a part of the cargo. On such things the freight was heavy, perhaps equal to one half the value or cost. There must have been a loss on such things if sold here. I presume the £1000 mentioned by Connecticut included the whole cost of the cargo, and that the freight was to be taken from it. Perhaps Mr. Mather and others expected the remainder would be worth £1000. If so, I think their calculations were erroneous."

"Whether Connecticut," he continues, "in mentioning about £1000 pounds, intended English, Irish, or New England currency, does not appear. What was the value of the cargo," he repeats, "after selling enough to pay 450 pounds sterling, is quite uncertain."

Put the lowest estimate upon it, however; reckon the £1000 as New England currency, and suppose it to include the £450 sterling to be paid for freight, still the donation at the time was as generous as its reception was welcome to the distressed ones in New England.

After this there was some dispute between the two colonies, Connecticut not rendering so much aid against the Indians as Massachusetts expected. On the 10th of May following, Connecticut wrote to Massachusetts, justifying their conduct in regard to the war, and towards the close remarked that a list of those in distress had been sent, that they might receive their portion of the Irish donation; "but God has given supplies to our people; we remit to you our right in the Irish charity." At the session of the General Court, this month, namely, May, the following act is recorded: "The Court, upon good reason moving them, do remit their part of the Irish charity, to the distressed persons in the Massachusetts Colony and Plymouth Colony."

So it appears that Connecticut received no part of the Irish donation, but relinquished her share to the two colonies which had been much more distressed by the war.

C. D.

## RESEARCHES FOR NEW ENGLAND PEDIGREES.

[Communicated by H. G. SOMMERBY, Esq.]

I found the following in the MS. from which Mr. Savage made his valuable extracts, and which he appears to have overlooked.

- 29 August 1635 William Norton xxv yeres old is to transport himself to New England & to imbarque himself in the Hopewell p. cert: from the minister of his conformitie to the church discipline of England: he hath taken the oath of Allegiance & Supremacie. Die et A° pred.
- 5 September 1635 Thomas Turner of age XLII yeres to passe to New England imbarqued in the Hopewell hath brought Certificate of his Conformitie & tooke the oath of Allegiance & Supremacie  
(Signed) Thomas Turner.
- 8 Sept. 1635. Robert Pennaire of age 21 yeres & Tho: Pennaire X yeres old are to imbarque in Mr. Babb bound to New England have brought certificate from Doctor Denison of his conformitie. He hath taken the oath of Allegiance & Suprem.
- 4 Sept. 1635. Robert Edwards 27 yeres who is to pass to Virginia hath taken the oath of Allegiance  
(Signed) Robert Edwards.
- Tho: Bigmore aged 34 dwelling in New England Fether Seller to  
1635 pass to Amsterdam on his affairs.

Mr. Judd thinks "there must have been some distributions of this charity some time after January, 1676-7. The share of Connecticut could not have been disposed of then," as it was not relinquished until May following. "I presume there were gifts to individuals and families besides the general distribution." Plymouth had her share as early as March; the order for its distribution among the suffering towns being recorded in that month. See *Hist. Register*, Vol. II, p. 248.



## RECORDS OF BOSTON.

[Continued from page 276.]

John the sonne of John Pierce & Elisabeth his wife was borne. 16° (4°) 1643.

*Pierce.*

Elisabeth the daughter of John Pierce & Elisabeth his wife was borne. 16° (4°) 1643.

John the sonne of David Phippeni & Sarah his wife was borne and dyed (5°) 1637.

*Phippeni.*

John the sonne of David Phippeni & Sarah his wife was borne and dyed (5°) 1640.

Hannah the daughter of Peter Plaise & Alice his wife was borne. 20° (11°) 1642.

*Plaise.*

John the sonne of Abel & Anne Porter borne. 27 (9) 1643:

*Porter.*

Lazarus the sonne of Philemon Pormort & Susan his wife was borne 28° (12°) 1635.

*Pormort.*

Annah the daughter of Philemon Pormort & Susan his wife was borne. 5° (2°) 1638.

Pedajah the sonne of Philemon Pormort & Susan his wife was borne 3° (4°) 1640.

Susan the wife of Philemon Pormort Dyed 29. (10) 1642.

Katherine the wife of Thomas Painter dyed, 1641.

*Painter.*

Henry Poole Dyed 14° (7°) 1643.

*Poole.*

Mary Rainsford the daughter of Edward Rainsford & his wife was borne 1° (4°) 1632.

*Rainsford.*

Joshua Rainsford the sonne of Edward Rainsford & his wife was borne 1° (4°) 1632. & dyed (7°) 1632.

Vxor Edward Rainsford dyed (4°) 1632.

John the sonne of Edward Rainsford & Elisabeth his wife was borne 30° (4°) 1634.

Jonathan the sonne of Edward Rainsford & Elisabeth his wife was borne 8° 1636.

Ranis the daughter of Edward Rainsford & Elisabeth his wife was borne 4° (4°) 1638.

Nathan the sonne of Edward Rainsford & Elisabeth his wife was borne (6°) 1641.

Joshua Rice the sonne of Robert Rice & Elisabeth his wife was borne 14° 2° 1637.

*Rice.*

Nathanael the sonne of Robert Rice & Elisabeth his wife was borne 1° (2°) 1639.

Patience the daughter of Robert Rice & Elisabeth his wife was borne 1° (2°) 1642 & buried 8° (2°) 1642.

Nathanaell Rogers the sonne of Symon Rogers & his wife was borne 14°: (12°) 1642.

*Rogers.*

Margery the wife of Richard Sanford Dyed 1640.

*Sanford.*

Abijah the sonne of Thomas Savage & faith his wife was borne 1° (6°) 1638.

*Savage.*

Thomas the sonne of Thomas Savage & faith his wife was borne 28° (3°) 1640.

Hannah the daughter of Thomas Savage & faith his wife was borne 28° (4°) 1643.

- Nathaniel Scott the sonne of Robert Scott & Elizabeth his wife was borne (6°) 1638. *Scott.*
- Elisabeth the daughter of Robert Scott & Elisabeth his wife was borne 10° (10°) 1640.
- Mary the daught<sup>r</sup> of Robert Scott & Elisabeth his wife was borne. 28. (12°) 1642.
- Joshua the sonne of Joshua Scotto & Lidia his wife was borne the 30° (7°) 1641. and soone after buried. *Scotto.*
- Joshua the sonne of Joshua Scotto & Lidia his wife was borne the 12° (6°) 1643.
- Thomas the sonne of Thomas Scotto & Joan his wife was borne in the (4°) 1641. & then buried. *Scotto.*
- Thomas the sonne of Thomas Scotto & Joan his wife was borne (1°) 1642. & then buried.
- Thomas the sonne of Thomas Scotto & Joan his wife was borne. (11°) 1639.
- Samuel the sonne of John Seaberry & Grace his wife was borne 10° (10°) 1640. *Seaberry.*
- Elisabeth the daughter of John Seavorne & Mary his wife was borne 21° (8°) 1642. *Seaverne.*
- David the soune of David Sellick & Susanna his wife was borne 11° (10°) 1638. *Sellick.*
- Jonathan the sonne of David Sellick & Susanna his wife was borne 20° (3°) 1641.
- John the sonne of David Sellick & Susanna his wife was borne 21° (2°) 1643.
- Hannah the daughter of Willm Semonnd & Anne his wife was borne (7°) 1640. *Semonnd.*
- Elisabeth the daughter of Richard Sherman & Elisabeth his wife was borne 1° (10°) 1635. *Sherman.*
- Phillip the sonne of Samuel Sherman & Grace his wife was borne 31° (10°) 1637. *Sherman.*
- Martha the daughter of Samuel Sherman & Grace his wife was borne 5° (7°) 1639.
- Nathaniel the sonne of Samuel Sherman & Grace his wife was borne 19° (10°) 1642.
- Jonathan the sonne of Sampson Shoreborne & Abigail his wife was borne 12° (4°) 1643. *Shoreborne.*
- Mary the daught<sup>r</sup> of Walter Sinet & Mary his wife was borne the 19° (9°) 1640. *Sinet.*
- Elisabeth the daughter of Walter Sinet & Mary his wife was borne 23° (4°) 1642.
- John the sonne of Walter Sinet & Mary his wife was borne the 10° (5°) 1643.
- Mary the daught<sup>r</sup> of John Spurre & Elisabeth his wife was borne 20° (1°) 1637. *Spurre.*
- Ebenezer the sonne of John Spur & Elisabeth his wife was borne 3° (3°) 1642.
- Thomas the sonne of Thomas Stanberry & Martha his wife was borne 15° (8°) 1642. *Stanberry.*
- John the sonne of Anthony Stanion & Mary his wife was borne the 16° (5°) 1642. *Stanion.*
- Melatiah the sonne of Thomas Snow & Milcah his wife was borne 30° (7°) 1638. *Snow.*



John the sonne of John Synderland & Dorothie his wife *Synderland.*  
was borne (10°) 1640.

Mary the daughter of John Synderland & Dorothie his  
wife was borne 12° (1°) 1642.

m<sup>r</sup> Symons buried 14° of the 7° month 1643.

*Symons.  
Terne.*

Hannah the daught<sup>r</sup> of Miles Terne & Sarah his wife was  
borne (8°) 1638.

Deliverance the daught<sup>r</sup> of Miles Terne & Sarah his wife  
was borne 30° (7°) 1641.

### GOVERNOR ENDICOTT'S PEAR-TREE.

We take great pleasure in laying the following communication before our readers — *they* will not require any apology from the writer, if he betray a glow of that holy enthusiasm to which he is so justly entitled; on the other hand, we feel that he will have many to share with him that veneration for a virtuous ancestry, so commendable in the breast of every one. To cherish it is a virtue, and to cherish virtue is to practise it.

Salem, Sept. 18, 1848.

SAMUEL G. DRAKE, ESQ., —

My Dear Sir, — The last survivor of the orchard of Gov. Endecott having given forth its fruit in due season, and once more laid its accustomed offering at the feet of Pomona, may I ask the favor of you, on this, the two hundred and twentieth anniversary of the landing of its original proprietor, to accept the small specimen which accompanies this note.

It seems a remote period in our history, the period when first "the sound of the church-going bell" was heard amid the valleys and rocks of New England, yet this venerable patriarch of the vegetable kingdom has lived through it all. According to one continuous and unbroken chain of family tradition from sire to son, (the members of which family for six consecutive generations, covering a space of one hundred and seventy years, tilled the soil about its roots and reaped the harvest beneath its shadow,) it was imported into this country in the year 1630, during the reign of Charles I., and has outlived ten of England's monarchs. It has witnessed the advent of ten and the departure of six entire generations of its original proprietor, and illustrates how brief a space in the world's history is the life of man. Although for near two centuries and a quarter this tree has been the sport of the "God of storms, the lightning, and the gale," it still continues to possess considerable vitality, and with proper care and attention may survive several years. The present proprietor of the farm on which it stands is a descendant of Gov. Endecott through the maternal line.

It is impossible to repress the emotions which rise in the soul when we look upon the venerable form of this aged tree. What a crowd of recollections of days long since departed, are nestling in its branches. It speaks to us of the place of its birth, — of its voyage across the stormy Atlantic, — of the period in which it first took up its abode in its present situation, when all around it was one wide-extended forest whose stillness was often broken by the war-whoop of the long-departed red man, and the howlings of some beast of prey. It speaks to us of the generations which have passed in

review before it, — of the great and good men to whom the first settlement of this country owes its origin, — of their sacrifices, their sufferings, their trials, and their powers of endurance, which were equalled only by their devotional zeal. It speaks to us, too, of the adopted daughters of New England “who left a paradise of plenty, for a wilderness of wants.” It calls before us “the maid” of 1643, “who is now going along with us to orchard,”\* — it tells us of its kindred companions, who have all, one by one, fallen around it, and long since resolved themselves into their original elements, — it tells us that for the last fifty years and upwards it has stood solitary and alone, without one contemporary to sympathize with it in its bereavements, or one companion to cheer its declining years. Its presence is well suited to impress the mind with the most hallowed associations, and one appears almost instinctively to apply here the command to Moses, “put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground.”

I am fully aware the fruit is not valuable for the richness or delicacy of its flavor, but only so to the antiquarian, as the produce of a tree which dates its existence with the first settlement of New England.

With respect,

I am yours truly,

C. M. ENDICOTT.

#### MATHER BYLES.

It has been said that this facetious old divine used to amuse his friends by occasionally repeating this epitaph on himself:

Here lies the renowned INCREASE MATHER.  
Here lies his son COTTON, much greater.  
Here lies MATHER BYLES, greater than either.

NOTE. — MATHER BYLES was born 15 March, 1707. died 5 July, 1788. He was son of Mr. Josiah Byles, by Mrs. Elizabeth (Greenough,) dau. of Rev. INCREASE MATHER. — *MS. of SAMUEL H. PARSONS, ESQ.*

#### EARLY SPECIMEN OF THE ANGLO-SAXON LANGUAGE.

“The earliest specimen of the Anglo-Saxon language, that is extant, is the Lord's Prayer, which was written by Aldfride, Bishop of Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, about the year 700, and is as follows:” — *Bartoe, Progress of Knowledge.*

Urin Fader thic arth in heofnas, sic gehalgud  
Our Father which art in heaven be hallowed  
thin noma; to cymeth thin ryc; sic thin willa  
thy name; to come thine kingdom be thine will  
sue is in heofnas and in eorþho; urin hlaf oðr-  
so is in heaven and earth; our loaf super-  
wistilo æl us to dalg; and forðeþ us scylda urna,  
excellent give us to day; and forgive us debts ours,  
sue we forðeþan scyldgum wrum; and no inleod  
so we forgiven debts of ours; and not lead  
usig in eustnung, ah gefrig usich from lfe.  
us into temptation, but free us each from evil.

Amen.

Amen.

\* Gov. Endicott's letter to Gov. Winthrop, 29th 11mo., 1643.



# INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE BURYING-GROUND IN NORWICH.

The following inscriptions were copied for the Register early in the present year and are believed to be accurate, although copied during unfavourable weather — amidst darkness and sunshine. Consequently the copy was not in the best condition for accuracy, but being re-examined immediately, the inscriptions are offered with a moderate degree of confidence in their correctness. It was not intended to give the inscriptions in all the names, but only those of the interest men.\*

- Capt. Benjamin Freeman, d. 21 Jan. 1754, æ 71.
- Mrs. Maria, widow of Capt. Benjamin Freeman, d. 21 Aug. 1757, æ 54.
- Mary, dau. of Mr. Samuel & Benjamin Freeman, d. 7 Oct. 1760, æ 1 year & 5 months.
- Capt. Elijah Williams, d. 24 Aug. 1760, æ 61.
- Mrs. Isabella, widow of Capt. Elijah Williams, d. 24 Sept. 1760, æ 72.
- Mrs. Sarah, wife of Capt. Williams, d. 17 Jan. 1761, æ 62.
- Capt. Elias Lort, d. 25 May. 1761, æ 46.
- Mrs. Sarah, wife of Capt. Elias Lort, d. 21 Oct. 1764, æ 37.
- Mr. Simon Lort, d. of small-pox, 30 June. 1777, in 45 year of his age.
- Mr. Harman Fitch, the intimate consort of the late Capt. Theophilus Fitch, deceased, was d. 23 Oct. 1764, at the advanced age of 71.
- Mrs. Harman Fitch, wife of Mr. Robert Fitch, & dau. of the late Theophilus Fitch, d. 23 Jan. 1765, in her 64th year.
- Mary, widow of Robert Fitch, d. 21 Jan. 1771, æ 45.
- Abigail, wife of Robert Fitch, d. 18 Feb. 1774, æ 33.
- Isaac Lort, son of Harman & Sarah Perkins, d. 14 May. 1762, æ 1 year.
- Mrs. Hannah, dau. Capt. Jabez & Anna Perkins, d. 11 Sept. 1766, aged 23 years.
- Capt. Jabez Perkins, Esq. who was supposed to be lost in a hurricane at sea, Oct. 1767, in the 26 year of his age.
- And of Mr. Asher Perkins, who d. 16 Oct. 1764, in the 21st year of his age. — Both sons of Capt. Jabez Perkins, & Anna his wife.
- Mrs. Anna Perkins, the very amiable consort of Jabez Perkins, Esq. d. 23 Apl. 1765, in the 25 year of her age.
- Capt. Jabez Perkins, d. 20 Feb. 1765, in the 65th year of his age.
- Mrs. Lydia Perkins, widow of Jabez Perkins, Esq. d. 17 May. 1769, in the 26 year of her age.
- Maria, dau. of Erastus & Anna Perkins, d. 31 Dec. 1766, æ 1 year & 7 months.
- Gurden, son of Erastus & Anna Perkins, d. 23 August, 1768, æ 57 years & 10 months.
- Anna, wife of Mr. Erastus Perkins, d. 20 Feb. 1807, in her 54th year.
- Mary, wife of Capt. Erastus Perkins, d. 20 March. 1825, æ 64.
- Mary, wife of Capt. Andrew Perkins, and only dau. of Capt. Robert Niles & Abigail his wife, d. 24 Feb. 1767, in the 24th year of her age.
- Mrs. Anne, wife of Capt. Andrew Perkins, d. 12 June. 1785, in her 39th year.
- Mrs. Sarah Huntington, widow of Col. Jabez Huntington of Windham, d. 21 March, 1783, in her 83d year.
- Keturah Wetmore, consort of Prosper Wetmore, Esq. d. 13 Feb. 1787, æ 53. [On the same stone.]
- Mr. James, son of Prosper & Keturah Wetmore, d. at sea, October, 1787, æ 17.
- Prosper Wetmore, Esq. who for many years was sheriff of New London County, d. 15 October, 1788, in his 65th year.
- Jonathan Huntington, Esq. d. 9 August, 1801, in his 85th year.
- Mr. Daniel Huntington, d. 28 April, 1811, in his 58th year.
- Mrs. Elizabeth, relict of Mr. Daniel Huntington, d. 5 June, 1811, æ 53.

\* In Miss CAULKIN'S *History of Norwich*, some highly interesting and lively sketches will be found of several individuals whose inscriptions are given.

Mr. Philemon Page d. 12 October, 1821, aged 62 years.

Mr. Philemon Page, Jr., d. 28 October, 1832, aged 48 years.

Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Philemon Page, d. 18 Feb., 1816, æ. 70.

John R., son of Sabra Powers, drowned in Shetucket river, 4 July, 1822, æ. 9 years.

Mrs. Sarah Rouget, b. 30 June, 1743, d. 15 December, 1829.

Mrs. Hannah, the amiable consort of Mr. Gurdon F. Saltonstall, d. 4. February, 1786, æ. 25 years & 28 days.

Rev. Asabel Hooker, b. 29 Aug. 1762, d. 19 April, 1813. — He was 18 years the beloved pastor of the church in Goshen; dismissed for want of health; installed over the church in Chelsea, 16 January, 1812.

Miss Caroline, dau. of Mr. Willard & Mrs. Lucy Hubbard, d. 17 April, 1790, in the 18th year of her age.

Mrs. Hannah, wife to Capt Jonathan Lester, d. 5 March, 1776, in the 48th year of her age.

Mrs. Anna, wife of Capt. Jonathan Lester, d. 23 August, 1799, in the 62<sup>d</sup> year of her age.

Jonathan, son of Jonathan & Hannah Lester, d. 21 Sept., 1764, in the 6th year of his age.

Capt. Jonathan Lester, d. 12 February, 1797, in his 73<sup>d</sup> year.

My lover friend familiar all,  
Removed from sight & out of call;  
To dark oblivion is retired,  
Dead, or, at least, to me expired.

Miss Hannah, dau. of Capt. Jonathan Lester & his wife Hannah, d. 9 August, 1785, in her 20th year.

Mrs. Sibbel Reed, wife of Curtis R., & dau. of Capt. Jonathan Lester, & Hannah his wife, d. 17 July, 1783, in her 29th year.

December y<sup>r</sup> 2<sup>d</sup>, 1764, Molly, dau. of Mr. Lemuel & Mrs. Elizabeth Lester, d. in the 4th year of her age.

In memory of four lovely babes, children of Mr. Levi and Mrs. Ann Huntington.

Jabez, d. 22 July, 1787, aged 4 mo. & 5 days.	Sybel, d. 24 Nov., 1782, aged 6 mo. 18 das.	Sybel, d. 22 June, 1782, aged 6 m. 27 d.	A son, b. & died, 15 Dec., 1780.
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Hezekiah, son of Levi & Anne Huntington, d. 15 May, 1796, æ. 6 years & 9 months. [On same stone.]

Leonard, son of Hezekiah & Anne Huntington, d. 8 Jan., 1796, æ. 2 y. 3 mo.

Mary Bishop, 2<sup>d</sup> dau of Capt. Andrew Perkins, d. 8 Jan., 1780, in her 10th year.

Charles, son of Capt. Andrew Perkins, & Anne his wife, d. 2 January, 1783, æ. 1 mo. & days.

Charles, 3<sup>d</sup> son of Capt. Andrew & Anne Perkins, d. 16 Jan., 1784, æ. 6 months.

Capt. Andrew Perkins, Jun., d. in Hispaniola, 27 April, 1796, in the 22<sup>d</sup> year of his age. [On same stone.]

Miss Mary B. Perkins, d. 25 Nov., 1799, in her 21st year. Both the above, children of Capt. Andrew Perkins, & Anne his late wife.

Miss Frances, dau. of Andrew Perkins, Esq., & Mrs. Betsy his wife, d. 4 June, 1802, in the 12th year of her age.

Frances M., dau. of Andrew Perkins, Esq., & Mrs. Betsy his wife, d. 5 October, 1804, æ. 2 mo. 20 days.

Edward, son of Andrew & Betsy Perkins, d. 22 Nov., 1812, æ. 16.

Nancy, dau. of Elijah & Dorcas Lathrop, d. 16 June, 1790, in the 2<sup>d</sup> year of her age.

Gurdon, son of Simon & Mary Lathrop, d. 7 Decemler, 1786, æ. 1 year & 5 months.

Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Simon Lathrop, d. 29 Nov., 1802, in the 42<sup>d</sup> year of her age.



- Susanna, wife of Mr. Elijah Lathrop, d. 3 February, 1805, *æ*. 85.  
 Elijah Lathrop [husband of the above] d. 13 March, 1814, *æ*. 93.  
 Miss Martha Williams, d. 10 October, 1815, *æ*. 45.  
 Joseph C., son of Joseph & Rebecca Williams, d. 4 March, 1816, *æ*. 3 months.  
 Mrs. Eunice Randall d. 2 April, 1838, *æ*. 83.  
 Mrs. Abigail, relict of Gen. Joseph Williams, and eldest dau. of Mr. William Coit, d. 4 May, 1819, *æ*. 59.  
 Gen. Joseph Williams d. 23 Oct., 1800, *æ*. 47.  
 Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Capt. William Coit, d. 29 August, 1803, *æ*. 52.  
 Mr. William Coit d. 16 November, 1821, *æ*. 86 years & 9 months.  
 Mrs. Sarah, wife of Capt. William Coit, d. 21 Feb., 1780, in the 45th year of her age.  
 Mr. William Coit, son of Capt. William & Mrs. Sarah Coit, d. 25 April, 1785, *æ*. 24.  
 Mrs. Lydia, consort of Mr. Thomas Fanning, & dau. of Capt. William Coit & Sarah his wife, d. 1 Nov., 1789, *æ*. 23.  
 Miss Harriet, dau. of Andrew & Elizabeth Perkins, d. 19 Mar., 1821, *æ*. 27.  
 Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Andrew Perkins, Esq., & dau. of Eldad Taylor, Esq., of Westfield, Ms., d. 21 May, 1819, in the 59 year of her age.  
 Andrew Perkins, Esq., b. 28 July, 1743, d. 16 September, 1822, *æ*. 79 y. 1 m. 19 days.  
 Mr. William King of Wilbraham, d. 21 September, 1797, in his 81st year.  
 —Mrs. Sarah King, wife of the Rev. Walter King, & dau. of David Austin, Esq., of N. Haven, d. 17 May, 1791, *æ*. 28.  
 Mrs. Emilia, wife of the Rev. Walter King, & dau. of Mr. Nathaniel Porter of Lebanon, d. 8 Mar., 1799, *æ*. 34.  
 Sally, dau. of Rev. William King, & Sarah his wife, d. 18 April, 1791, *æ*. 16 months.  
 Mr. David Hosmer d. 26 Dec., 1769, in his 43<sup>d</sup> year.  
 Miss Abigail, dau. of Mr. David Hosmer & Mrs. Mary his wife, d. 1 August, 1772, *æ*. 18.  
 —Ebenezer Perkins, a Captain in the Army of the Revolution, d. 16 April, 1831, *æ*. 74.  
 Eunice, wife of Ebenezer Perkins, d. 6 Mar., 1829, *æ*. 83.  
 —Jabez Perkins, b. 8 August, 1745, d. 11 April, 1832.  
 Mary, consort of Mr. Jabez Perkins, d. 3 July, 1813, *æ*. 56.  
 Nathaniel Backus, Esq., d. 9 Mar., 1787, in his 59th year.  
 Mrs. Elizabeth, consort of Mr. Nathaniel Backus, Jr., d. 1 Sept., 1765, in his 35th year.  
 Asa, son of Mr. John & Mrs. Elizabeth Peabody, d. 19 Aug., 1782, *æ*. 7 mo. & 13 days.  
 Capt. Asa Peabody, d. 21 June, 1805, in his 55th year.  
 Capt. Nathaniel P. Peabody, d. 12 Jan., 1805, *æ*. 59. — His wife, Mary, d. 3 Sept., 1822, *æ*. 64.  
 Betsey Peabody, d. 17 July, 1809, *æ*. 19. — Also Nathaniel P. Peabody, died at Oswego on Lake Ontario, 5 Nov., 1833, *æ*. 43.  
 Mr. William Peabody, d. 23 Sept., 1822, *æ*. 38.  
 Mr. Thomas Backus, whose life was instantaneously terminated at the Quincy Railway, 25 July, 1832, in the 47th year of his age.  
 Mrs. Lucy Kelley, relict of Mr. Joseph Kelley, formerly the wife of Mr. Sanford Brown, d. 22 March, 1811, *æ*. 67.  
 Grissil, wife of Mr. Joseph Kelley, & dau. of Mrs. Hannah Wright, d. 30 June, 1769, *æ*. 31.  
 Mr. Nathaniel Backus, d. 2 Sept., 1773, in his 70th year.  
 Nathaniel Backus, Esq., d. 19 March, 1787, in his 50th year.  
 Mrs. Elizabeth, consort of Mr. Nathaniel Backus, Jr., d. 1 Sept. 1705, in her 35th year.  
 Mr. Erastus Backus, d. 26 Oct., 1791, in his 31st year.  
 Mrs. Martha, wife to Mr. Michael Pepper, d. 12 Mar., 1793, in her 54 year.  
 Mrs. Thankful, relict of Capt. Moses Peirce, d. 3 Feb., 1821, *æ*. 92.  
 Capt. Moses Peirce, drowned, 4 May, 1781, *æ*. 61.

Mrs. Mary, relict of Mr. Ebenezer Fitch, d. 4 Dec., 1798, in her 72<sup>d</sup> year.  
 Mr. Ebenezer Fitch, d. 13 Jan., 1797, in his 72<sup>d</sup> year.  
 Mrs. Dorcas, relict of Mr. William Lathrop, d. 11 July, 1804, in her 80th year.  
 Mrs. Nancy, wife of Capt. Oliver Fitch, d. 7 Feb., 1808, in her 41st year.  
 Capt. Oliver Fitch, d. 13 April, 1814, æ. 47.  
 Mrs. Lydia, wife of Mr. Elisha Lathrop, d. 22 Jan., 1774, in her 26 year.  
 Mrs. Lydia, relict of Capt. Elisha Lathrop, d. 7 Jan., æ. 75. — Also Capt. Elisha Lathrop, d. at Demerara, 23 Sept., 1790, æ. 45.  
 Mrs. Anne, wife of Mr. Ezra Bliss, & dau. of Mr. David Roath, & Elizabeth his wife, d. 4 Nov., 1764, in her 20th year.  
 Mrs. Susanna, wife of Mr. Abel Brewster, died with small pox, 12 Feb., 1779, in her 29th year.  
 Mr. Abel Brewster, d. 13 August, 1787, in his 63<sup>d</sup> year. — Also Mrs. Rachel Brewster, d. 30 Mar., 1769, in her 30th year.  
 Sacred to the memory of Jeremiah Harris, who departed this life, April the 9th, A. D. 1797, in the 53<sup>d</sup> year of his age.  
 Richard Harris, 2<sup>d</sup> son of Mr. Jer<sup>s</sup> & Mrs. Lydia Harris, d. 14 Mar., 1783, æ. 4 y. 3 mo.  
 In memory of Richard & Lydia Harris, son & dau. of Mr. Jer<sup>s</sup> & Mrs. Lydia Harris his consort. Richard was drowned Dec. 4th, 1774, æ. 3 years — his remains not found. — Lydia, d. Sept. 10th, 1775, æ. 3 mo. 13 days.

#### PASSENGERS FOR NEW ENGLAND.

1671. A List of the Names of the Passengers on board the Ship *Arabella* Richard Sprague Master for New England, May y<sup>e</sup> 27th, 1671.

William Shoars,  
 William Hadwell,  
 William Syton,  
 George Ash,  
 George Bearbeik,  
 Robert Collins,  
 William Bently,  
 Josiah Hobbs,  
 John Clarke,  
 Robert Halworthy,  
 Eliza Coleman,  
 Andrew Rodgers,

Joseph Read,  
 Thomas Webb,  
 John Parker,  
 Stephen Bustella,  
 Joseph Bortes,  
 Samuel Borthamer,  
 Robert Gibbert,  
 Henry Mumford,  
 Henry Tarlton,  
 William Twide,  
 Cooleman.

Grauesend May 27th: 1671. The Passengers above mentioned were all willing to goe to New England as are Registered according to order.

William Burnney  
 Clarke of y<sup>e</sup> Passage  
 This is a True Coppie as attests Free Grace Bendall  
 Cleric.

#### WARE.

Some descriptive poet who flourished in days gone by, gives the following metrical account of the town of Ware, Massachusetts:—

Dame Nature once, when making land,  
 Had refuse left of stone and sand;  
 She viewed it well, then threw it down,  
 Between Coy's Hill and Belchertown,  
 And said, you paltry stuff lie there,  
 And make a town and call it Ware!





Plymouth, at the United States Hotel in this city, of inflammatory sore throat, 29 July, æ. 63, very suddenly. He was of the class of 1804, at Harvard University, and the eleventh member of that class who has died within the last three years—a mortality unexampled in any former class. He was the son of Hon. Wm. Davis of Plymouth, and the nephew of the late Judge Davis. His sister is the lady of Hon. George Bancroft, now minister at the Court of St. James. He maintained at College and through life the reputation of a good scholar and respectable citizen. None knew without respecting him. He was educated to the legal profession, but born to affluence, he felt no occasion to toil in his profession. He always maintained the character of a most useful citizen. He represented his native town, Plymouth, in the House of Representatives, and was for several years a member of the Executive Council.

DEAN, CAPT. BARZILLAI, Easton, 29 June, æ. 54; accidentally killed by the falling of the roof of a tomb. He is the third brother who has been cut off by accident within a few years.

DEAN, CHARLES, New York, (printer) 24 June, æ. 36, late of Boston; a native of Wicasset, and brother of Mr. John Dean of Boston.

DEARBORN, MRS. LYDIA L., Millburn, Ill., 15 July, wife of John E. Dearborn, Esq.

DEARBORN, SHERBURNE, Esq., Boston, 14 May, æ. 72 years, 10 months. He was son of Sherburn, son of Henry, son of Samuel, son of Henry, son of Godfrey, the original emigrant to New England.

DILLINGHAM, DEACON PAUL, Waterbury, Vt., 14 July, æ. 89, a Revolutionary pensioner, and father of Hon. Paul Dillingham, Jr.

DRAKE, MR. LOT, Worthington, 16 June, æ. 86, a Revolutionary patriot.

DUNN, MR. JOSHUA, Poland, Me., 7 June, æ. 88, a soldier of the Revolution.

EATON, MR. LUTHER, Saxonville, 4 July, æ. 86, a Revolutionary hero.

EMERSON, MR. WILLIAM, N. Malden, 23 July, æ. 88, a soldier of the Revolution.

EMERY, JEREMIAH, Esq., Acton, 2 Sept., æ. 93.

FARWELL, MR. ELEAZER, Tyngsboro', 1 August, æ. 69, a Revolutionary pensioner.

FERNALD, MR. JOEL, Great Falls, N. H., 22 July, æ. 41, from the effects of drinking cold water. He had been mowing, and died in the field.

FOSTER, JOHN, Esq., Barnard, Vt., 17 Aug., æ. 91, a native of Worcester, Ms., and a soldier of the Revolution.

GARDINER, MRS. MARY, Newport, R. I., 16 Sept., æ. 74, widow of the late Rev. J. S. J. Gardiner, D. D.

GIBBS, MRS. MARY, Sandwich, 24 Aug., æ. 82, widow of Capt. Charles Gibbs.

GILBERT, MR. JOHN, Cumberland, R. I., 16 June, æ. 56, formerly of Walpole.

GOULD, MR. ELI, Heath, 24 June, æ. 82, a Revolutionary pensioner.

GRAHAM, ISAAC D., M. D., Unionville, N. Y., 1 Sept., æ. 88, a Revolutionary soldier.

GRAVES, COL. TIMOTHY, Hoosick, 20 June, æ. 94, a soldier of the Revolution.

GUILD, MR. REUBEN, Dedham, 10 Sept., æ. 86.

HAMBLÉN, SAMUEL, M. D., Boston, 29 July, æ. 25. He was a graduate H. C., class of 1846, and brother of Mr. David Hamblén of Boston.

HARDY, MR. NATHANIEL, Hudson, N. H., 14 July, æ. 94 years and 9 months.

HAYWARD, NATHAN, Esq., M. D., Plymouth, 16 June, æ. 85 nearly, late High Sheriff, and a graduate H. C. 1785.

HOPKINS, GEO. FOLLIOTT, Rahway, N. J., 9 Aug., æ. 79, formerly a practical printer and publisher, and in early life was associated with Dr. Noah Webster in the publication of the New York Commercial Advertiser.

HOWARD, JOHN, Esq., Salem, July 9th, æ. 93 years and 7 months, a soldier of the Revolution.

INGRAHAM, MR. FRANCIS, Port Gibson, Miss., 24 Aug., æ. 89, one of the heroes of the Revolution. He was a native of Massachusetts.

INGRAHAM, MR. JOSEPH W., Boston, after a short illness, 28 Aug., æ. 48.

JACKSON, MRS. DEBORAH, widow of Capt. Job Jackson, Boston, 21 Aug., æ. 72.

JAKEWAY, MR. WILLIAM, Palmyra, N. Y., 10 July, æ. 90, a native of Pomfret, Ct. A soldier of the Revolution.

JAMES, MR. MOSES, Kensington, N. H., æ. 93.

KELLOGG, MR. BENJ., Little Rock, Ark., 11 July, æ. about 68, a native of Ms.

KELLEY, CAPT. GEORGE W., of the Massachusetts Volunteers, died at the residence of his brother, Mr. WILLIAM H. KELLEY, in Purchase street, on Tuesday evening, 1 August, æ. 27, from chronic diarrhœa, contracted during the campaign in Mexico, and aggravated by the severity of the land passage homeward. Capt. Kelley enrolled himself in the first company of volunteers which enlisted in this city (company A.) and was chosen 2d Lieutenant. On the promotion of Capt. Webster to the Majority of the Regiment, Lieut. Kelley received the vote of every member of his company for the vacant captaincy. He was an able soldier, having served for some years in the regular army. He was 27 years old, and son of Mr. Wm. R. Kelley of Congress street.

LAWRENCE, DANIEL, in St. Louis, 5 July, a native of Hollis, N. H., and for many years a resident of Natchez, Miss.

LINCOLN, MRS. SARAH, Boston, 22 June,

- æ. 91, widow of the late Beza L. of Hingham.
- MERRITT, MR. WILLIAM, Addison, Me., 21 June, æ. 98 years 9 months, a soldier of the Revolution.
- MONROE, MRS. MARY, Salem, 26 Aug., æ. 97, widow of the late Phipps Monroe.
- MORGAN, GEN. DAVID BANISTER, Covington, La., 15 July, æ. 75. Gen. Morgan was born in West Springfield, Mass., in 1773, removed to Louisiana in 1803, where he held the office of Representative in the territorial Legislature, a member of the convention for the formation of the State Constitution, Representative and Senator, and Surveyor General of the States of Louisiana and Mississippi. He was a Brigadier General in command at the battle of New Orleans.
- NORRIS, MR. MOSES, Pittsfield, N. H., 9 Aug., æ. 86, one of the early settlers of that town, and one of the substantial yeomanry of the country; a gentleman long and highly respected for his integrity, industry, and all the essential qualities of a man. HON. MOSES NORRIS, JR., late a member of the House of Representatives, now of the U. S. Senate, is his son.
- PARSONS, NEHEMIAH, Esq., Boston, 2 July, æ. about 74.
- PEABODY, REV. OLIVER WM. BOURNE, pastor of the Unitarian Congregation at Burlington, Vt., 5 July. He grad. H. C. 1816. Mrs. A. H. Everett was his sister, and the late Rev. W. B. O. Peabody of Springfield, was his twin brother.
- PEABODY, MR. W. H. of Salem, at sea, on passage from Laguna to Boston, 19 Aug., æ. 22.
- PERKINS, MRS. ANNA, D., Brookline, 13 Sept., æ. 78, widow of the late Thomas P. of Boston.
- PIERCE, MR. THADDEUS, Weston, 9 July, æ. 84, a soldier of the Revolution.
- PROCTOR, MR. JOSIAH, Waterford, Me., 13 July, æ. 87, a soldier of the Revolution.
- ROBBINS, HARRIET F., Milton, 24 June, æ. 11 months, dau. of the Rev. Chandler Robbins.
- RUSH, MRS. JULIA, Philadelphia, 7 July, in her 90th year, relict of the late Dr. Benj. Rush.
- SARGENT, MR. EDWARD, Boston, 3 Sept., æ. 82.
- SHEPHERD, MRS. ABIGAIL, Hartford, Ct., 26 June, æ. 54, wife of Mr. Benoni A. Shepherd.
- SKAGGS, WILLIAM, Esq., Bush Creek, Green Co., Ky., 20 Aug., æ. 100, "one of the old Pioneers of the Dark and Bloody Ground, and a private in the army of the Revolution.
- SMITH, MRS. LYDIA M., Boston, 3 Sept., æ. 78, relict of the late Joel Smith.
- SPOULDING, SARAH, Newton Lower Falls, 12 Sept., æ. 88.
- SPRAGUE, MRS. JOANNA, Boston, 2 Sept., æ. 92, relict of the late Samuel, Esq., and mother of Charles Sprague, Esq.
- STEVENS, MR. ELIJAH, Livermore, Me., 21 July, æ. 78, a Revolutionary pensioner.
- STEVENS, MRS. ELIZABETH, at the residence of her son, James Stevens, Esq., N. Andover, 15 Aug., æ. 81; on 30 Aug., in the same house, MRS. PHEBE STEVENS, sister of the late James, and dau. of the late Benj. Stevens, æ. 89, the oldest person in the town.
- STURTEVANT, MR. ANDREW, Fayette, Me., 10 July, æ. 83, a native of Wareham, Ms. He was a soldier of the Revolution.
- TAINTOR, MRS. PHEBE A., Shelburne, 5 June, æ. 62.
- TUCKER, MICAJAH, Canterbury, N. H., 21 June, æ. 84, one of the founders of the Shaker society at that place.
- WASHBURN, MR. ABIEL, East Bridgewater, 7 Sept., æ. 91 years and 9 months, a soldier of the Revolution. He was one of the party who went with Col. Barton to take Prescott from his quarters on Rhode Island; being a mere boy at that time, he was left to take charge of the boat while Barton went up to the house of the British commander, took him from his bed and carried him prisoner to the main land. During the war he was taken prisoner and carried to England, where he and his companions in prison suffered so much from starvation that they seized upon the keeper's dog and eat it raw to sustain life; from thence he was carried to Halifax, and was afterwards transferred to the Jersey prison ship at New York, where during four months he suffered more than at any other time during the war, the ship being under the command of the Tories at that time. Although he endured freezing, starvation and amputation, his sufferings at New York were the most horrible. Being a man of an uncommonly strong constitution, he perhaps endured more than almost any one that lived through the struggle for liberty.
- WEBSTER, CAPT. ELIJAH C., S. Danvers, 28 June, æ. 74.
- WENTWORTH, MISS CLARA AUGUSTA, dau. of the late Capt. Samuel Wentworth, Dover, N. H., 10 Sept., æ. 47.
- WEST, BENJAMIN, Esq., London, Eng., 30 July, youngest son of the late Sir Benjamin West, the great painter.
- WRIGHT, MISS EUNICE, East Boston, 28 June, æ. 65.
- WILD, MR. LEVI, Braintree, 27 Aug., æ. 90.
- WILLIAMS, JOHN DAVIS, Esq., Boston, 28 Aug., æ. 79, one of our oldest and most respected citizens. He was of the sixth generation from Robert Williams of Roxbury; was son of John Davis W., grandson of John, great grandson of Joseph, which Joseph was son of Stephen, and grandson of Robert before named.

# INDEX OF NAMES AND TITLES.

**EXPLANATION.**—In *this* index we have intended to comprehend *all* the names in the volume, and references to *all* the pages where they are found; if any are omitted, their omission is unintentional. By *all* the names we mean only the general name of a family or race, not the variations of names; that is to say, the name ALLEN will be followed by references to all such variations of that name as occur in the volume, as *Alline, Allyne, &c.*; and so in general of other names of a different spelling.

It will be necessary to bear in mind that a name may occur several times in the same page, and that to such pages there is but one reference.

We should have been glad had we been able to comprehend (in this index) all the names in the *first volume* of the Register excluded in the index to that volume; but want of time, and poor health for some time past, have prevented it. In a future volume that defect shall be supplied, if we continue to complete others.

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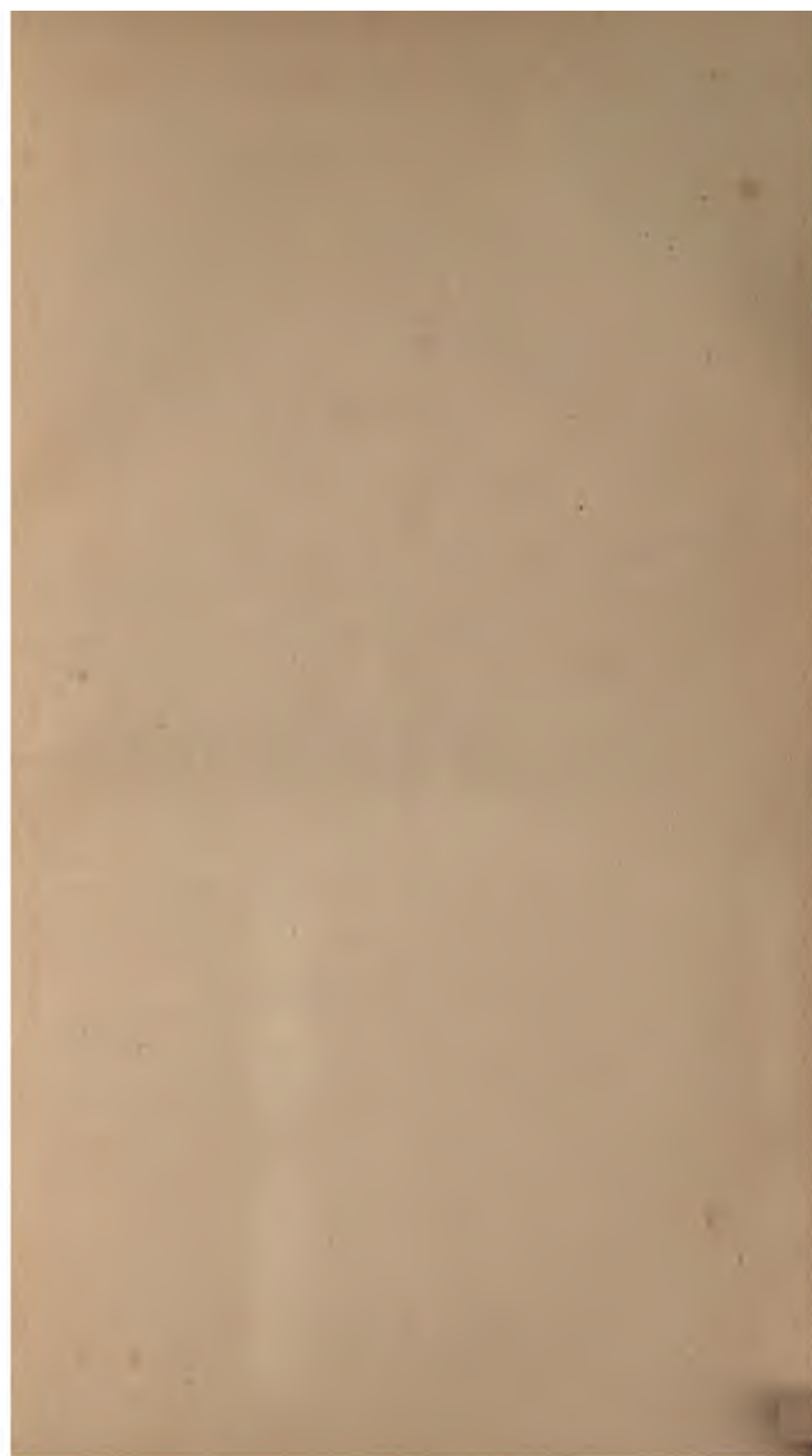
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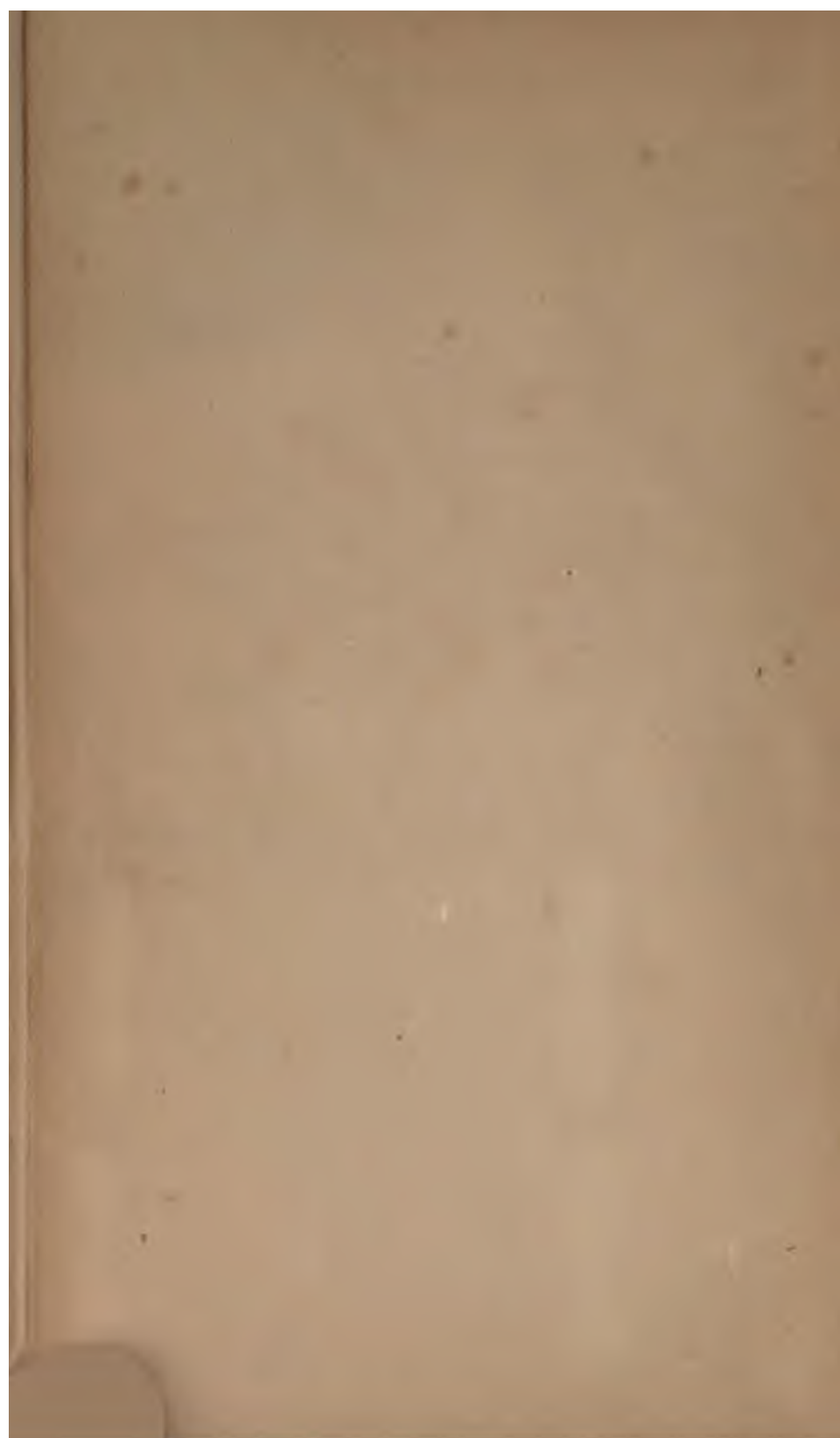
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## INDEX OF NAMES AND TITLES.

**EXPLANATION.**—In *this* index we have intended to comprehend *all* the names in the volume, and references to *all* the pages where they are found; if any are omitted, their omission is unintentional. By *all* the names we mean only the general name of a family or race, not the variations of names; that is to say, the name *ALLEN* will be followed by references to all such variations of that name as occur in the volume, as *Alline, Allyne, &c.*; and so in general of other names of a different spelling.

It will be necessary to bear in mind that a name may occur several times in the same page, and that to such pages there is but one reference.

We should have been glad had we been able to comprehend (in this index) all the names in the *first volume* of the Register excluded in the index to that volume; but want of time, and poor health for some time past, have prevented it. In a future volume that defect shall be supplied, if we continue to complete others.

Names of Indians are set in italics.

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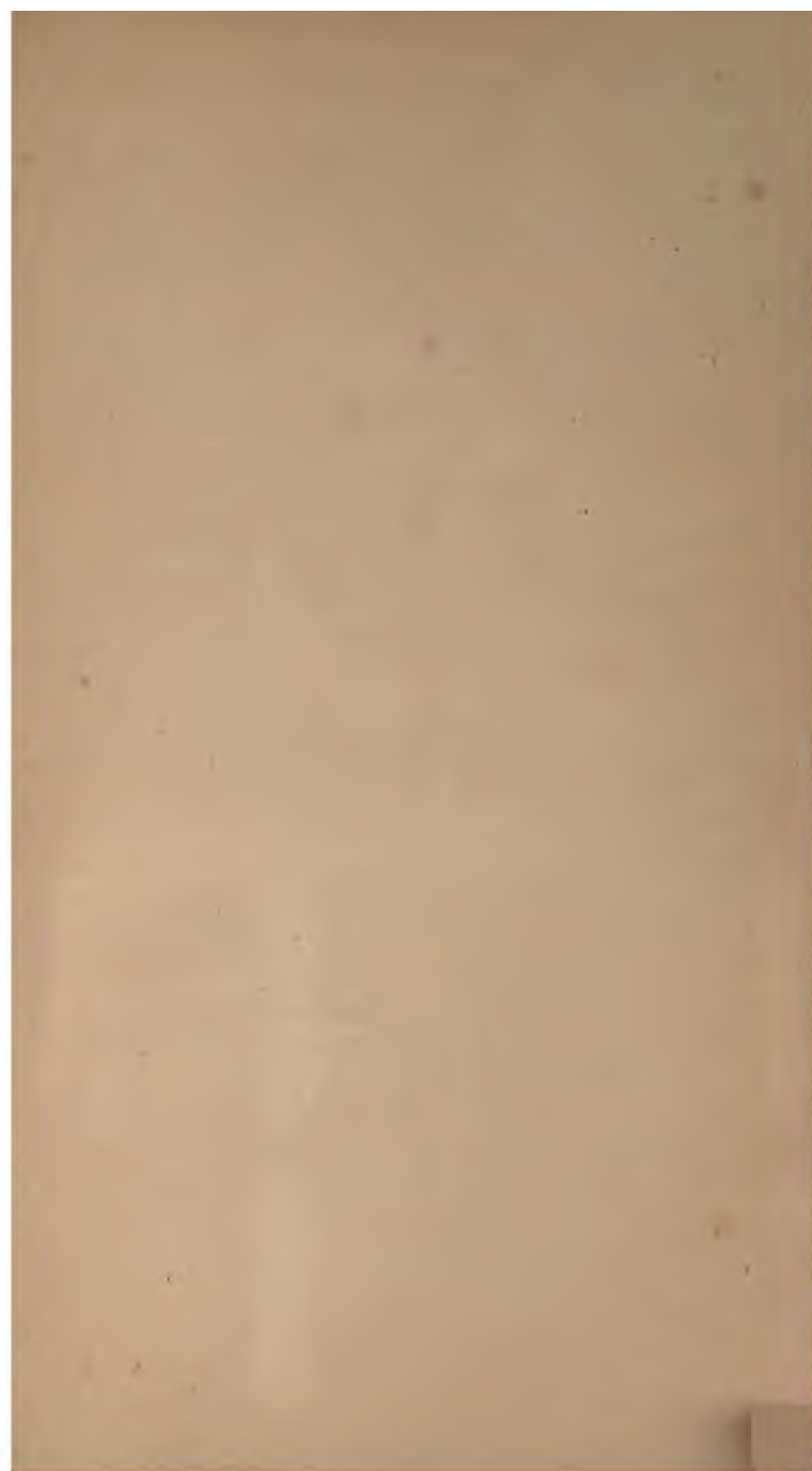
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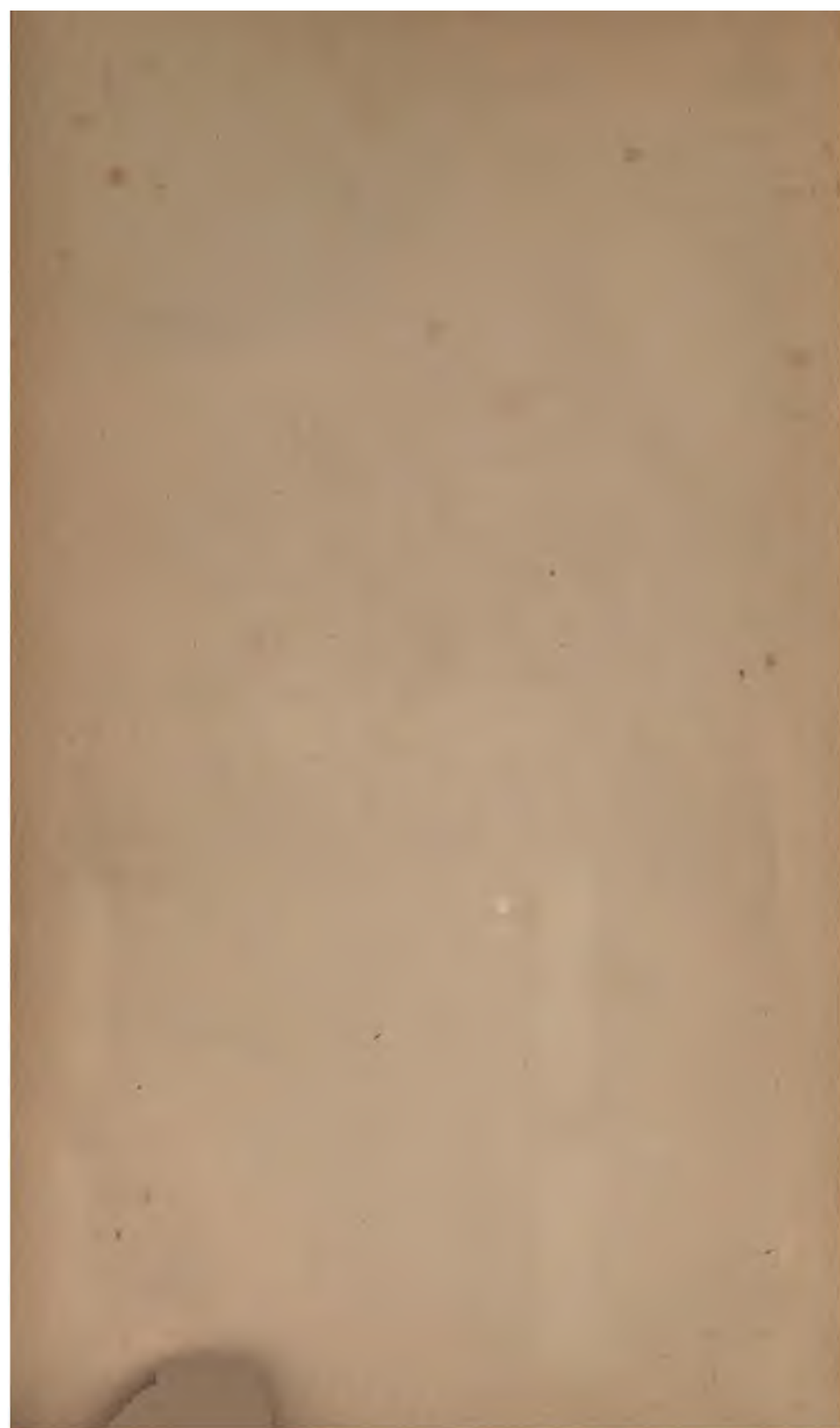


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Russells (not mrs) among the 1st  
settlers of Barnstable, Maine

Mehitable widow of Daniel Russell  
2d m. to Rev Isaac Foster, (one child m)  
who m. Rev Th. Buckingham of Hartford  
Mehitable m. 3d Rev. Thomas Woodbury  
p. 232

Jonathan Russell 197 + 315

Russell Jonathan d. at Woburn in 1708

1741 The son of John Rogers, Pres.  
- John Rogers - 101 a descendant  
Rogers.

1741 323.



246 Cutts Island

26-7 + vol 5th 345 Richard Cutts  
+ Maine Geneal + Biogr. 177.

96 Ottis for Otis. Otis 282.

290 James Otis attacked & beaten  
by a royalist.

292 mgs of Samuel Ablyne Otis.

Eliz. d. of Harrison Gray; 2<sup>d</sup> to Mary wife  
of Edw. Gray Esq<sup>r</sup> & d. of Isaac  
Smith.



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